The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF VICTORIA.

It is quite true, as some correspondents point out, that more is needed to advance Victoria than good streets and a more satisfactory system of city government, but this is no argument against the suggested improvements. The promoters of the effort to bring about municipal reform do not claim that their proposals cover all that the city requires. They recognize that they are dealing with only one phase of a large question, but at the same time a phase which touches every resident of the city, and is likely to be productive of far-reaching results. The Colonist hopes that the co-operation of citizens to promote municipal progress is only a prelude to co-operation on business lines for the promotion of material progress.

The most gratifying feature in connection with the present movement is that it is enlisting the intelligent interest of so many and such a variety of people. The effort should be to keep interest from lagging. A gentleman, who has resided in Victoria for a long time, said to the Colonist yesterday that previous attempts to promote municipal reform were allowed to die out through lack of interest. This is apt to be the case when no one has any special object in keeping the movement alive. A special effort ought to be made to prevent local history from repeating itself in this matter. The Colonist, and doubtless the Times, will do its share, but the public must realize that without assistance the most versatile writer on municipal affairs, the most astute observer of things calculated to promote business expansion, will after a time cease to be able to arouse public interest. Nothing will be of more advantage to the city at this time than many short letters from different people.

MANSION HOUSE SPEECHES.

The speeches of the ministers and commanding officers at the Mansion House dinner had a decidedly warlike tone, although neither of the speakers admitted that there existed at present any ground for apprehension of a rupture of the peace. The note of preparedness and determination which was observable in each speech, is a greater guarantee of peace than the courteous phraseology in which foreign nations were referred to.

Lord Salisbury's remarks contained two very important statements. One was in regard to Egypt; the other in regard to the United States. He said that the status of Great Britain was different since the taking of Omdurman to what it was before, and in speaking of a protectorate his language seemed chosen for the purpose of conveying notice to other powers that such a step will be taken the moment it appears necessary, even though it should result in war. This declaration puts a new face upon the Egyptian situation, which has entered upon its third stage. The first was the joint occupation of Great Britain and France; the second was the sole occupation by Great Britain under a more or less definite understanding that it was not to be regarded as permanent; the third is only defined as yet as being different to those preceding it. The retirement of Major Marchand from Fashoda emphasizes the greatness of the difference.

Lord Salisbury expressed the opinion that the entry of the United States into Asiatic and European politics was not likely to be conducive to peace. He has been criticized by London papers for what they regard as an unfelicitous choice of language in this connection. But surely he told the truth, and to quote the language of Lord Chatham on a memorable occasion, "the smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this crisis." For a century the United States has hardly touched Old World politics. On a sudden that country is precipitated into the midst of the most perplexing questions engaging the attention of European courts. Lord Salisbury realizes what all careful observers must see, that the threatened rupture of the peace negotiations between Washington and Madrid is far more serious than the original quarrel between the two countries. He realizes that in their plans for control in the Orient, the continental powers had left no place for the United States, and he is not so shortsighted as to fail to see that the commercial relations between America and Eastern Asia must expand enormously, which they cannot do, if the United States is not to have a place, and a large one, in the so-called partition of China. It would be folly to pretend that the entrance of a great and aggressive power into an arena where matters are already verging on a crisis, is on the face of it conducive to peace. Lord Salisbury has only stepped outside of the customary limits of diplomacy and told the truth. Perhaps in this case, as in regard to Egypt, the truth may be the very thing that the situation calls for.

The Columbian calls the Semlin-Martin combination "the People's Reform Party," and says it feels very glad because it has instituted its paternal control of people who want to buy Crown lands. The Columbian has written the epitaph of the combination. Nothing ever lived in politics with a name bearing such initials. P. R. P.! It reminds one of a quack medicine—Patterson's Purgative Pellets, Pale Pellets for Pink People, and things like that. And by the way if ever there was quackery in politics, British Columbia is being treated to it now, and the notice handed by the Columbian is a sample prescription.

THE COMING SESSION.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to the outcome of the session of the legislature, now soon to take place. Until the several election protests have been disposed of there will be some uncertainty as to the complexion of the next house. Our impression is that, if all the cases are disposed of before the house meets, the government will be in a minority of four, and that, conceding that party all it has the least expectation of gaining through the interposition of the courts, the opposition majority will be two. There is necessarily more or less uncertainty about anything which depends upon the adjudication of the courts, and therefore it is impossible to do more now than express a very strong belief that the government will not find itself in a position to organize the house.

As to what will take place in such an event, we are not prepared to say. A new element has been introduced into the situation by the apparent resolve of both parties in Dominion politics to introduce federal lines into the next local fight. There is as yet no reason, publicly known at least, for thinking that the members of the present government favor such a line of action, but if they are defeated in an attempt to organize the house, they will cease to be a very important factor in the political situation, that is as a combination. There is very little probability that Mr. Semlin will head an appeal to the people as the leader of the present local government party. Even if the Lieutenant-Governor were disposed to give him the opportunity of so doing, he would find himself confronted with such political conditions that he could not hope to succeed without completely changing his cabinet. Except that the early defeat of the present government seem assured, the future of local politics in British Columbia is surrounded with a good deal of uncertainty, with very strong probabilities that the next provincial ministry will be formed on straight Conservative lines, and be returned at a general election with a substantial majority.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

The Mail and Empire directs attention to the fact that the United States has sixty consuls residing in the United Kingdom, and that each one of them is a commercial agent for American exporters. This does not mean that they are directly in the employ of firms, but their duty is to keep the merchants of their country informed as to what the British market calls for. Monthly consular reports are issued by the United States government and bear eloquent testimony to the industry and good judgment displayed by these men. A consular position is not a diplomatic one in any sense. The chief purpose which it serves is to promote commerce between countries, and one of the best means of doing this is by the dissemination of information of the kind above mentioned. The Toronto paper thinks that Canada must take steps to meet the influence which the United States consuls have in directing to their country trade which might very properly be done by Canada. The Dominion cannot, of course, appoint consuls in Great Britain or anywhere else, but we repeat the suggestion already made in these columns that commercial agents should be appointed abroad, who should be charged with quasi-consular duties. At present the greatest necessity for such agents seems to be in Great Britain and the Orient. Notwithstanding the great strides made by Canada in impressing herself upon British public opinion, the result accomplished so far, though highly gratifying, is not nearly as general as is desirable. To many people of the British Isles, Canada is not much more than a geographical expression, associated in their minds with a good deal of snow in the winter, and remarkable possibilities in the summer. In the Orient, the Dominion is hardly known at all as a possible source of supply of anything except timber. On the other side of the question we have to remember that people in Canada are not informed as a general rule as to what the British markets require and are practically ignorant of the demands of the Orient except in a few lines. The appointment of intelligent men as commercial agents would be a very praiseworthy step, and it would give general satisfaction if the government makes some provision for such officers at the next session of parliament.

PUBLIC APATHY.

Mr. Martin's protegee is on his way out to his comfortable office on the other side of James Bay. As to Mr. McLean personally the Colonist has nothing to say. It is prepared to admit any good thing that can be said in his behalf. His appointment to office is quite another matter.

Is there any other province in Canada which would tolerate for a moment an act similar to the selection of Mr. McLean for the deputy attorney-generalship? Suppose that the attorney-general of Nova Scotia should send to British Columbia for his deputy. Suppose even that the Dominion government should go to Manitoba for a man to take a position in Prince Edward's Island. Would there not go up an indignant protest from the people of the province over whom an outsider was thus placed? It is difficult to understand the apathy of British Columbians on most public matters. In no other part of the Dominion would such acts, as have been done in local politics during the last year, be submitted to without an outburst of public indignation that would make the repetition of them impossible. During the last six months things have been done in this province in direct defiance of constitutional law, parliamentary usage and established precedent; but the public refuses to be disturbed. What is the reason? Is the climate to blame? The men who tamely submit to political outrages here would be the first to complain in their former homes if anything of the kind had been done there. The action of Attorney-General Martin in sending to Manitoba for his deputy, although there must be many men in the province fully qualified for the position and willing to accept it, is a startling disregard of public opinion, and would not have been possible if Mr. Joseph Martin had not learned during his short experience in public life in this province that the people are indifferent to what is done by those who are temporarily in power. It is probably of little use to say anything more. If the voters do not care, the Colonist will not feel called upon to labor with them in order to awaken them to a realization of the present drift of things.

The Mail and Empire speaks disapprovingly of a disposition on the part of the government to use the bench as a political prize. All thoughtful citizens will agree that this is a very objectionable practice. That judgeships will usually be filled by supporters of the dominant party may be taken for granted, although there have been conspicuous exceptions in Canada under the Conservative regime. Instances could also be cited where Sir John Macdonald offered judgeships to political opponents, but it would be impossible to cite a case where he considered the judicial office a political prize. As a professional prize to be conferred upon deserving members of his political party, or, if it were more in the public interest, upon political opponents, was Sir John's conception of the judicial position, and it is one that ought to be recognized by all political parties. It is not desirable in the interest of that respect which ought to be extended towards the courts, to specify any instances in which this salutary rule has been departed from.

There is some talk in the Eastern press about Anticosti. Perhaps it may be well to remind readers that Anticosti is a large island in the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Its present owner is Mons. Menier, of chocolate fame. This enterprising Frenchman claims something closely resembling sovereign rights on his island, and there has been some talk about his intending to make it over to France. He cannot do this; but there is some objection to any alien being allowed to occupy an island of such strategic importance. It might be possible for him to smuggle a few modern pieces of artillery ashore and make things interesting for a British fleet if it happened to come within range. Probably it would be rather difficult to do this, but it is well to guard against such possibilities. The law authorizes the minister of militia to take possession of any territory he may think necessary for purposes of defence, and it might not be a bad plan to take a prominent corner of Anticosti and keep a small force stationed there.

It would be a mistake to base any conclusion as to the result of the Kaiser's visit to Palestine and Turkey upon the news telegrams. Outside of the simple incidents of the journey, these are of no value. Neither the Kaiser nor the Sultan proclaims his intentions from the house-tops. It will be very interesting to watch the political movement which will follow the visit. The Sultan is a past master in intrigue. If Germany has anyone who can match him at playing a double, and if necessary a three or four-sided game, he is not in evidence.

Apparently the Republicans are in control of the United States House of Representatives. The result does not appear to have any special significance. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the contest is the election of Colonel Roosevelt as governor of New York. This makes the gallant leader of the Rough Riders a presidential possibility for 1900. He is in many respects a remarkable man, and has shown himself fit for a great many lines of usefulness.

It will perhaps not be known very soon just why Great Britain got ready to fight a few days ago. Neither the Fashoda incident nor yet the alleged designs of Russia fully explain it. No one seems to have connected the call to arms with the probable failure of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, but there is a possibility that this may have something to do with it. There is clearly something in the wind that the neswpapers have not been told.

The American Miller notes such a demand for what are called "health foods" that the demand for fine flours is perceptibly decreasing. It is suggested that a new grade of flour should be placed on the market which, while containing all the elements found in the coarser varieties, would present a better appearance to the eye and be free from any qualities which are objectionable.

A correspondent informs the Colonist that the Kuyakuk is in Alaska. The distance and directions given by persons who had been upon the river seemed to leave the matter open to question, but examination of the latest maps removes any doubt.

Captain Totten, of the United States army, is authority for the proposition that the world will come to an end on March 1, 1899. At least something is going to happen, he says, which will usher in a new order of things that will be highly satisfactory to those who have the good luck to survive.

Nelson demands a new post office, new custom house and new internal revenue office. In view of the enormous per capita amount which Kootenay pays into the Dominion revenue, it is difficult to name anything in this line which it ought not to have if it wants it.

RACE WAR IN CAROLINA

White Citizens Resort to Arms to Deprive Negro Majority of Their Control.

Several Blacks Killed and Their Property Destroyed—Much Bloodshed in Prospect.

By Associated Press.

Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 10.—The negroes not having complied with the demands of the business men by 7:30 this morning, the time fixed, a column of 600 armed whites assembled at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, and at 8:30 o'clock marched to the office of the Daily Record, a negro newspaper, and destroyed all the material found in the building.

The building took fire, but some assert this was accidental. Those in command of the white men say they had no intention of firing the building. As soon as they discovered the building to be on fire the leaders sent for the fire engines and the flames were confined to the building. On the south, only twenty feet distant, is St. Luke's, one of the largest negro churches in the city, a frame building occupied by negroes. The Record building is wrecked, being almost totally burned.

The excitement is intense, and it is feared the negroes will attempt to retaliate to-night. The streets are now full of armed whites, and at least 1,000 men will be on guard to-night.

The column which moved to the Record office was composed of the best citizens of Wilmington, and even ministers were either on the march or guarding the city with Winchesters.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A despatch to the Star from Wilmington, says: Between 1 and 2 o'clock there were several skirmishes. The total casualties at 2 p.m. were eight negroes killed, two wounded, and three white men wounded. May, Charwick and Poner.

About 1:30 as white men were passing a house they were fired on. A detachment of men surrounded the house and took away five negroes. It was at first proposed to kill them on the spot, but it was finally decided to put them in gaol. Another negro in the house broke and ran, but after proceeding half a square was shot dead.

The negro who shot May was recognized, it was claimed, and a detachment found him at his house. He was riddled and left dead.

The reinforcements from Goldsboro have been turned back, and the committees of 25 are considering means to preserve order. The plan most in favor is to appoint a sub-committee of six or ten men to have supreme charge of the city, superceding the mayor and other authorities.

NATURE OF THE TROUBLE.

Newbern, N. C., Nov. 4.—Craven County, in which this shipping port is situated, is in the heart of the black belt of North Caroline. To-night leading white citizens held a mass meeting in the large new brick court house, and by speech and resolution announced with emphatic language that they proposed to have white supremacy at any cost. The big court room was crowded to the doors, and there was an unusually large number of ladies present, the latter being even more demonstrative than the men. There was a display of the wildest enthusiasm lasting several minutes when the resolutions were presented and read, and their adoption was the signal for another outbreak.

Among other things, the resolutions declare that the present condition under which the whites are compelled to live are disgraceful and humiliating, and a prospect of the continuance of these evils, and an aggravation of the disaster and disgrace which go hand in hand with negro domination, cannot be permitted. It was declared to be the duty of every white person, male and female, to do everything possible to achieve an honorable deliverance from negro domination and its accompanying ruin and disgrace. It was also declared that all white men who ally themselves with the negro in politics shall be regarded as public enemies, and not to be associated with. It was decided to use every means and brave all danger to rid the state of negro domination.

The meeting was presided over by the leading lawyer of the town, A. D. Ward, while another prominent lawyer, H. C. Whitehurst, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Banker James A. Ryan, the Democratic candidate for state senator, was one of the speakers.

"We will not bear the yoke of the African!" exclaimed the banker. "I believe in peace and order, and in giving the negro everything that the laws give him, but never am I willing for them to rule me or rule my race. They may as well understand that now as at any other time. The white man's civilization is at stake. We are going to stand together for the white man's government, and the white man's rule until the last one of us in put in a box ten feet under ground."

Mr. Bryan did not fail to picture, in language that fanned the growing excitement, the clash that was coming between the races, when he asserted that the white woman would be in peril. "When that time comes," said he, "let the consequences be with the miserable white-skinned scoundrels that have led the negroes."

It seems that the white people here have hitherto lacked a leader, but the flame which is blazing all over the state has at last touched here, and the meeting to-night was the result.

The conditions in the country are such that with an absolute fair election the whites, even if they vote solidly against the blacks on the sole basis of color, would be outnumbered by a thousand majority. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats openly assert that they will carry the county. Telegraph messages were sent out of town to-day to secure a sufficient quantity of arms, only a few of the citizens being now provided with rifles.

The list of negro office holders includes the register of deeds, two deputy registers or deeds, four deputy sheriffs, the coroner, four constables, twenty-seven magistrates, the county commissioners, one member of the board of education, thirteen school committeemen, three road overseers, the city attorney, three city aldermen and four policemen. The present representative of the county in the legislature is a negro who has been convicted of forgery, and who is again a candidate for the same place, while the majority of the other officers on the Republican ticket are also negroes. There is no probability that this ticket will be taken down, as has been done at Wilmington, and so the negroes have every incentive to go to the polls.

LORD MINTO'S COMING.

Imposing Demonstration to Welcome Back to Canada the New Governor-General.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—The steamer Scotsman, having on board Lord and Lady Minto, is expected to arrive here tomorrow evening or early Saturday morning. The landing of the new Governor-General on Canadian soil is to be made the occasion for an imposing military demonstration.

THE EMPEROR'S TRIP.

Madrid, Nov. 9.—It is asserted at the foreign office this evening that Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, after visiting Cadiz, will visit Carthagena. The Queen Regent will invite them to visit Cadiz.

MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Possession Will Help United States Trade With China—The Russian Forecast.

London, Nov. 10—Major General Wesley Merritt, the commander of the American military forces in the Philippines, who is now in this city, in an interview on the result of the elections in the United States is quoted as saying: I am very glad the President's policy has been endorsed. Although I am somewhat of a Democrat I think it highly desirable that there should be a congress that will ratify and carry into effect the result of the war and the peace treaty."

Referring to the Marquis of Salisbury's speech, General Merritt said: "Most Americans, I believe, agree and our English cousins insist that we should keep the Philippine islands. I don't know whether the government is cooling towards us, but all the officials I have met here, some of them being in very high places, seemed enthusiastic over the friendship between the two countries.

"All the Englishmen I met in the East, including governors, consuls, naval men, military men and business men, the latter of all nationalities, were most anxious that the United States should retain the Philippine islands. We have a fine trade with North China, which could be strengthened by coaling stations and headquarters in the East without interfering with British interests.

"I do not think it true, as the Russian paper say, that the Pacific will become an American lake, but one thing is certain about the Philippine islands—we must either take them all or drop thm altogether."

RAILWAYS FRIENDS AGAIN.

Everything Lovely at Meeting to Arrange the New Basis of Traffic.

Buffalo, Nov. 10.—A conference of representatives of the Western Passenger Association and D. McNicoll, passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R., was held in the Iroquois hotel this morning. Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, presided and the session lasted about one hour. Several questions and differences arising from the recent restoration of passenger rates were discussed but no definite action was taken. However, the results attained from the discussion were mutually agreeable.

This afternoon members of the Western Association and the Trunk Line Association met Mr. McNicoll and discussed certain technicalities in regard to the immigrant bureau. The Canadian Pacific has recently been granted membership in this bureau and naturally it desires to secure a reasonable portion of the traffic. Those present at the conference declined to talk regarding what had ben done. One member, however, stated that everything was going on satisfactorily and that an agreement on all points under discussion would undoubtedly be reached.

THE SICK SOLDIERS.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The steamer Australia has arrived, seven days from Honolulu, and is quarantined. Among her passengers were 30 soldiers afflicted with malarial fever. There is considerable sickness among the troops at Honolulu, but the prevailing fever is of a mild type.

A MILLION HUNGRY.

The Hoang Ho in Flood Works Widespread Devastation in China.

London, Nov. 10.—A despatch from the Baptist mission in the province of Shantung, China, announces that a flood in the Hoang Ho in that province has destroyed hundreds of villages and threatens a million people with famine.

ATLIN GOLD FIELDS

American Tribute to the Wealth of the New Finds in British Columbia.

From Seattle Times.

Hon. George A. Brackett of Skagway was in the city yesterday and was showing generous samples of Lake Atlin's gold product, both in nuggets and dust. It is of light golden color, much lighter than the Klondike article, and assays $2 per ounce better than Klondike stuff.

Mr. Brackett says Atlin is the poor man's mining country, and easily accessible. A man on horseback can easily travel all over the district. The soil is tillable and capable of much cultivation, while the climate and other conditions are equal to those of North Dakota.

Miners are producing one to three ounces per day on the prominent Atlin creeks, and Mr. Brackett expects at least 10,000 people will go in to that promising country in the spring.

A winter road is to be made from the railroad to Atlin which it will be possible to cover in one and one-half days from Skagway, about eighty miles. Four men recently came out via Brooks' camp, with heavy packs, in four days. They reported that streams were commencing to freeze on the 25th of October.

Mr. Brackett saw bench claims yielding as high as $2.55 to the pan. He says the country will furnish grazing for thousands of cattle; that elk, moose and bear are found in abundance, while grouse are so plentiful one may knock them over with sticks and stones.

TESLA'S TORPEDO BOAT.

How the Wonder-Worker Would Sit in Security and Operate Against Any Visible Enemy.

New York, Nov. 8.—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes an application of electricity whereby one can control and direct with absolute exactitude the movements of any type of vessel, boat or land vehicle, at any distance that may be desired. From a station on shore or from the deck of a vessel under way a torpedo boat equipped with Mr. Tesla's controlling device may be propelled either on or below the surface, manoeuvred at will in any direction, and, finally, brought into contact and exploded against the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the range of vision of the operator. More than this, assuming that it were possible accurately to locate the position of the vessel which it is desired to destroy, the torpedo boat could be directed to it, even if the ship lay in the harbor at Southampton and the operator was stationed at Sandy Hook.

Mr. Tesla said that some months had elapsed since he had fully developed his device, for which he has applied for a patent. When it was learned that Admiral Cervera was bottled up at Santiago it was his intention to apply his mechanism to several launches and similar craft loaded with high explosives and annihilate the fleet at anchor. Admiral Cervera, however, came out and met his fate under the guns of the American fleet before the necessary arrangements could be made. Then Mr. Tesla planned to sail on the Spanish vessels in Havana harbor, only to be thwarted by the proclamation of the suspension of hostilities.

"In a broad sense," said Mr. Tesla, "my invention differs from all of those systems which provide for the control of the mechanism carried by the moving object and governing its motion in that I require no intermediate wires, cables or other form of electrical or mechanical connections with the objects save the natural media in space. I accomplish, nevertheless, similar results and in a much more practical manner by producing waves, impulses or radiations which are received through the earth, water or atmosphere by suitable apparatus on the moving body and cause the desired action, so long as the body remains within the active region or effective range of such currents, waves, impulses or radiations.

"Imagine, if you can, what an irresistible instrument of destruction we have in a torpedo boat thus controlled, which we can operate day or night, on the surface or below it. A ship thus assailed would be desired. A ship thus assailed would have no possibility of escape.

"I can apply this system of control to any type or vessel and of any size. It is not even necessary to make a close approach to the vessel to be destroyed. At the distance of 100 feet the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite will exert a shattering effect on a battleship, but there is no reason why we should not load a vessel with 200 or 300 tons, or even more, of dynamite, which, exploded even a mile or so away, would raise a wave that would overwhelm the biggest ship ever built.

"As to that part of my invention which involves the production of suitable waves or radiations and the conveyance of the same to a remote apparatus capable of being operated or controlled by their influence it may be carried out in various ways which are at the present time more or less understood. For example, I may press through a conducting path, preferably inclosing a large area, a rapidly varying current and by electro-magnetic induction of the same effect a circuit carried by a moving body. In this case the action at a given distance would be stronger the larger the area inclosed by the conductor and the greater the rate of change of the current. If the latter were generated in the ordinary ways the rate of change and consequently the distance at which the action would be practically available for the present purpose would be very small, but by adopting such means as I have devised, that is, either by passing through the conducting path currents of a specially designed high frequency alternator, or, better still, those of a strongly charged condenser—a very high rate of change may be obtained and the effective range of the influence thus extended over a vast area, and by carefully adjusting the circuit on the moving body so as to be in exact electro-magnetic synchronism with the primary disturbances this influence may be used at a great distance.

"Another way to carry out my invention is to direct the currents or discharges of a high frequency machine or condenser through a circuit, one terminal of which is connected directly or inductively with the ground and the other with a body, preferably of large surface and at an elevation. In this case if the circuit on the moving body be similarly arranged or connected differences of potential on the terminals of the circuit either by conduction or electrostatic induction are reproduced and the same objects attained.

"Still another way is to pass the currents simply through the ground by connecting both the terminals of the source of high frequency currents to earth at different and remote points and to utilize the currents spreading through the ground for effecting the receiving circuit properly placed and adjusted.

"Finally, I may avail myself, in carrying my invention, of electrical oscillations which do not follow any particular conducting path, but propagate in straight lines through space of rays, waves, pulses or distrubances of any kind, capable of bringing the mechanism of the moving body into action from a distance and at the will of the operator by their effect on suitable controlling devices."

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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Address to Col. McDonald for His Bravery in Egypt.

At the last meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society it was unanimously resolved that an address should be presented to Col. McDonald, the noble Scotch colonel for the great bravery displayed by himself and his brigade in Egypt in behalf of his Queen and country. Seldom in the history of the world has such commendable courage and forethought been shown on the field of battle as that of Col. McDonald and his brigade, and his queen and his countrymen owe him a deep debt of gratitude. The following committee was appointed to prepare the address: President H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.; J. H. Falconer and Dr. Campbell. The address will be read on St. Andrew's night at the society's annual banquet at the Hotel Driard. In the last struggle between the troops of the Sirdar of Egypt, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, and the dervish hordes of the Khalifa preceding the fall of Omdurman there were many tragic scenes, but few of them lacked the element of picturesqueness. One of the most dramatic reported was the last stand of the standard bearer of the Khalifa. As the dervish hosts advanced upon Col. McDonald's brigade with a rush, they were shot down by hundreds until finally there was not a man left except one tall, gaunt figure which stood with sword in one hand while the other grasped the staff of the Khalifa's standard. His enemies, struck with admiration, refrained for a moment from firing upon him, but a little later the order was given and the weird creature fell to the ground literally riddled by hundreds of bullets. The British troops say that they have never in their experience in the Egyptian campaign or elsewhere seen a finer example of picturesque heroism.

ASSASSIN SENTENCED.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—The Italian anarchist, Luggi Lucchesi, who assassinated the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was placed on trial here today. Lucchesi bowed politely to the court and public, and answered the preliminary questions, through an interpreter, in a clear, strong voice. The public prosecutor said there was no clear evidence that Lucchesi had accomplices, except in the fact of the prisoner's own silence on certain points which, as he, in his declaration, had not spared himself, could not be intended to shield accomplices. Lucchesi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

Spain's very determined attitude in regard to the Philippines is disquieting. Have the French war preparations at Toulon any connection with it?