

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

### THE BRITISH NAVY.

Much is being said in these days about the necessity of strengthening the British navy. It is held by those whose opinion is entitled to respect that the navy of Great Britain is not, relatively to the navies of other countries, nearly so strong as it ought to be. It is contended that Great Britain's necessities require her to be on the sea fully as strong as any two nations in the world. A little thought shows how this must be the case. Great Britain's foreign commerce is greater in volume and more extensive than that of all other nations put together. Her merchant marine is of much greater value than that of any two nations in the world. She must depend for food, and for much of the raw materials of manufacture, on supplies from abroad. She must protect her commerce, and the coast must be free to the vast fleets that are carrying the necessities of the life of her population. The supremacy of the sea is, therefore, an essential condition of her very existence as a nation. "Britannia rules the waves" might with great propriety be converted into "Britannia must rule the waves—or go out of business altogether."

This being the case, it is not surprising that the Government and the people of Great Britain regard any indication of the weakening of the naval strength of the nation relative to that of other nations, with the gravest anxiety. When the British people see France spending millions every year on her navy, and that Russia shows an evident desire to become formidable on the sea, they naturally begin to compare the naval strength of their country with that of France and Russia. They find that the British navy is not, as far as the number of ships and the weight and nature of their armament are concerned, more than a match for the combined navies of those two nations. This discovery is not a pleasant one, and the Times takes good care that it does not stimulate them to place the country in the position which she ought to occupy it will not be its fault. While the unpleasant impression is fresh, it says:

The country must not deceive itself in this matter. It is an axiom that England must hold command of the sea. It is self-evident that in fighting countries she can only hold it by fighting for it, and only keep it by defending it. It is equally self-evident that no nation in the world risks so much, nor can risk so much in a decisive naval conflict, as England does. To any other power, a decisive defeat at sea might mean humiliating disaster to England. To England, a decisive defeat at sea might mean a catastrophe to the world. The only certain way of making sea against such a catastrophe is to insist that at no point of serious strategic moment shall the fleets of England be found inferior to those of her enemies.

To place England in this position, and to keep her there, will require the constant expenditure of a great deal of money. But Great Britain can well afford the expense, and it is evident that she must afford it. Governments sometimes take sudden fits of penitence, and strive to serve on which the safety of the nation is at stake, and the danger must depend. But it does not seem that the improvement and the strengthening of the British navy will be prevented or delayed by any ill-timed fit of economy. Both the Government and the people appear to be alive to the necessity of placing the navy on a proper footing. When it is known how much will be required to make the nation strong enough at sea to hold her own, the money will be voted for the purpose promptly by Parliament, and it will be paid cheerfully by the people. They will not complain of the amount if only the object is attained. It may be that their very existence as a nation may depend upon their consenting to what may be regarded as an extravagant expenditure. But under the circumstances in which she is placed, economy, or what may have the appearance of economy, may be the very worst kind of extravagance. But the British are not the kind of people who will allow the ship to go to destruction for the want of a hap'orth or two.

### INEVITABLE.

It appears that the war in East Africa has come very nearly to an end. Lobengula has evidently been very badly beaten. We cannot understand how any one can feel any pity for the savage and brutal horde of which he is, or was, "king." They were men of blood, and they treated with the most barbarous cruelty those who were not strong enough or fierce enough to withstand them.

The contest, which appears to have been concluded, was inevitable. There is not room enough in Mashonaland, or indeed in any part of Africa, for white men and native tyrants. The British settlers could not stand idly by and see the unhappy natives of the country in which they had settled robbed and in other ways ill-used by the ruthless Metabele. Neither could they feel secure while an army of bloodthirsty savages was in their vicinity ready when the whim seized them and the opportunity offered, to fall on them, rob them, and murder all who could not succeed in making their escape. It was evident that Lobengula and his impie had to be well thrashed and their teeth drawn, or the white men would have to leave the country. The white men did not feel like going and so Lobengula had to submit to the other alternative.

The change which the defeat of the soldier class will make in Mashonaland will be so great and so beneficial that we cannot understand why any civilized man can deplore it. The Mashonas, who are a harmless and an industrious people, freed from the yoke

of the Metabele, will be able to cultivate the land for themselves or for the white settlers in peace, and these settlers will be in a position to devote the whole of their energies to the development of the resources of the land. The rapid improvement, now that the black incubus is removed from it, is a certainty. If the country is as good as it is described to be, flourishing settlements will be formed in it and busy towns will spring up in all parts of it. This would not have been the case as long as the settlements were exposed to the incursions of the Metabele.

The South Africa Company has done and is doing a good work in Mashonaland. There is now no obstacle in the way of both civilizing and Christianizing the land. They can, now that Lobengula and his impie are out of the way, make the desert blossom as the rose—that is, if it is capable of blossoming. The country, which till now was the abode of a few thousand of savages divided into slaves and their masters, can now be the home of a free and a happy community, and may become an outlet for the over-peopled parts of the Mother Country. Those who lament the change and condemn the means by which it was brought about are either morbid humanitarians or wrongheaded cranks.

### FINANCIAL COLLAPSE IN ENGLAND.

The telegrams from London, a few weeks ago, gave a most alarming account of the financial position of England. National bankruptcy was staring the country in the face. The exchequer promised to be £2,000,000 short of the estimates. Railway dividends had shrunk and the business of the country had been so much contracted that great suffering had ensued. Everyone saw that this was got up to please the vanity of a people to the south of us who are supposed never to know a reverse. Few could believe this was the work of Mr. Small, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and yet it was. It is needless to say the shortage at Washington is many times that of London. As for railway dividends, we have the American railways comprising groupings thousands of miles, which cannot pay their wages or their coal bills.

Any reductions in railway dividends in England, have been about a quarter of one per cent. The fall in value in bank stocks in England has not been over seven per cent. on an average; in Scotland, not a half of one per cent., compared with last year. The bank clearance is a good indication of the volume of business in a country. In London in the last week to hand, they were £125,000,000 against £135,000,000 in the corresponding week of last year, a shrinkage of about seven per cent., an amount not to be surprised at when we bear in mind the great coal strike. In New York the clearances were \$430,000,000, a shrinkage of 46 per cent., compared with the same week last year. But New York is not alone in this respect, the decrease in Chicago was 40 per cent., in Minneapolis 44 per cent., in Portland, Or., 63 per cent., in Seattle 70 per cent., in Spokane 83 per cent.

With these facts before them, the American journalists should not be so forward in repeating Small's very silly telegrams.

### NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

There are indications that the electors of Ontario have become tired of the old party organizations and the old party organizations. "Reformer" and "Conservative" are not names to conjure with in that province just now. An organization analogous to the Farmers' Alliance in the United States, has sprung into existence, and although it is but young it has shown itself in North Bruce, where it made a trial of its strength the other day, to be very strong. The Patrons of Industry is the name that has been given to the new Association. It appears to be composed chiefly of farmers, and has been formed to give the farmers of the Province greater influence than they have hitherto been able to exercise in both Federal and Provincial politics. The zeal of the members of this organization is hot just now, and they are closely united. But class politics on this continent has never yet effected any reform worth mentioning. The Farmers' Alliance in the United States appeared almost the other day strong enough to carry all before it; but it does not exist as a political organization, even in name to-day. The Populist Party, which has taken its place and adopted many of its principles, is already showing signs of decay. Its speedy dissolution can, we think, be safely predicted. The probability is that the life of the Patrons of Industry will be short and lively. Ambitious politicians of other parties will endeavor to use the new organization to serve their own purposes. The seeds of distrust and dissension, already sown amongst them, will take root and produce a harvest of petty quarrels which will play the very mischief to the organization. Besides, it will not take long for the more intelligent of the members to find out that all that the Patrons seek to gain, which is worth having, can be better obtained by the cooperation of all classes of the community than by the exertions and the union of any single class. Class legislation is certain to be the outcome of class politics, and experience has proved that class legislation does not conduce to the welfare of a nation. The Patrons may make a stir in Ontario for a while and be an element of uncertainty in the political campaign of 1896, but we will be very greatly mistaken if the Order has come to stay.

The other new organization in Ontario is not exclusively political. It is a politico-religious or religious-political. It is called the Protestant Protective Association. Its members have been, by some means, brought to believe that the Protestant religion is in

danger in the Province of Ontario—and perhaps for aught we know to the contrary, in the whole Dominion of Canada. This organization has, we presume, superseded the Equal Rights Association, which dragged as a short existence in the Province of Ontario. As a politico-religious organization we do not think that the Protestant Protective Association will ever become important in the Dominion. The great majority of Protestants in Canada do not feel that they want any more protection than the laws of the land afford, and they also know that any political party which can hope to do anything must be a close union of men of all forms of religious belief. Besides, there is a determination in the Dominion among moderate men of all creeds to keep religion out of politics, and the influence which they possess, quietly exerted, will prevent any politico-religious association doing much harm.

### A NOTEWORTHY MEETING.

Celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Church of England Chinese Mission.

Address to the Bishop—Fellowship of the Various Denominations.

An entertainment was held on Tuesday evening, in the schoolroom of the Church of England Chinese Mission, Government street, which, as one of the visitors observed, was one of the most remarkable of the kind ever held in the city, the occasion being the second anniversary of the opening of the Mission school under the superintendence, Rev. E. F. Lipscomb who, with his staff of voluntary lady teachers has been enabled by God's blessing to gather to the mission an attached number of scholars who also attend the bible class and Sunday services. The entertainment drew together nearly 50 Chinese and an equal number of visitors, Lord Bishop being accompanied by Mr. Archdeacon Scriven and the Rev. G. W. Taylor, C. E. Sharp, Canon Padon, with Rev. Mr. Gardner, superintendent of the Methodist Chinese mission and Rev. A. B. Winchester, of the Presbyterian mission. Thus all the missions were represented.

The room was extremely bright with color, being decorated with evergreens and devices by the scholars and their teachers; the tables were furnished with a liberal taste by many of the friends of the mission, and the room was fully arranged with flowers, the many Chinese lanterns giving more the appearance of a bazaar than a tea meeting. An address of welcome was presented to the bishop, was taken by surprise, thinking all such tokens of welcome over, but who made a humorous reply, full of kind words to the catechists and teachers, and also to the students, who kindly hearted and ever-ready sympathy have done so much to strengthen the mission, and which the public have much to be thankful for. The bishop, who was taken by surprise, thinking all such tokens of welcome over, but who made a humorous reply, full of kind words to the catechists and teachers, and also to the students, who kindly hearted and ever-ready sympathy have done so much to strengthen the mission, and which the public have much to be thankful for. The bishop, who was taken by surprise, thinking all such tokens of welcome over, but who made a humorous reply, full of kind words to the catechists and teachers, and also to the students, who kindly hearted and ever-ready sympathy have done so much to strengthen the mission, and which the public have much to be thankful for.

The teachers took the opportunity of amendments to the address, and the services of Jim Lee, the catechist, by presenting him with a Bible, the scholars also giving an inkstand, as showing their attachment to their teacher, and also to the mission, which was a very beautiful Chinese fan and a costly handkerchief of Canton make, accompanied by a letter with an expression of their affection and many moans of future happiness, was a remarkable production in its way, of Chinese composition.

Lyman was sung in English and Chinese, Mr. Gardner very kindly giving a recitation in the Cantonese dialect of which he is the best exponent on the Coast. A small sum was collected in the room to buy English Bibles and hymn books, of which the mission is short and further contributions for this purpose will be thankfully received by Jim Lee at his residence, 55 Herald street. The evening's programme was closed with singing the doxology followed by the bishop's benediction, the room being crowded on this memorable occasion, the first of the same nature held in Victoria, with so many missionaries present as ex-pressing the true Christian spirit which should exist with the stranger in our land.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Columbia:

We, the teachers of the Church of England Chinese mission, the Victoria, beg respectfully to welcome your Lordship on this, the second anniversary of the opening of the school. Your presence amongst us, we feel, is a great blessing, and we are proud to have you with us in our mission, which we believe, be-cause of God's blessing, the work in which we are so deeply interested. No doubt your Lordship is acquainted with the difficulties we meet with in our efforts to evangelize the heathen, but it is only you who are brought into close contact with the Chinese people, and who can see the character thoroughly, and the extreme and anxious care which must be exercised in bringing them to the knowledge of Christ. The more we know of the work, the more we see that the growth of the seed we endeavor to sow is a matter of time, and years sometimes, and the patience and perseverance in the open profession of Christianity, on account of the many hindrances notably the idol worship they are brought up in from infancy, and the persecutions they meet with from friends and companions daily.

We have been much encouraged during the past two years by the constant attendance and great attention of our pupils. We feel sure your Lordship's interest already shown in our work will give an impetus to the Church of England Chinese Mission.

We pray that God's blessing may rest upon your labors in the diocese, and that your Lordship's zeal for all missionary work may be guided and sustained by the Holy Spirit to the advancement of the Kingdom of God in this land.

We remain, yours sincerely,

Lillian Goward, Elizabeth Woods, Emily H. Woods, Louisa J. Toller, L. A. Berkeley, Maria Llewellyn Hughes, Mary Arden, Maria Goward, Agnes Johnston, Catherine Johnston, Mary J. Lipscomb, Laura Lipscomb, Mabel Lipscomb, A. Lipscomb, Florence M. Goward, Richard C. Lee, E. F. Lipscomb, superintendent; Jim Lee, catechist.

—Com.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 4.—The C.P.R. have arranged to ship 16,000 bushels of Ontario wheat and about 1,000 tons of Quebec hay to the English market from this port as an experiment. The undertaking is important as marking the first effort of the road to use the grain as a winter export for the upper provinces. The C.P.R. say they have built their grain elevator here for use, not for ornament.

### CABLE NEWS.

New Italian Cabinet.

Rome, Dec. 6.—The new cabinet has been constructed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Giuseppe Zanardelli; Minister of Treasury and Finance, Pietro Vacchelli; of Justice, Colaninno Ingillieri; Works, Alessandro Quares; War, General San Martino; Agriculture, Scipione D'Alasio; Foreign Affairs, Oreste Baratieri; Instruction, Niccolò Galli; Marine, Rear Admiral Carlo Alberto Rocchia.

Tyndall Overruled with Chivalry.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Haslemere says Professor Tyndall's death was caused by an overdose of chloral. Professor Tyndall was in the habit of taking chloral to relieve the sufferings arising from indigestion, insomnia and rheumatism.

Dupuy President of Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the Chambers of Deputies to-day Dupuy was elected president. He received 251 votes; there were 213 for Brisson.

An Infernal Machine.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Great dismay was caused this morning among some sheriff's officers who had been sent to distrain some furniture of a man named Schneider, living at Hampstead. The officers found a suspicious-looking trunk in Schneider's apartments. On opening it they discovered what they believed to be an infernal machine. It was taken to Bow street police station for examination. Schneider recently arrived in this country from America. He has not yet been arrested. The authorities are anxious to get the machine, but its construction was harmless. The sensationalists tried to connect the unfortunate Schneider with the Irish dynamite party or the anarchists.

Drill Hall Collapses.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—This evening during the performance of a horse tamer, shortly before the programme was to end the gallery containing 200 persons collapsed, and all were carried down with it. Twelve persons were injured, five so severely that they must be taken to the hospital. Nobody received mortal injuries.

Dynamite in France.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A dynamite cartridge exploded last night in the Place de la Revolution at Alais department of Gard. The noise of the explosion was great, and as it was late the residents in the vicinity, many of whom had retired, were very much startled. Some slight damage was done to the buildings close to where the explosion occurred, but nobody was hurt. The police are searching for the author of the explosion.

A Buffer State in Asia.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—An official communication is made public today denying that a treaty has been signed with Great Britain respecting a buffer state between the French and the Russian empires. The communication states that the negotiations for a treaty are still in progress.

To Strengthen Swiss Defences.

BERN, Dec. 6.—The Federal Council of Switzerland has decided to issue a loan of \$6,000,000. The money thus raised will be chiefly used to strengthen and extend the defences of the country.

Look the Veil.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Paris dispatch says Mlle. Gabrielle Dupont, niece of President Carnot, took the veil to-day.

Zanardelli Resigns.

Rome, Dec. 6.—The expected complications have arisen in the cabinet which Zanardelli finally completed. After vain efforts to restore harmony, he went to King Humbert's residence with his resignation. He had found it impossible, he said, to form a cabinet successfully. The King summoned Signor Farini, president of the Senate, this evening and had a long conference with him.

THE INFLUENZA.

It is Very Prevalent on Both the European and American Continents.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Viscount Strathallan, half-presumptive to the earldom of that name, and to other Scotch titles, died last night from influenza.

John Morley, who was suffering from influenza, left last night for Monte Carlo, where he will sojourn for some time.

Influenza is increasing in this city. There were twenty-four deaths during the past week which have been attributed to the disease.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 6.—Whole families are afflicted with influenza, and it is said that over one thousand persons are ill with the disease. Many students in the Queen's university and the Royal Military college are suffering. Sunday after a week's illness, Thomas Graves, blacksmith, aged 42, died from an attack.

GERMANY AND WURTEMBERG.

The Situation Unsettled.—The Premier of the Grand Duchy to be Replaced.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The United Press correspondent here has received official assurance as regards reports of trouble between Wurtemberg and the Imperial Government. The manoeuvres which were to be held in Wurtemberg were omitted. Should Gen. Welcker, Wurtemberg's Minister of War, resign, his action would be in no way connected with anything said or done by Emperor William, who recently appointed the general an officer, a hero of a Royal Prussian regiment. Herr Moser, Wurtemberg's minister to Prussia, has been on excellent terms with the Berlin Government. His retirement was due to his disagreement with the Premier. From other sources, the United Press correspondent learned that the situation is unsettled. Premier Mittnacht is in great disfavor in Berlin and steps are making to replace him with Herr von Moser, who is amenable to Prussian influence.

OFFENCE OF A CHIEF JUSTICE.

He Denounces Certain Abuses in the Bahamas Which He Had Observed on the Island.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—An inquiry has been held in the Privy Council to determine whether Richard Everiston, chief justice of the Bahamas, was liable to suspension or removal from office for having denounced certain abuses which he said he had observed on the islands. Mr. Everiston was present to defend himself. He objected, he said, to being tried before he

was informed of the actual offence committed by him. He also requested that his accusers be named. He felt that he was entitled to be examined first of all before the executive council of the colony, and upon specific not general charges. The council adjourned the hearing.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Business Disappointing but the Tone Steady.—Backward Payments Numerous.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the drygoods market for the week ending December 6th, says: The experience of the past week have not been encouraging to those who were looking forward to a development of business during the month of December. It is true that the threshold of the month has barely been passed and that the remaining weeks may show more gratifying results, but so far the day to day course has only served to emphasize the fact that buyers have returned to a policy of rigid scrutiny. Stocks are light and the knowledge of the provisions of the proposed tariff measure has undoubtedly contributed in a major degree to the quieter condition, and checked whatever disposition there was to go ahead immediately after the late auction sale. While business is thus disappointing, the tone remains steady. Stocks are light and the aggregate of all directions, current production is not expanded to any appreciable extent, if expanding at all, and values all round are decidedly lower. These are elements of strength, even in a dull time, and sellers are supported by them. Whatever changes in prices were noted during the week were in an upward direction, but in each instance were due to the strength of the print cloth market, rather than general conditions. Collections are still an unfavorable factor in the situation. Complaints of backward payments are far more numerous, whilst evidences of extended obligations being met are increasing.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

Optimism secure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Customs officers yesterday seized 150 five-ten dollar bills shipped from Victoria to New York and re-shipped there in trunks to a Chinese firm. The boxes were unopened. The officials also seized fifty cents that came from Portland on the Oregon railroad and twenty cents from the Pacific coast. Thirteen tin snips were also confiscated. It is all of good quality. This optimism was shipped from the buildings close to where the explosion occurred, but nobody was hurt. The police are searching for the author of the explosion.

The New Tariff.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5.—The Ways and Means committee met yesterday morning and discussed procedure on the new tariff bill. Present comparisons of the new bill with the present law were submitted to the Republican members. The Republicans asked for time to look over the comparisons and consider whether they desire to offer amendments or make a general report against the bill. Chairman Wilson said the majority desired to report the bill as early as possible. The committee adjourned without reaching an agreement. The Republicans are inclined to think the majority intend to crowd them.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Gladstone's Factotum Vanishes and Can Not Be Found.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Seadock A. Outram, Mr. Gladstone's valet and trusted factotum for twenty-three years, has vanished mysteriously. He left Downing street on the evening of November 30, to meet a young lady whom he expected to marry. He did not meet her and did not return home. The police are searching for him. Outram is about 46 years old. He is devoted to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and to the children, and there is hardly a Liberal politician or reporter in London who does not know him.

LADY HAMERSLEY CHURCHILL.

Suit in the New York Courts to Foreclose a Mortgage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Lily W. Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, George W. Williams and Jacob R. Lockman, trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley, first husband of the Duchess, have brought suit in the Supreme court against Clara L. Walter, Grace V. Gregory and others for foreclosure of a mortgage of \$125,000 on the Imperial apartment house on 74th street, west of Park avenue. Interest on the mortgage, which was given last January, has not been paid.

TO BE RETIRED.

Captain Zalkinski, Inventor of the Dynamite Gun, to Leave the U. S. Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Captain Edmund Zalkinski, inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, is to be placed on the retired list of the army. The report of the board of army officers that examined the captain at Governor Island, New York harbor, was received at the war department to-day, and the board recommends that the captain be retired on account of physical inability.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Never Any Danger of Italy Attacking the Republic.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The Freidenblatt denies officially the Paris Figaro's story that the intervention of the Emperor Franz Josef had prevented Italy from attacking France last September. The story is pure fiction, says the Freidenblatt, and has not even the color of truth.

SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 6.—There was a civil demonstration this afternoon to protest against official frauds at the recent election. While the government was denounced there were no disorders.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 6.—The legation of Ecuador, as well as the consulates of that republic here and at Callao have been closed since September. The story is pure fiction, says the Freidenblatt, and has not even the color of truth.

The citizens of Ecuador now in Peru have been placed under German protection. The delimitation of the frontier of Ecuador and Peru will be submitted to arbitration.

### THE ACHINESE PIRATES.

Safety of Life and Property Menaced by a Lawless Horde.

The Dutch Authorities Apparently Powerless—Latest Incidents of the Trouble.

The depredations of the infamous company of cutthroats known as the Achinese pirates, which received a partial check after their attack upon the steamer of the Chinese consul at Amoy three months or more ago, have been resumed, according to mail advices brought by the steamer Victoria, upon a more extensive scale than Captain Kidd or Blackbeard ever dreamed of. Emboldened by their successes upon the sea, the pirates are now trying their hand ashore, the glittering promises of plunder which they hold out having been many a time realized. The organization, which also has its political side, for the leader is an ex-officer of the Siamese army, and his forces have lately been largely recruited by Siamese soldiers, who, viewing vengeance against the French in particular, are prepared to butcher all Europeans indiscriminately.

Hence it is that all the Tonquin Coast, as well as the island of Sumatra and the shipping frequenting the dangerous waters, are in a state of terror which is daily increased by the apparent inability of the Dutch authorities to deal with the enemies of order. The pirates could have been suppressed easily had firmness been shown by their organization was recruited by the Siamese and thereby gained formidable proportions. Dutch have a not inconsiderable war on their hands and are forced to the issuing of bulletins, warning those who look to them for protection that they must protect themselves. Says the Tonquin Courier:

"All Europeans in Bac-le were notified by the military authorities on the 15th October that extreme caution must be exercised in every direction. For several days work has been stopped on roads, bridges, clearings, etc., as everybody is afraid of being kidnapped by the pirates. These people on the 12th, at 11 a.m., made a raid on the 'Yoshiwara' a mile out of the town of Bac-le, presumably in the expectation of finding a few Europeans there to be carried off, but they were disappointed. The latest news is that the captors of M. Boyer have put him in the cage during the day. M. Boyer has been tortured, in order to learn the payment of ransom; and M. Fritz has written to his friends for provisions, as the pirates give him little or nothing to eat."

Later, the same paper says: "It is rumored in Haplong that M. Boyer has been murdered by his captors. A European who recently arrived here from Haplong thought that it was definitely reported before his departure that M. Boyer had tried to escape, but had failed, and was then hanged by the pirates."

The following condensed items of Acheen news are from the Batavia Nieuwsblad:

"Another post has been captured by the Dutch troops. . . . Tuku Umar has surrendered a deserter from a Dutch man-of-war. . . . A Chinese fort on the Sumatran passage has been destroyed by artillery fire. . . . Tuku Umar's allies no longer push the enemy hard owing to mutual dissensions about the distribution of money and supplies."

A chief named Tungku Chut Tungkup has fallen out with the commander on this account, and it seems that, unless he shares in the dollars, this headman will turn upon his friends. . . . Tuku Umar waited upon the Governor of Aceh on the 30th September, who received him in state, and informed him that the Netherlands India Government had taken him into favor, and had bestowed on him the title of 'Tuku Johan Pahlawan Panglima Prang Besar Government.' The Governor then shook hands with him, and five guns were fired as salute to the newly appointed chiefman.

The title gives him great power over the submitted chiefs whenever he wages war in their respective districts by order of the Government. This arrangement may give rise to danger by arousing among these chiefs jealousy and bitterness at his advancement."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to the House of Commons protesting against the Employers' Liability bill as adverse to the shipping interest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Lily W. Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, George W. Williams and Jacob R. Lockman, trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley, first husband of the Duchess, have brought suit in the Supreme court against Clara L. Walter, Grace V. Gregory and others for foreclosure of a mortgage of \$125,000 on the Imperial apartment house on 74th street, west of Park avenue. Interest on the mortgage, which was given last January, has not been paid.

TO BE RETIRED.

Captain Zalkinski, Inventor of the Dynamite Gun, to Leave the U. S. Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Captain Edmund Zalkinski, inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, is to be placed on the retired list of the army. The report of the board of army officers that examined the captain at Governor Island, New York harbor, was received at the war department to-day, and the board recommends that the captain be retired on account of physical inability.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Never Any Danger of Italy Attacking the Republic.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The Freidenblatt denies officially the Paris Figaro's story that the intervention of the Emperor Franz Josef had prevented Italy from attacking France last September. The story is pure fiction, says the Freidenblatt, and has not even the color of truth.

SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 6.—There was a civil demonstration this afternoon to protest against official frauds at the recent election. While the government was denounced there were no disorders.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 6.—The legation of Ecuador, as well as the consulates of that republic here and at Callao have been closed since September. The story is pure fiction, says the Freidenblatt, and has not even the color of truth.

The citizens of Ecuador now in Peru have been placed under German protection. The delimitation of the frontier of Ecuador and Peru will be submitted to arbitration.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Notice is hereby given that the Court will sit as follows:—

For the Electoral District of Victoria City and County District:—At 46 Langley street, Victoria, on Thursday, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th days of December, 1893, at 11 o'clock a.m.

For the Electoral District of Victoria:—At the Royal Oak, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at 11:30 a.m.; and at John Camp's, South Saanich, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock a.m.

For the Electoral District of Esquimalt:—At Henry Price's, Parson's Bridge, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS.

Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

467-468-472.

### PROFESSOR

Death of the Emu Discoverer—Briefly.

Born of Poor Parents—Highest of F.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—L.L.D., F.R