

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Methodist College Site—Spring Salmon  
Make Their Appearance in  
the Fraser.Navigation on Okanagan Lake Still  
Open—Entertainment at Duncan  
—Sidney News.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 3.—W. S. Buell, of Mesa, Wilson, Campbell & Buell, received the news of his father's death from Brookville yesterday. Mr. Buell left for home immediately on receipt of the telegram.

G. B. Fraser, of the C.P. telegraph staff, has returned from a six weeks' recruiting trip to his home in the old country.

The poor relief fund committee invited all the unemployed to meet them to-day at the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

A public hall is to be erected in the south-east end of the city.

Moodyville mill to start up again.

Rome and Bonner, the two best clerks, who are imprisoned for embezzlement, have not served 18 months of their two years. It is thought with the influence that is being brought to bear, they will be released before long.

The Trades and Labor Council are petitioning the Government to amend an eight-hour clause inserted in the tenders for public works.

C. D. Rand is expected home on Monday from New York. He promises to start some dormant institutions into active life.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.—E. S. Swift, C.P.R. telegraph operator, and Miss Adella Bouillon were married to-day, from the residence of Thomas Phylis.

Mr. and Mrs. Giffen, Miss Forsberg, Miss Malden, Miss Collins, Miss Hastings and Miss Graves, missionaries bound for Shanghai, missed the Empress of the North. The C.P.R. tried to hold the steamer, and chartered a tug by which they were taken across.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 6.—Farmer Hobbins, of the Soott road, was burned out on Friday. Loss, \$700.

Consul Kito has been delivering lectures on Canada, particularly British Columbia, in Japan.

The Nativity and Annunciation were portrayed at an entertainment given by the Young Ladies' Institute, to-night.

To aid the unemployed, the poll tax has been suspended until the end of the year. The relief committee waited on the Council last night and asked them to aid the unemployed. Rev. Mr. McLaren said there were only 150 unemployed in need of work in the city; 140 had given in their names, ten being single men. The Council met to-night to consider the matter.

Ald. C. L. Brown has given notice of motion that unless the city tramway company run their cars to and from Mount Pleasant, the company be notified to tear up their tracks and leave the road as they found it.

James McDonald and Mrs. Sidney Brown, proprietors of the Regina hotel, were married yesterday.

## WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Feb. 3.—Spring salmon are beginning to find their way into the river. Boats brought in a half dozen fish this morning.

Several reasonable offers of lands for the Columbia Methodist College site have been received by the trustees and are now under consideration. It is expected the decision of the board will be made known in the course of a week or two.

The Martin-Cote case will be tried before Capt. Pittendrigh at Mission City on Tuesday. The local magistrates not being able, owing to disagreements, to reach a decision in the matter.

The Vancouver burglars, Hayward and McIntyre, were removed to the penitentiary to-day, where they will put in a couple of years.

New Westminster, Feb. 5.—The creamery project will be discussed at another public meeting in the Delta this week. The establishment of a creamery will be aided in every way possible by the farmers about the river.

Peter Rylander, an old-timer, died in the Royal Columbian hospital on Sunday night. He came to the province from Sweden in 1869.

The hospital bill took place at the Guichon hotel to-night and was a great success, though the good intentions of its promoters were rather dampened by a statement made by Father at the church dinner yesterday that as the church disapproved of public balls, St. Mary's hospital would not be allowed to share in the proceeds of this one.

Samuel Hobbs, a Surrey farmer, lost his house by fire on Friday. He was insured and the loss will aggregate \$1,000.

The police investigation is finished, but the proceedings being secret, the results are as yet unknown.

New Westminster, Feb. 6.—The steamer Capilano arrived from the North to-day with 40,000 pounds of halibut for the Westminster Fish Co., a carload of which was immediately forwarded to New York. A second car will be shipped on Thursday.

Bishop Shillineau goes to Seattle on Saturday, and on Sunday will conduct confirmation services in two churches in that city.

Canon Prentiss, of Winnipeg, has declined the rectorship of Holy Trinity cathedral, not being able to agree to the financial offer of the church committee.

A deputization, consisting of the Mayor, City Solicitor McColl, Ald. Duncan, Evans, Herring, Cunningham, Keay and Pearson, leaves for Victoria to-morrow to interview the Government regarding bridge matters. It was also their intention to request various amendments to the city charter, but it has been decided to let the matter stand over for this year.

## NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 3.—The printers of this city are organizing a union.

Nanaimo fencers will exhibit at the California State show, which takes place at Pétaluma next week.

The Nanaimo city and district voters' lists are being added to daily. There will be over 300 names on the supplementary list.

It is understood that Mr. E. M. Yarwood, of Yarwood & Young, barristers, will be a candidate for Nanaimo district in the next Provincial contest. Mr. Yarwood will run in the interest of the present Provincial Government.

Sailed—Crown of England.

NANAIMO, Feb. 6.—T. Kitchen and A. E. Waterhouse, real estate agents, have dissolved partnership, the former continuing.

A junior rugby football team has been organized and will be known as the "Young Sports." The juniors are open for engagements.

Kite insurance rates have been equalized. In some portions of the city, particularly on the east side of Commercial streets, rates have been raised but elsewhere there have been reductions.

The town at present is infested with fortune tellers, who pose as life readers, palmists, phrenologists, etc., who are all doing well though their charges are high.

The Board of Trade delegates who interviewed Premier Davis last Saturday with regard to the erection of more commodious public buildings here, returned well pleased with their visit. Premier Davis received them most kindly, and in reply to their petition promised to do all in his power to provide for the requirements of Nanaimo in the way of new government offices, etc. The delegates express themselves as being satisfied that the government will do what is fair by Nanaimo this season.

In the speedy trials court this afternoon, Daniel Hicks, charged with the larceny of \$500 from miner Thomas Cook, was acquitted.

The Grand Council of the Royal Temperance of Vancouver, opened here to-night. A large number of delegates from all parts of the province were present.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

Quarterly Meeting of the Council and  
Business Transacted  
Thereat.Possibilities of the Yukon District—  
The Cowichan River  
Obstructions.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the B. C. Board of Trade was held Tuesday morning, there being in attendance: President A. C. Flumerfelt, and Messrs. T. B. Hall, C. E. Rendell, J. H. Todd, T. S. Fother, H. F. Heisterman, H. E. Connan, W. H. Ellis, T. R. Smith, Robert Ward, A. B. Gray, E. G. Prior, M. P., D. R. Ker, A. L. Belyea, and by invitation—R. H. Hall, M. P., who while a member of the Board is not a member of the Council.

Routine business being disposed of, a report was received from the special committee appointed to investigate the possibilities of trade in the Yukon country, this committee being composed of Messrs. M. T. Johnston, E. G. Prior, M. P., and Thomas Earle, M. P., and their report being as appended:

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

The committee appointed to report on matters relating to the Yukon river, beg to report:

They have had under consideration the letter of Captain William Morris, District Officer, and they have had several interviews with Mr. McArthur and Mr. Miller, miners, and Mr. Pelly, Big Salmon and Forty Mile Upper Yukon river and the tributaries of the same which have been prospecting for gold.

From information gathered from them, it appears that paying gold diggings have been found in the Hooda-linka, Stewart, Lewis, and Pelly, Big Salmon and Forty Mile rivers, and it is estimated that in the past year not less than \$100,000 was taken from that region by about 400 miners.

The ground already prospected has by no means been exhausted, and it is believed that much gold-bearing ground is yet to be discovered, and that with easier means of transport and facilities for communication and getting in supplies a large mining population could be supported. The region also already represents a large sum.

The present mode of getting in supplies to the region is by the long and circuitous route of the Yukon river, and it is estimated that in each year, and traveling as it does so much of the United States territory before reaching the mouth of the river, and the cost of the trip is not unusual that the trade could be entirely in the hands of the former country.

It appears, however, from explorations which have been made that it is quite possible to take a shorter route, and the gold-bearing region in British territory within a week's journey of Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, and it is probable that such a route would open the starting point for the trade to these places, which would probably add to the gold-bearing region of the Yukon river the region mentioned.

One route is described in a report published in the Report of the Board of Trade, 1888. Another route, described as a shorter route, is said to present superior advantages to that previously reported upon. Neither, however, is a great physical obstacle, and the construction of a road passable at all times of the year.

The committee, being impressed with the importance of endeavoring to bring the region reported to within the influence of British Columbia, and the great physical obstacle, and the expected therefore, had a long interview with the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and it is probable that the matter would be placed upon the agenda of the next meeting of the Board of Trade, and the committee would be able to learn from him the progress of the matter.

The committee recommend that copies of this report be adopted by the Board of Trade, and that the report be placed upon the agenda of the next meeting of the Board of Trade, and the committee would be able to learn from him the progress of the matter.

THOMAS EARLE,  
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON,  
EDW. MAWLE,  
Committee.

Victoria, 5th February, 1894.

The report was received, and on motion of Messrs. Ward and Heisterman adopted. A communication was received from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, containing a letter from C. F. Danbrouk, of Gosselin, Belgium, asking that he be appointed as agent for any British Columbia manufacturers wishing to place their wares on the Belgian market. The communication was received and filed.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce asked the "moral support" of the Board of Trade in getting the United States House and Senate to appropriate \$10,000 for a monthly pilot chart of the North Pacific, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his estimate. The proposition met with favor from the Board. The same body also asked the endorsement of the Board of Trade for a proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and the second communication was evidently intended only for Chambers of Commerce south of the line, and upon it no action was taken.

A motion of Mr. T. B. Hall, seconded by Mr. A. B. Gray, was resolved, with the unanimous approval of the Council, that "in view of the many courtesies received by this Board from Mr. H. C. Beaton, of London, England, that he be and is hereby made an honorary member of the British Columbia Board of Trade; and that the secretaries be authorized to convey this information to Mr. Beaton."

Mr. R. H. Hall, from the committee on transportation, reported verbally, quoting rates to various points. A written report was referred back for such a document. In the matter of the relations of landlord and tenant, Mr. Todd asked for further information in which to report, and it was allowed.

The history and future of the Merchants' Exchange club were next discussed, the matter being introduced by Mr. Thomas R. Smith who, as president of the club, was able to give the council considerable information regarding its workings. He regretted the general apathy which pervaded the club, in whose objects he thoroughly believed, to languish; and he suggested that the Exchange was naturally an adjunct of the Board of Trade and should, if possible, be acquired by it.

A general expression of opinion being had, it was finally decided on motion of Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Belyea, that the president, vice-president and secretary of the board confer with the officers of the Board of Trade Building Association and with the executive of the Merchants' Exchange Club with a view to ascertaining what arrangement, if any, can be made for the acquisition by the Board of the Merchants' Exchange.

Before adjournment, Mr. Ward made reference to the matter of obstructions in the Cowichan river which he had recently seen referred to in the public press, and which was a matter of importance not only to the Cowichan district but to the entire Province, the timber interests, in themselves of vast importance, being jeopardized as long as the obstructions remain. Unfortunately a question had arisen as to whether the Dominion or the Provincial Government was responsible for the maintaining of the river clear of obstructions, and it was to be hoped that the question of responsibility would soon be determined, for it was very necessary that the flow of the river should be uninterrupted. As soon as the matter assumed more definite form he proposed to introduce again to the board in the form of a resolution.

The question of the San Pedro wreck was also referred to, Mr. Renouf announcing that since the recent gales the old water mark has been looking worse than ever. Mr. B. Hall announcing that the matter has been fully attended to in a report on beacons and buoys now only awaiting signature, action therein was deferred, and the Council adjourned.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

## Rev. Dr. Campbell Discusses the Subject of the Taking of Human Life.

## Death the Proportionate Penalty for the Horrible Crime of Murder.

On Sabbath evening the First Presbyterian church was packed to the utmost, chairs being used in all the aisles, to hear Dr. Campbell's lecture on the Sixth Commandment. After referring to the division of the commandments into man's duty to God, and to man, he showed that the fulfillment of the law is only complete when the heart is sanctified; and that the man who hates his brother with malice is guilty of the spirit that leads to murder, and that the aim of murder is greater only in degree when "it is finished in the act." He characterized death in killing as murder. No man has a right to kill another for an insult or wrong, but should obtain redress by the law. The penalty of death is inflicted only for the most atrocious crime.

In dealing with war, he said that although it was one of the most terrible evils, yet some wars were justifiable. The right of self-defence belongs to nations, as it does to individuals. They are bound to protect their rights and lives and property of their citizens. This principle runs through the Old and New Testaments. No historical church ever declared all wars unjustifiable. The Presbyterians, particularly, have shown that it is not against their convictions to fight for their civil and religious liberties, as the wars of the Covenanters and the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge emphatically declare.

The Doctor, referring to suicide, maintained it was murder. No man who believed in the existence of God, and in rewards and punishments in the unseen world, would, unless insane, commit suicide. A man's life is not his own, and therefore he has no more right to take it than he has to take the life of another. If he does commit suicide he must be pronounced a murderer.

In discussing homicide in self-defence, he was clearly shown that such homicide is not murder. It was recognized by the word of God, and by the universal sentiment in all ages, that if one of two must die it should be the one who makes the attack and not the one assailed.

As to capital punishment for murder, the speaker declared, it was not only legitimate but obligatory. It was the principle of the Old Testament (Gen. ix: 6), and also that of the New Testament (Aos xxv: 11). Besides, the crime and the penalty should be in just proportion. The greatest crime is murder, and the greatest punishment should be meted out to the murderer, and that punishment is death. When inadequate punishment is dealt out to the murderer society resorts to lynch law. The choice lies between the just administration of law, with the proper proportion between the penalty and the crime, and the mob taking the law into their own hands. Life imprisonment for the crime of murder would be a penalty out of proportion to the crime, and would lead to an increase of that crime. The State of Michigan abolished capital punishment for murder, and substituted life imprisonment, with the result that the criminals out of diabolical revenge murdered their guards and abolitionists, and that State was constrained to re-establish the death penalty. All we would say to the sentimentalists who are opposed to the death penalty, even for murder, is that we would like to see the murderers of the State of Michigan abolished.

As to the abolition of the death penalty, he said that if one of two must die it should be the one who makes the attack and not the one assailed.

At the close of the lecture Mr. J. G. Brown sang with thrilling effect "Eternity, Where?"

## AGAINST UNIONS.

OSKOSH, Wis., Feb. 4.—The latest religious sensation in Oskosh has been the barring out from his congregation by a South Side Lutheran minister of all members of labor unions. A test case was made on the application of Henry Haggens, a printer, who was not permitted to join, although his parents had been life members of the church and his father is an officer. Rev. C. Dovidat, the clergyman in question, was interviewed on the position of the Lutheran church towards unions, and this is what he said: "We Lutherans are against labor unions and trade unions because their principles and ends are in opposition to the principles and ends of the church. The Lutheran church is ruled solely by God and his Word. Because the principles and endeavors of the unions are against God's commandments, we object and are against the unions. Such principles are evidently against the fourth commandment. The workman removes the bars which God has put between master and servant, and he goes not to his employer with decent requests or desires. A sincere Christian cannot pledge himself to endeavor to secure employment for union members in preference to non-union men. Union men alienate the servants from their employer by telling him whom he has to or has not to employ."

## RUSSIA WILL RETALIATE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says if France adopts the increased grain tariff Russia will adopt retaliatory measures. It is also said that similar measures will be adopted against several American ports. One of the Russian officials said American grain is superfluous for Russia. Russia, he declared, would rather not have the friendship of those who care for nothing but their own profits.

## RUSSO GERMAN TREATY.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Count von Caprivi's parliamentary dinner, which precludes the final struggle over the Russo-German commercial treaty, was held this evening at the Chancellor's palace. Emperor William was present, and talked almost constantly with the other guests. In conversing with several deputies, the Emperor advocated strongly the passing of the Russo-German commercial treaty, and emphasized the fact that the rejection would have disastrous consequences for Germany. Toward the close of the dinner Emperor William spoke concerning the Russian treaty in the Reichstag. He said: "The Reichstag was never before called upon to make a decision fraught with such important consequences. It is certain that the rejection of the treaty would be followed specifically by a tariff war and later by actual war. Let every deputy so act at this time that none may be able to say afterwards 'I did not know.' The favorable terms granted to us in the treaty which was signed to-day, are due to the personal intervention of His Majesty the Czar, and to his well-known strong love of peace. The treaty bears every evidence throughout of that love which has been strong enough to overthrow the vigorous resistance of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Russia."

"VIVE L'ANARCHIE!"

PARIS, Feb. 5.—With the cry of "Long live anarchy" on his lips, Anarchist Vallant was guillotined to-day. Every precaution was taken to prevent an anarchist demonstration at the guillotine, and none occurred. About 1,200 people had gathered to witness the execution, but finding the guards prevented them from witnessing it, many left. From horse tops in the vicinity of the guillotine, a number feasted their eyes on the horrible spectacle. The condemned man was asleep when the officials arrived to take him to prepare for death. He was awakened by the officials, and he soon regained composure, however, saying: "My blood is my principle. I shall be avenged." He refused to say a chaplain; he even refused a stimulant, saying: "I have enough courage without it." The condemned man's courage was remarkable indeed. He obeyed all orders readily, walked with a firm step to the block, on which he placed his head without any assistance, and the knife descended almost at the same moment. He had turned around, his neck was severed and the head fell into the basket face up. In less than two minutes after the knife fell the body was placed in a van and taken to Ivergne Cemetery.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—(Special)—A man named Hackett and his son were arrested by Chief McRae this morning, wanted at Farmington, Maine, on a charge of stealing between \$10,000 and \$20,000 worth of bonds. They had \$10,000 worth of the bonds in their possession and were attempting to negotiate them at the city banks. An inquiry is now on the way from Farmington to identify the stolen bonds.

The Board of Trade elections take place to-morrow afternoon. R. S. Riley is spoken of as president for 1894.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh is expected to arrive from Regina on Wednesday.

An infant was deserted by an unknown mother on the doorstep of a prominent citizen on Saturday night.

An analysis was made of the drinking water at Grand Forks, N.D. During the experiment the water was inoculated into two rats. One rat died and the other was badly knocked out.

DANGEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A meeting of the unemployed was held at Tower Hill yesterday, at which the Socialist leader, Williams, announced that a demonstration would be made in Trafalgar square on Saturday. He declared if the Police interfered with their procession the unemployed would send them to heaven by chemical parcel post. The statement was greeted with cheering, the assembled mob. Continuing, Williams declared that a piece of explosive the size of a penny which could be carried in the pocket would remove two lines of policemen. Again the mob broke into reciprocal cries as Williams repeated his dangerous suggestion. He said that if the crowd shouting "It should be done!" Williams further said that if the forceful anarchists should reinforce the unemployed there would be warm work for police. The speaker was repeatedly cheered.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Fair will be extended a month beyond the time first proposed. The managers have decided that as there was a delay of a month in the opening day, it should be made up at the other end. The original date of opening was January 1, and of closing July 31. The opening day did not occur until January 27, and the Fair will not close until July 31, and probably not until August. This announcement especially to a number of exhibitors of the extension to make a splendid display of delicious fruits. A number of people are desirous of making July 4 a great day at the Fair. There will by that time have been a variety of special days, and the national day will come as a fitting climax. It is hoped that every exhibitor will stay and take part in it.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Herald's special cable from Paris says: M. Monchoir, the liquidator of the Panama Canal International Canal Company, being interviewed in regard to the rumors which have been started to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was about to purchase the Panama railroad, says there is no truth in the story. The railroad will not be sold, as it is essential to the construction of the canal.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—An urgent circular notice has been sent out by Edward Marjoribanks, Liberal whip to the Liberal members of Parliament. Its substance is that the Liberals must not fail to attend the opening session of the House of Commons next Monday, as the Government expects there will be important divisions on questions concerning the differences between the Lords and the Commons.

## DOINGS IN BRAZIL.

Da Gama Gives Formal Notice That  
He Will Forthwith Block-  
ade Rio.A Settlement Impossible Unless Presi-  
dent Peixoto Will Consent  
to Abdicate.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro late this evening says Admiral da Gama has given forty-eight hours notice that he will blockade Rio and has disposed his fleet accordingly. This step is intended to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. The action of the foreign commanders is awaited with anxiety. A despatch from Rio this evening says: Admiral da Gama had arranged to land troops at Niteroy yesterday as he had been informed that two regiments of national guards stationed near that city were likely to desert the Government as soon as an insurgent force appeared. The plan was discovered, and the landing was therefore abandoned. The national guards showed no signs of disloyalty, and were approached by Admiral da Gama's agents.

The Times correspondent in Rio, says in a letter dated Jan. 10: The rebel warship Tomandar has been much damaged by shells, but her guns are in working order. These are immensely superior to any of the shore artillery. The best work has been done by the Armstrong gun, using 17 pounds of powder, but there have been accidents owing to carelessness. The ship being un-manned, it has been customary to bring on deck enough "cordite" for a day's firing. Shells from the shore thrice exploded, killing two officers and fourteen men. The staff of the Bahadur hospital has done excellent work, and the wounded have the best possible treatment. The correspondent also viewed da Gama, and the Admiral said that a reconciliation was impossible unless President Peixoto would hand the reins of government over to the President of the Senate, and the question of forming a government should be submitted to a plebiscite. If the latter should decline to act da Gama said the rebels would consent to having two from each side control the government pending an election.

The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday, further commenting on the action of Benham at Rio, says there are so many European interests in Brazil that Benham will never be able to play the game in Chili. Benham, it adds, has no right to defend his action on the plea that European powers are intruding to restore the empire in Brazil, although the powers would have every excuse to re-establish the empire if it was true that the Brazilians desired an empire.

F. Leveson Bertie, of the Foreign Office, received to-day, for Lord Rosebury, a deputation from the Clyde Association of owners of sailing ships. The deputation came to urge that British merchant men in Rio Janeiro harbor be protected as effectively as the American shipping has been. Mr. Bertie replied to their complaints at some length. The latest telegram from Mr. Wyndham, British minister in Rio, he said, stated that foreign warships were now affording full protection to the merchant shipping; that colliers were unloading at the piers, and that the interruption of traffic at Rio had virtually ceased.

CANADIANS AT BATOCHE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—General Middleton, formerly commander of the militia in Canada, and who had charge of the troops during the late Northwest rebellion, published an article in the Civil Service Magazine recently, asserting that after the first day's fighting at the battle of Batocche, his senior officers were of the opinion that they had not sufficient troops and advised retreat. Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, of this city, in a letter to the Gazette, asserts that, was General Middleton who wanted to retreat, but that his officers remonstrated and Brigade Surgeon Orton positively refused to obey the order on the ground that it would send them to heaven by chemical parcel post. The statement was greeted with cheering, the assembled mob. Continuing, Williams declared that a piece of explosive the size of a penny which could be carried in the pocket would remove two lines of policemen. Again the mob broke into reciprocal cries as Williams repeated his dangerous suggestion. He said that if the crowd shouting "It should be done!" Williams further said that if the forceful anarchists should reinforce the unemployed there would be warm work for police. The speaker was repeatedly cheered.

ALFRED OF ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The question of the present nationality of the Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, (the Duke of Edinburgh), came up in the Reichstag to-day. Herr Robert Friedberg, National Liberal, asked Chancellor Caprivi whether it was in harmony with German interests that the reigning Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha should be at this time a British subject. He further desired to be informed if a foreigner could become a German sovereign.

The Chancellor replied that the Duke had legally succeeded to the German title and throne and had thereby become a German. The fact that he was a German sovereign excluded the possibility of his being a foreign subject.

Herr Bonin, Secretary of State for the Duchy, stated on behalf of the Duke that he was not the subject of any foreign power. He held no obligations toward Great Britain that were contrary to his German sovereignty.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—A picture, supposed to have been painted by Raphael, has been discovered in the possession of a poor Toronto dressmaker. It is a representation of the interior of the Mosque De la Grande, and, judging by the inscription, was painted by the famous artist when only twelve years of age.

The billiard match between Lo Shuttan, of this city, and J. W. Capron, of Galt, which was to have taken place on February 22, has been postponed to March 22, and then to be played for the championship of Canada.

Patti has arrived here with her husband, Signor Nicolini, on the special car "Coronet." The famous diva appeared at the Grand Opera house this evening.

"SPLIT IN THE CABINET."

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Conservative papers publish a rumor of a split in the Cabinet on the question of a continuance of the British protectorate in Uganda. Mr. Gladstone's interfering with Lord Rosebury.

trade which exist is quoted as saying to hedge on bear to march on the a fortnight ago, signs of returning that I have seen of the old-time seen for many a testimony from the in the West; to which Mr. long fall to at this centre, ports for Chicago to the Southwest, to a local (Review) states: here is absolutely no depression, and from out rates of all kinds bills of lading, been very fair, particularly in port good orders. The coralling men is and hopeful, goods." It is local pessimists billions pictures of a likely to have to their prophesying. In the men will be shown at its head end of the situation, the interior is pro in the Granger recovery in the of the railroads is

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TAKEN.

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elved Supplies to Land

British steamer a Rio, from which 11, has arrived. Captain Wm. L. to England on Lang was the of Rio Janeiro. representative id that the in- money resources, low. Admiral added, was the. He was well sympathy which insurgent cap- and Monacan positions, he ory, and should surrection would which situation, be threatened to 22, on the plea gent officers on British slop-of- e seizures. The effect that ded Capt. Cross- he recently pur- mer had left, an electrician who York.

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