

n's Story

Mr. Joseph Henry, an old soldier, 29 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with consumption. He was affected and he a comrade urged him to get up. Before he had begun to get loose, left, and night sweats is now in good health.

saparilla

After and tonic medicine in the G. A. R. and made, and are per and appearance.

MEDICINE.

Large Comes From a physician. In medical science arbitrary transmission in the subject of

Charlotte C. Keatinge, paternal side were to this country in 1833 and settled in her great-grandfather among the early medical skill, and her a Walker Harned, several years in New and co-operation Dunham and Kist-physicians of

were physicians, and Dr. Clemence



KEATINGE.

being one of the to graduate from

her early educational academy, was from the New and Hospital for her degree of doctor's college. She several years in New was the pioneer at that time the states. By her energy she establishing the most refined in that city and able reputation, can never allowed sing the house of

the nine physicians ally, five of them ingest of this num-ughter, Harriette who was graduated Dr. Keatinge is a can Institute of New York State Ho-the Homeopathic of New York and is of the Hahnemann and other med- chairman of the Sorosis and is a Health Protective or-philanthropic or-

SS NORRAIKOW.

le: If George Mil-der Boston, sur- he underwent at capital on Friday he will be quite a cur- to the hospital. Undue pressure go into convulsions. It was decided that the only means of his ten inches extending from his of his head, was. This relieved the and he has not suf- face. His brain con- his head is dressed, the scalp will unite as a slight protec-

umberman says: rers of Washington year with less stock e. On January 1, es on hand footed numbers. The re- there must be less on hand this year. stiffen prices small e to be incentive d by unloading at d red cedar shingles-der by 100 per cent.

ago, January 1, eastern wholesalers bought at cut prices, opened the manu- market overstocked. ver can put him- Dublin Express bat Rt. Hon. John Ireland, is about because his health discharge of its press says the ru- National Liberal ent is false. The club is that Mr. post near after Rule bill by Far- better than before

HAWAIIAN MEMORIAL.

Monarchical Government is the Chosen and Preferred Form in the Islands.

Restoration of an Independent Autonomy and a Constitutional Regime Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President transmitted to Congress to-day some additional Hawaiian correspondence, but it was not of a sensational character. Minister Willis, under date of January 6, reports the resignation of Vice-President Hato, under the necessity of going beyond the limits of the country.

Under the same date he says: "I send herewith the petition of the 'Hau Aloha Aina,' a Hawaiian patriotic league, an association which claims to represent over 9,000 legal voters. The petition was brought there last night by Hon. James Cummings, the honorary president of the association, and Mr. A. Marques, member of its executive council, who stated that they were a committee for that purpose. This memorial, which is addressed to President Cleveland, starts out by saying:

"The Hawaiian people are moved with the deepest concern in view of the delayed and uncertain condition of affairs in Hawaii, and also to the active hostility that seems to have suddenly developed in the United States against the policy of Your Excellency and the American administration concerning our unhappy little country and the just restoration of our national monarchy."

It then "reproaches the newspapers of America for their uncharitable and untruthful abuse of our Queen."

It asserts that through Minister Stevens' conspiracy the Hawaiian people have been deprived of their political rights; that the inhabitants of Hawaii are now living under an arbitrary rule; that the people have lost all confidence in the administration of justice, and the Supreme court is now filled with adventurers; that the funds have been squandered for the maintenance of an unnecessary large army composed of aliens; that all the native and foreign royalists have been disarmed; that foreign clubs and leagues, composed mostly of Germans, Portuguese and Scandinavians, have been called into existence for the support of the revolutionary government, and that these clubs have threatened murder, violence and depredations against those not in sympathy with them.

The memorialists say that though the principle of monarchical government may be distasteful to the democracy of America, it is the chosen and preferred form of the Hawaiian people. Therefore they say in conclusion: "We now pray the God of a common faith that right, justice and honor may prevail in Hawaii, our home and country, and that we may be again allowed to enjoy the blessings of an independent autonomy and the constitutional regime which was so infamously subverted on the 17th day of January last. This is signed by J. A. Cummings, honorary president; Jose F. Nawahi, president, and seventeen others, including John B. Bush."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons, spoke at length, this evening, before a meeting in Manchester on the subject of imperial defence. This subject, he said, was at present of paramount interest. Any nation or combination of nations which was able to wrest from Great Britain her supremacy of the seas could bring her to her knees without landing a single soldier on English soil. He did not believe any government was justified in expecting a long era of peace. The French and Russian governments were pushing forward with all speed the work in their dockyards. Certain movements of late years in Asia were only too obviously directed against England. While there were indications that France and Russia were earnestly bent upon peace, their main arrangements evidently were prompted by the assumption of conflict with England, either singly or combined. He believed that the English people were amicably disposed toward France, but he must admit, with the deepest regret, the conviction that the French were hostile to England. Finally Mr. Balfour appealed to the electors to influence their representatives in Parliament by all possible means to assist in quickly and effectively strengthening the country's defences. He could pledge the Opposition, he said, to co-operate cordially with the Government in its every effort to increase England's Navy and land military power.

DISTURBED ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Ministers decided to-day to postpone until February 20 the meeting of the Chamber, because the financial programme was far from complete, and also because the Government fear the effect of the Parliamentary debates upon the troubled districts. Socialists and Radical deputies would surely persist in discussing at length the disturbance of Italy and Sicily and their criticisms of the Government, it was feared, would incite the people to fresh outbreaks. By February 20, however, the ministers expect that the pacification of the disaffected towns will be complete. The Bishop of Massa has issued a pastoral letter, instructing the clergy of his diocese to instruct upon the people the obligation to resist Anarchist agitation and preserve order.

BEHRING SEA ALLOWANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Comptroller Boller, of the treasury department, has rendered a decision which makes illegal the daily allowances to Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan and other members and attaches of the late Behring Sea commission. The daily allowances of the several members of the staff, ranging from \$16 to \$20 were paid by Paymaster Halford as they required the money, and the accounts were closed two or three months ago and submitted to the secretary of State, according to custom. They were then forwarded to the Treasury, where they are now being examined by the accounting officers in the regular way.

Fire Chiefs' Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—A four-day convention of the chief engineers of Fire departments in cities on the Pacific Coast will be held in this city, beginning on February 6, next. The object of the convention is to exchange views in connection with the extinguishing of fires and the appliances in use therefor.

MEXICAN INSURGENT DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister, has received the following cablegram from President Diaz, dated January 22, at the City of Mexico: "Colonel Luciano Ortiz, of the Federal Army telegraphed to me yesterday from Arroyo del Manzano, Chihuahua, as follows: 'I overtook, at 4 o'clock, a.m., Lujano's band and defeated them after fighting all their horses, saddles and ammunition are in my possession. They lost twenty-six killed, and among them Lujano, their leader. At the beginning of the engagement, Ochoa escaped with three men. The Federal troops and the armed citizens accompanying us are pursuing the flying enemy.'"

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Captain John Irving, of Victoria, was entertained at the Manitoba club on Saturday by a number of prominent railway and business men. He made an excellent speech, drawing attention to British Columbia's great store of natural riches, and also the attractions of the Province for tourists. He made a capital impression on his auditors. Captain and Mrs. Irving proceeded East to-night. The Captain would not say anything regarding his reported mission to St. Paul re Great Northern connections.

The Winnipeg cricket club executive met to-night and decided to endeavor to arrange to enter the Provincial tournament to take place next summer between Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sandford Fleming on the Pacific Cable Project—C.P.R. Company's Land Grant.

Beneficial Results of Mr. Bowell's Visit to Australia—Suit Against the Government.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Sandford Fleming returned from England to-day. He stated that when the Australian conference meets here in the early summer, as undoubtedly they will, they would certainly take up and consider the Pacific Cable scheme. His mission to Australia, he thought, would be the means of preventing the cable from passing into the hands of a foreign power.

President Van Horne and the Canadian Pacific magnates interviewed Hon. T. M. Daly to-day in reference to the final selection of the company's land grant of four million acres still to be chosen.

Already evidence is apparent of the good results following Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's visit to Australia. The last mail from the colonies brought many inquiries respecting Canadian goods, as well as orders to manufacturers, who sent samples and catalogues to Australia with Mr. Bowell. According to advice received by the department of Trade and Commerce, there is a prospect of the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Montreal and Belfast next summer.

The estate of the late John Ross has entered suit against the Government for half a million dollars for an old claim in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

BEHRING SEA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary of State Gresham is said to be devoting most of his time to Behring sea matters, and is in daily consultation with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister. It is understood that great progress is being made in the negotiations with Great Britain and that a new treaty embodying regulations somewhat modified from those recommended by the arbitration tribunal will soon be sent to the senate. It is stated that the State department has received promises of co-operation from Russia and Japan in preventing the wholesale slaughter of seals. If the present project is carried out, Russia, Japan, Great Britain and the United States will send out patrolling fleets to prevent the capture of seal in the North Pacific and Behring sea during the coming breeding season.

YALEBOO, Cal., Jan. 22.—Naval advice received at Mare Island navy yard, says that the U. S. ship Marion, now in the Asiatic station, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco immediately and prepare for a season's cruise in Behring Sea. The same advice also states that the U. S. cruiser Charleston, Detroit and Yorktown are assigned to the Pacific squadron. These vessels, with the ships Adams, Albatross, Mohican, Marion, Bear, Rush, Grant, Albatross and Columbia, will form the Behring Sea patrol fleet, commanded by either Capt. Baker or Capt. Coffin, with the cruiser Philadelphia or Charleston as flagship, provided that the Olympia is not put into commission before that date, in which event she would become the flagship and her captain detailed as senior officer.

EX-KING MILAN.

BERGRADE, Jan. 22.—King Alexander and ex-King Milan summoned the chiefs of the parties to the palace last evening for consultation. Milan reproached the Radical leaders for many alleged misdeeds, and told them it was impossible to allow them to remain in power unless they would give certain pledges. The conditions of their retaining office were submitted to the Radicals by King Alexander this morning. They were the revocation of the order against Milan's residence in Serbia, the abandonment of the impeachment proceedings against the Liberal ministers who served under Avakumovic up to the coup of last April, and the expulsion of the anti-dynastic members from the Radical club. The Radicals declined to accept any of these conditions, denying with special emphasis that their club contained any men opposed to the Obrenowich dynasty. The Radical cabinet remains nominally in power, although the Premier and War Minister, General Sava Gruitch was forced to-day to surrender the war portfolio to Colonel Milovanovich, who commanded the troops when the regents were deposed. Ex-King Milan has become reconciled with M. Garachanin, the Progressive leader, with whom he has had an almost continuous quarrel since he was divorced from Natalie, despite Garachanin's strong protest. Alexander and Milan are trying to secure a renewal of the charter, but hopes Colombia will not grant it, and says the Americans will finish the work.

YATES' CABLE.

Sir Charles Russell Closeted With the Pope—Lord Dufferin and the Navy.

Cardinal Manning's Sister Dead—The Kaiser and Sculpture—Opening for the Unemployed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—When Baron Ferdinand Rothschild's yacht was at Corvallis Sir Charles Russell paid a flying visit to Rome and was closeted for half an hour with the Pope.

The papers have been speculating as to whether or not Lord Lansdowne would accept the St. Petersburg embassy, but the fact is that he refused this position very soon after the death of Sir Robert Morier. Lord Dufferin is said to deserve a good deal of the thanks due to those who pressed the Government into a show of taking action on the navy question, and he deserves still more credit, if rumor speaks truly, in that he insisted on the point so firmly that the matter was not allowed to stop at a mere show of intention.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Alexander of Teck had four days' excellent shooting in the Sandringham covers last week. There have been this season scarcely any of the big battles which formerly took place so often at Sandringham, owing to there having been so few guests, but the estate is awarming with game, and the Duke of York has been out a great deal with the Prince of Wales.

Unlike his genial brother, Senator Rich and Waddington, the French ambassador, affected to despise his English ancestry; yet, for all that, the same blood ran in his veins as in those of Richard Penderel, the preserver and comforter of Charles L. in his flight from Worcester. Owing to the death of his elder brother, the ex-ambassador's father became entitled to one of the perpetual pensions. M. Richard Waddington is named after his ancestor, and calls all his children Penderel.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, has been seriously unwell, and the state of his health causes much anxiety. Sir Henry, who is in his sixty-sixth year, has been private secretary of the Queen and keeper of the privy purse since 1878, but he had then been for many years in the royal household, and for a long time was equerry to the Prince Consort.

A correspondent at Ajaccio writes that it is impossible to visit the island without feeling that some of the profound indignation of the judicial policy pursued by the French authorities in perpetrating refusal to allow English and German doctors to practice in Corsica, which will certainly do a great deal of harm to Ajaccio as a health resort, and which has apparently been prompted by the distributive of some so-called patriotic papers in Paris. One good Corsican medico has done his utmost to save his foreign confreres, Drs. Troop and Schmidt, from this senseless decree of practical banishment.

The death is announced of Mrs. Austen, sole surviving sister of Cardinal Manning, who was never able to end of her life to regard him as other than a younger brother. Her improvement was such that she was able to leave Oxford and entered the Colonial office, his sister, whose husband, Col. Austen, was member for Kent, who had a large acquaintance among politicians, was as zealous in his interests as the sisters of Lord Beaconsfield are said to have been in his. There was a Lady Stanhope of those days who had a relative in the Foreign office, and who spoke patronizingly of young Manning to his sister. "He writes such a good hand," "Yes," rejoined Mrs. Austen, "and knows a little arithmetic."

The German Emperor has now turned his attention to sculpture, with results quite as unimpressive as were the consequences of his interference with science and literature. Ever since the death of his illustrious grandfather a public subscription has been going on in Germany for immortalizing in some national monument the founders of the empire in general and Emperor William I. in particular. Most of the competitors naturally introduced as subjects the figures of Bismarck, Moltke and others. All the others and the various designs are now being exhibited in Berlin. The Emperor, however, has summarily set at naught the decision of the jury and selected a model of one Herr Bogas, who simply surrounded the statue of William I. with four emblematical animals, viz., a lion, an eagle, a bear and a boar. The memorial is therefore denationalized, and becomes exclusively a tribute to the glory of the Hohenzollerns, rather than a national trophy.

How comes it that while the claims of the unemployed are placed so prominently in the ears of the people at this time of the year, the British army remains sixty thousand below its proper strength? We know, of course, that by the regulations recruits are taken only between the ages of 18 and 25 years, which limit, by the way, is constantly exceeded to embrace likely men not really within it, but these people do not tell of that among the unemployed there are numbers of men who possess all the qualifications for military service. What prevents them from enlisting, if it is not that the profession of want-of-employment has greater charms for them? Are the unemployed, then, men who will not work? Some of them are too proud of being so. Those who are now too old to enlist may reflect that had they taken the opportunity they might now be earning an honest livelihood, while others, the young, who by all accounts form the largest part of the unemployed and their gatherings should be invited by the presiding agitators to join the army. But then the agitators would be cutting the ground from under their feet and their occupation would soon be gone, a fact which possibly they realize.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Scottish protest against the embargo on Canadian cattle is being pushed forward without delay along the lines agreed upon the other day. The committee appointed at a meeting of the Glasgow dealers in Canadian cattle arrived in London to-day, in pursuance of their instructions, to interview the board of trade. They will demand the removal of the embargo in the spring, and are hopeful that they will be successful in this mode of procedure. Otherwise they intend to bring all possible pressure to compel the removal of Mr. Gardner's restrictions on the trade.

PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, Jan. 23.—El Espanol published an article yesterday on the Panama canal, which says that the French will not be able to carry on the work. To declare they are negotiating for a renewal of the charter, but hopes Colombia will not grant it, and says the Americans will finish the work.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Vancouver Ministers and the P.P.A.—The Existing Distress—A Practical Helper.

What One Woman is Doing—A Sad Case—Calhoun Opera Co.'s Performance.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The ministers of Vancouver are preaching against the P. P. A. Mr. McLaren says a man's country is above his creed. Mr. Duff said the initials of the P. P. A. should be changed to D. D. A. (Devil's Destructive association.)

The people of Vancouver are not very responsive to the appeal made to them to help the poor. In one fashionable church last Sunday the minister said, I want as many as we may to remain after church to consider how we may aid the poor of this city. It was computed that there were 800 in the congregation, but only eighteen remained to determine how they might help the poor, and seven hundred and eighty-two went home.

Miss Brown, who is devoting her life, though poor herself, to ameliorating the suffering of the sick or destitute, has been interviewed by your correspondent. Miss Brown says there is great distress among a respectable class in Vancouver. A number of young men who are out of work are living on bread and water. Often when poor people hear of a case of poverty they come to her with a trifle of money or something to eat and ask her to distribute it. Proportionately the poor give a hundred times more than the rich. Two and a half cases came to Miss Brown's notice yesterday. Two little children were begging scraps at a restaurant.

One man is in the hospital at Westminster, an incurable case of consumption. The children are being looked after by Miss Brown, and when the cases of the mother and father are over in this world their unfortunate little offsprings will find a home. A lady gave Miss Brown a dollar, with this message, "Give this to seven days if you need it very much, I want to help in the work if it's ever so little." Miss Brown went to the Free Library, where distress is so often met with. A young man, looking very thin and sick, was called to the inquiry desk by Mrs. Macdon, the librarian. "Are you out of employment?" was asked, "we would like so much to help you if you are." The young man hesitated, looking inquiringly from one to the other, and then tears dimmed his eyes. "Yours," he replied, "are the first kind words I have heard since leaving England. I thought it was only necessary to get to Canada and that wealth was easily made after that, but I can't get work. For seven days I have been living on bread alone. I have one shilling and sixpence left in this world, and the ocean rolls between me and home, in Manchester, where my mother, whose name is Baker, keeps a little shop. Mr. Baker was considered a fit and proper person to receive the dollar, and a restaurant dinner and a week's lodging were thrown in."

Inspector Master Captain Murray Thain is said to be acting as harbor master. The parade of the new "Brigade took place last night. The men are progressing rapidly with their drill.

The Calhoun Opera Co. had the biggest house on record. Extra chairs were placed among the musicians' seats. The orchestra were crowded with people standing. The two skylight boxes were taken for the first time since the opening night of the Opera House. "The Black Hussar," with Geo. Lyding in the title role, was well put on. Mr. Lyding has a very sweet tenor with attention to costumes. Douglas Flint, the comic man, was very comic, and possessed a fine bass voice. Kirtland Calhoun as "Piff Row," Jack of all trades, looked his part, and acted it creditably. The music was excellent. The singing of Miss Clement was even better than when she so delighted a Victoria audience, last season. The ballet was far above the average.

Captain McCarthy, of the steamer Cruiser, brought down word that some Indians are on their way from North with some news about the murderers of Green and Taylor, on Savary Island.

Messrs. A. F. Griffiths and W. R. Robinson, directors in the Boston Bar Mining company, returned yesterday from a trip to the some of the company's future operations. They report that the machinery is being placed in position as rapidly as possible, and that work will be started shortly. They are more sanguine than ever as to the success of the company.

FROM SAMOA.

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 3.—The natives in the district of Aana have rebelled and proclaimed Tamasese King. This Tamasese is the son of the former German appointee and he has a large following. The people of Savaii have declared allegiance to King Malietoa and are gathering to his support. The chief justice, president and consuls will meet tomorrow to consider the situation. The consuls have sent a request by the Monowai for warships, so grave is the situation. The avowed intention of the powers to disarm the natives is the principal cause of discontent, and the natives say they will resist any attempts to disarm them. Although bloodshed is not imminent, the situation is so grave as to cause great alarm.

GERMANY'S UNEMPLOYED.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—An Anarchist named Spohr, in speaking at one of the meetings of the unemployed, promised to produce in a meeting at Friedrichstrasse tomorrow, conclusive proof that the police are ranged in advance for the outrages which they committed in dispersing the crowds near the Koenigsplatz. August Bebel, Socialist-Democratic leader, said in the Reichstag to-day that the police excesses were part of a plan, whose object was to enervate the exceptional repressive laws against the Socialist-Democrats.

KING LOBENGULA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Cape Town to the Daily News says: "Sir Henry Loch has despatched a messenger to King Lobengula, pledging in the Queen's name that, if he surrenders, his life and interests shall be assured, and he shall not be deported from Africa. Sir Henry has arranged with Premier Cecil Rhodes to provide him with an adequate tract of land south of the Orange river, the character of which is being furnished the royal income."

French Cabinet Discussions.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rumors of discussions in the Cabinet were published to-day by La Presse. The cabinet members were divided on the subject of the Behring Sea. There are about sixty crown witnesses and forty for the defence. They are accused of murdering a companion last summer on the prairie. They came from the East.

NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The official City of Washington cipher dispatches forwarded by the steamship Australia to Minister Willis at Honolulu were in answer to those received from Honolulu by the steamship Monowai, which arrived on Friday afternoon. The dispatches are not believed to be of great importance. E. C. MacFarlane, a royalist, who arrived a week ago from Honolulu and was expected to go on to Washington City, received home advice by the Monowai which caused him to suddenly change his programme, and he was a passenger on the Australia bound to the islands. Why he abandoned his prospective trip to Washington City MacFarlane declined to state. The next steamer to sail from here to Honolulu is the China on the 30th instant. The U. S. steamer Monowai is still at Mare Island navy yard ready to leave for Honolulu at a moment's notice. Why the war vessel has been detained no one in naval circles seems to know.

AT PISTOLS POINT.

BUDA PESTH, Jan. 23.—Count Szapary, the ex-Premier, who recently withdrew from the Liberal majority in Parliament in view of his attitude towards the civil marriage bill, quarrelled with Dr. Perzold, vice president of the Diet concerning the same bill last week. Szapary's friends say that Perzold criticised him too harshly for his hostility to the Liberals. Szapary after defending himself in a speech challenged Perzold to a duel. At the meeting yesterday each was wounded slightly.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

Plans of the German Promoters of a New International Monetary Convention.

The India Mints Will Probably Be Reopened Sooner or Later.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of the Standard at Berlin says: Those persons interested in promoting a new monetary conference have prepared a plan for submission to the governments most closely concerned with the silver question. The plan will propose that the United States, France, England and Germany form a monetary union upon the following basis: The United States to buy and use for currency purposes \$10,000,000 in silver yearly, and France, representing the Latin union, to purchase 20,000,000 francs' worth; England and Germany to withdraw all gold coinage and paper money under the value of £1 sterling and buy £750,000 of silver yearly in the meantime, and to be allowed only at the beginning of each year. If the average London price of silver should fall at any time 10 per cent below the convention price the members of the union to have the option to withdraw and dissolve the union. This plan is to be accompanied by a long series of remarks and comments, which will include a document attempting to prove the acceptance of the proposed regulations by England and Germany as perfectly compatible with their maintaining a gold standard and attempting to justify a convention price of silver by the necessity of offering owners of silver mines profit sufficient to induce them to mine and limit the output.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—The Englishman newspaper says of the India council's decision to sell bills below the former minimum of 154 pence: "It was an equal surprise to the Indian government and the public. The former should make a clean breast of its share in the matter. Such a change at the opening of the export season is astounding. It is confidently asserted that bills have been taken up within a fortnight."

The India Daily News says: "It was generally expected that the limit would shortly be abandoned, but the vagueness of the news statement is likely to demoralize the market and frustrate the intention of the measure."

The Calcutta Statesman summarizes Lord Lansdowne's career as viceroy as a failure and denounces his uniformly unsympathetic attitude toward the natives. It declares that Lansdowne has been a mere mouthpiece of the civil service.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says: "The belief is becoming general that the Government should absolutely prohibit the importation of silver bullion on private account."

The Times says editorially: "We do not suppose that all hope of making their policy successful has been abandoned by those who initiated it, but their whole scheme is apparently doomed. It is more than likely that the mints will be reopened sooner or later. India probably will maintain its present attitude a while longer, but the best judges are of the opinion that it will fail."

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.—Hooper, though acquitted on the capital charge, is still in the Joliette jail charged with an attempt to murder his wife by throwing her into the river at Louisville a few days previous to her sudden death on the railway train. That, as alleged, took place in the district of Three Rivers, and so the second trial will be held at the city of Three Rivers. Since the conclusion of the murder trial, when Hooper was remanded to jail, the Provincial Law Department have been considering the second charge, and the Attorney-General has decided to press it to a trial. Hooper will therefore be removed from Joliette to the jail at Three Rivers, and held there to await the action of the Court held at the same place.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The body of an unknown man was found in Humber Bay yesterday with his skull fractured and other marks indicating foul play. An inquest will be held. Fred Bacon, a young man of Scarborough is missing, but the description of the man is not given.

GREENVILLE, Jan. 22.—Two Italians, Antonio Luciano and Antonio Degidde, will be indicted this afternoon. There are about sixty crown witnesses and forty for the defence. They are accused of murdering a companion last summer on the prairie. They came from the East.

DEPRESSION AND SHRINKAGE

The Tale of Two Countries—Condition of the English Farming Industry.

Commercial Disasters in the United States—Millions of Men Out of Work.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

The official statement of the condition of agricultural affairs in England indicates a depression which is alarming. During the present year the yield of barley was 10,000,000 bushels less than it was in 1892, and of oats, 6,000,000 bushels less, though an increased area was devoted to the production of these grains. The wheat area was 320,000 acres less than in 1892, and the yield fell off 9,000,000 bushels. Farm rents are but half what they were a few years ago, and they must be reduced still further if farming is to be made to pay in England. Under present conditions, the population of the country crowds into the cities and manufacturing towns, where there is already a lack of employment, and distress and misery are the inevitable result. Rents must come down, of course, but the process may lead to a change in the ownership of the land in the direction of smaller holders. The tenant system is a decided failure.

Dun & Co.'s Weekly Trade Review describes the year 1893 in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries the worst in fifty years. The year closed with the prices of many products the lowest ever known; with millions of workmen seeking in vain for work, and with charity laboring day and night to keep back suffering and starvation in our great cities. The figures given sustain the statement we have noted. The iron industry sustained a weekly production of 181,551 tons pig up to May 1, but by October 1 the output had fallen to 73,835. This falling off leaves about 40 per cent. of those engaged in the iron industry unemployed. Over one-half the woolen manufacture is idle. The cotton trade has fared no better. Sales of cotton goods are fully a quarter below the usual quantity. "In thirty-seven years covered by the records of this agency," says the Weekly Trade Review, "the number of failures has only once risen a little over 16,000 in a year. In the year 1893 the number reported has been 16,650. The aggregate of liabilities as in all failures reported has in six years risen above \$200,000,000. This year the strictly commercial liabilities alone have exceeded \$331,422,939. The liabilities of banking and financial institutions have been \$210,956,844, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,212,217,033." Adding these figures, we find the grand total of loss during the year to have been \$1,754,596,810.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter has recently published statistics showing the falling off in the production of worsted and woolen goods for men's wear. The figures cover the period between June 1 and November 1, and the comparison made between 1892 and 1893. The Engineer finds that of the 102 mills from which reports have been received, 74 are running at less than full capacity, 17 are running at partial time, and forty-three are shut down. It finds, also, that the total number of looms in operation is 2,955, and that the total number of looms idle is 5,941. The total number of hands employed is 9,605, as against 23,443 employed November 1, 1892. But the most important fact revealed is that relating to the production of goods, for it is shown that these 102 mills produced between June 1 and November 1, 1893, five months, 10,173,715 yards of men's wear, worsteds and woollens, as against 17,086,069 yards for the same period in 1892. These figures reveal a shortage of 6,912,354 yards of goods, a loss of the production of goods, for it is shown that these 102 mills produced between June 1 and November 1, 1893, five months, 10,173,715 yards of men's wear, worsteds and woollens, as against 17,086,069 yards for the same period in 1892. These figures reveal a shortage of 6,912,354 yards of goods, a loss of the production of goods, for it is shown that these