THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 29, 1893.

THE PREMIER'S AWFUL WRATH

The audacity of the Times and the Columbian in referring to the Thomas "contempt" case in Nova Scotia and the light it throws on the Kennedy case has evoked a terrible outburst of wrath from the Colonist. No less than a column of indignation ornaments its editorial page this morning, abounding in the choicest flowers of rhetoric and exhibiting the highest style of declamation. Here is a sample, dealing with the remarks which the two unregenerate pewspapers have had the temerity to of-

The pious rolling of the editorial eye and the unatuous, rhetorical rounding of great moral sentences are performed with rare artistic effect. The dragging of the "hunted journalists" before an 'unconstitutional' and "arbitrary" tribunal has been graphically commented upon in all the minuteness of detail, and we have not failed to observe in these Junius-like utterances all the earmarks of a highly dramatic, though somewhat familiar and stereotyped style

of letters. Just think of the depravity of two journals that refuse to be crushed by such sentences as these. Then the article concludes in this way:

That the government did not exalt the heroic conduct of the Kennedys into the magnitude of a cause celebre is to be deeply deplored. It is even more to be deplored that they should have been made to suffer in queer hiding places for the contributions to their editorial columns by a member of parliament, or, if that were unavoidable, that the latter, through innate modesty and lack of selfassertion, could not, with them, have shared at least prospectively the crown of martyrdom which, to the present, has most vexatiously eluded their grasp.

This is one way of repeating the old assertion that Mr. Brown was the author of the offending article in the Columbian, though Mr. Brown has more than once denied the statement. Even if Mr. Brown had never offered any such denial, there would be much less reason for crediting him with the Columbian article than for crediting Premier Davie with the Colonist article of this morning. That the latter is the product of the premier's pen seems quite plain from internal evidence. Nobody will be surprised by the hon, gentleman's outburst of bad temper over the references to the Kennedy case, because defeated malice is always aroused by a sight of that which caused its discomfiture. The premier, as attorney-general, cut a most pitiable figure in connection with the persecution of the Columbian publishers, and he knows that the developments in the Nova Scotia parallel case tend to discredit his position still further. So nobody will begrudge him his column fling in the Colonist: his abuse of the Columbian and the Times after all appears comparatively mild when the circumstances are taken into account. But we have one fault to find with the premier's effusion. When he took the trouble to elaborate a defence for himself he might have offered the public some explanation in regard to that promise to test the powers of the legislature. The promise was definitely made in open court when the case of the Kennedys was up for argument. The premier cannot now ignore it, for he would simply confess that he made the promise only for the purpose of dodging a decision at that time. There is already a very strong suspicion in that direction. The Columbian's course, and the Kennedys' course, and the Times' course are altogether aside from this question of whether the premier made that promise in good faith and whether he now means to carry it out. On all antecedent questions the public mind has

assumed power of punishment for contempt to the persecution of political opponents of the government. When it has shown itself capable of such a display of malevolence and tyranny the public is much interested in knowing of the power it assumed.

Several English alarmists have been earnestly striving to work up a scare over the condition of the British navy, with the object of securing the construction of practically a new fleet. There is only too much reason to agree with the suspicion that most of these worthies have merely in view the embarressment of the government, for the building of additional ships is no easy task with a falling revenue. Ciemenceau's organ, Justice, seems to be playing a similar game in France. It is a pity, as Labouchere remarks, that the alarmists cannot be made to foot the bills for the unnecessary operations that result from their intrigues.

The reports concerning the Brazilian rebellion are even more confused and indefinite than the ordinary run of South American news. It seems pretty certain, however, that Mello will fail, after causing a large amount of bloodshed, damage to property and trouble in general. But the "Latin American" would hardly find life worth living without a spice of revolution.

Worse Than Thistles. That vagrant weed, the Russian cactus, s rapidly overspreading North Dakota. Many families in Bonhommie county, S. D., have been compelled to leave their farms for it. It was in that county that the weed first made its appearance in America, about three years ago, and it is the belief that it was imported from Russia in flax seed. The weed compelled a colony of Russians to leave the county, and they went to Ellendale, N. The cars in which they and their effects were transported were partially filled with flax, and in this way the seed of the vagrant of the field was carried In two years' time it had gainnorth. ed a firm foothold. Last year it was estimated that the weed had damaged the wheat crop \$2,000,000, and the present year the injury is fixed at double that mount.

The size of the weed varies according

If crowded it will run up in small, stiff Tf sprigs from 4 to 6 inches high. given plenty of room, it forms a branchy, harsh, thorny, rounded mass, bursting with needlelike spikes and covering an rea of ground 6 feet in diameter. s tender and succulent when young. is it grows old it becomes hard and stiff. In face of this advancing enemy the farmer seems helpless to save himself. t is possible to burn it only at that season of the year when it has become matured and dry, and as this is the time when the vast wheat fields are ready for the harvester, the farmer menaces his grain when he strikes the fire. The only method of stopping the self-sowing of the seed, yet hit upon, is the planting of The stalks stand closely together and pre on the Koran, while the Hinde vent the weed from travelling over the ground enclosed by them. To uproot the weed by plowing it up is out of the ques tion, for its prick is so painful that hors-

s refuse to travel in it. A law has been enacted in each state requiring the farmers to destroy the weed, but the measure is a useless one, as the farmers have no way of meeting its requirements. It is not improbable that this seed will march like a destroying angel through the entire wheat-growing territory of the United States.

An obstinate case of water-brash of yrosis was traced by Sir Benjamin W. Richardson, to oatmeal taken at breakfast. Writing of it in an English medical journal, Sir Benjamin says: The story of the repetition of the attack, always at the same or about the same hour, was so peculiar and so often repeated. I could not fail at last to attribute it to something taken at breakfast; and finally I began to suspect that a dish of oatmeal porridge might be the enemy My patient had taken this for breakfast for many years and had never thought it injurious, and when I named my suspicion, he was incredutous. However, he took the advice to leave off oatmeal "on trial," and from the day of leaving it off had no return of his symptoms. Six months later he ventured the oatmeal diet again, and in a week was as bad as Once more he left it off, and once ever. more was completely cured. This was observation on a patient; but, for experiment's sake I tried the effect of oatmeal diet on myself, with the result of setting up in a few weeks as decided an attack of pyrosis as could be observed or felt. In my own case I found that barley water, repeated for a time, produced the same results. After making these observations, I continued to quire, in all instances of pyrosis I have since met with, whether oatmeal formed a part of the dietary of those affected: and I have found so many corroborative experiences, I am led to think there is no more frequent cause of pyrosis than

oatmeal or a similar fermentative food An Old Time Cricketer. The Rev. R. S. Holmes, the Yorkshire vicar who writes the "Notches" in Cricket, has had an interview with the oldest living county cricketer in England. This is Tom Adams, who was born at Gravesend in 1809, and has lived there ever since. Adams was a contemporary of such old-time worthies as Lord Frederick Beauclerk, Beldham and Lambert, and played cricket long before George Parr, Caffyn and other heroes of the middle of the century had been heard of. For more than 20 years he played in the famous Kentish eleven, that was able to meet and defeat all England, in company with Mr. Alfred Mynn, Fuller Pilch, Wenman, Hillyer and others. It was Adams who started the Bat and Ball ground at Gravesend in 1845. The old cricketer is still able to get about and retains all his faculties, so that Mr. Holmes was able to get some very interesting

reminiscences.-Western Mail. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. cedent questions the public mind has long been made up, and the premier can manufacture yards on yards of choice literature for the Colonist without a shadow of a chance of influencing its judgment. The briefest summing up is that the legislative assembly was badly advised in prostituting its

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS. Various Forms in Getting the Testimon

of Persons of Different Faiths. Ever since there have been courts martial particular stress has been placed upon the matter of administering the oath definitely whether it is really possessed to the witnesses. In order that it may of the power it assumed. ity may be, as far as possible, reduced, it has been the custom to swear witnesses in the manner considered most binding in their native lands. The march of civilization has, in this instance, tended toward accepting the methods for Protestants and Roman Catholics employed in this country as those best suited to

significance of the oath, though there are

occasions when it became necessary to

resort to other methods. All court martial witnesses who are right hand, ungloved, on the Bible, closed or open, while the oath is recited. Kissing the book is frequently desired in addition to the laying ou of the hand. Raising the right hand and keeping it raised during the recital of the oath is also a form adopted by a number. There are many who prefer to affirm rather than to swear, and those are accommodated by "You do solemnly affirm." saving: stead of "solemnly swear." the right hand being raised or placed on the Bible as

before. Formerly it was required to

place the right hand on the open evan-

In swearing Roman Catholics the Bi ble is closed and has marked on the out er cover a cross, generally cut out o some white paper and pasted on. times a crucifix is placed upon it, which the witness, after the oath is recited, kisses when there is any suspicion in the mind of the president of the court martia or in that of any of its members. witness, if a Roman Catholic, after kiss ing the cross, is frequently directed to

cross himself. For convenience, the oaths to be administered by the president of the court to the judge advocate of the court, and to the witnesses that are called before it to give testimony, are often written out on paper and pasted on one of the covers of the Bible, so as to be at hand to refresh the memory of him whose duty i is to administer the oath.

The Jews are customarily sworn the five books of Moses and the great God of Israel, that the evidence they give shall be truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Frequently, however, there is no departure in the methods used with this race from that which ordinarily obtains.

The statutes in the time of George IV to the opportunity it has for growing. king of England, contain several sections in relation to the administration of the oath in various cases, and among them are one or two referring to the Quaker as well as to the Moravians. statutes have been embraced in our own methods of procedure, and they allow people of the sects named solemnly, sincerely and truly to declare and affirm that the evidence which they give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and so forth.

The Scotch covenanters have always held that holding up the right hand is sufficiently binding, consequently they do not think it at all necessary either to place the hand upon the Bible or to kiss the holy book.

Mohammedans think the oath only posa row of sunflowers around each field, itively binding when they are sworn upto swear by touching with his hand the foot of a Brahmin.

In this country the Chinese do not insist upon the same methods that were once in force. Very likely the chinaware dealers wish they did, as they are so much more numerous than when the following was their custom: In England, at the Old Bailey prison, a Chinaman was presented as a witness in an important case, and for some time the nature of an oath and all that it implied could not be impressed upon him. Neither could the authorities quite make out just what the Mongolian did consider binding. Finally, through the aid of an interpreter, it was decided to break a saucer over the head of the proposed wit-When this was done the Chinaman appealed to the supreme being whom he worshipped, praying that his own body might be broken into as many pieces as the saucer if the testimony he was about to give was not the entire truth. As a general thing, in courts martial held in foreign waters, where native witnesses are required to give evidence, and particularly where such persons are not of the Christian faith, care is taken to ascertain and adopt the ceremony of the religious of the witnesses respectively It is also considered a wise plan, especial ly in important cases, that a priest of the creed of the witnesses be present, when the oath is administered, to give it great-

She Made \$2,000.000. The Chicago Daily News says: The late Mrs. Elsie Frank, whose funeral took place the other aftrnoon from the family residence at 2522 Michigan boule-

er force and sanctity.

vard, was a remarkable woman. She left an estate estimated at \$2,000,000. and this vast fortune was amassed for the most part by her own shrewdness and sound judgment. As a personal achievement her works would unique in any collection of celebrities But associated with qualities of mind that are only to be met with in intellects of the first order was a modesty entirely feminine. And it was this union of clear insight with a masculine will power and address in effecting combinations in matters of judgment coupled to gentle, unobtrusive ways and soft traits of disposition that gave Mrs. Frank prominence as a personage of force. Her strength was of the mind and of the heart. As an instance of her good judgment in the manage ment of money the great fortune she leaves is sufficient. Her many benefactions, among the most notable ones being to the society for the education of Jewish orphans, her liberal endowments to the home for aged Jews at Sixtysecond and Drexel boulevard, her private gifts and donations to families and charitable societies abundantly testify to her qualities of heart. She was beloved of the poor and distressed, And her death came peacefully and calmly at the age of 81 years. For the greater part of the last 39 years Mrs. Elsie Frank has been a power in Chicago financiering. This will be news to many people, but it is none the less true, as some of her old friends declared to-day that Chicago merchants who are to-day millionaires have at critical times in their careers profited by Mrs. Frank's judgment in the management of her own affairs. Some 39 years ago Mrs. Frank was a poor widow with ten children to provide for. Her husband was a school | Herald.

teacher and very near-sighted. day he walked into an open drawbridge of the Randolph street bridge and was drowned. Forced to provide for her little ones by her own efforts was the circumstance that developed in Mrs. Frank her wonderful powers of foresight and judgment. She had inherited a keen brain, like the one that made her brother, Michael Reese, a power in the world of affairs, and some money contributed by him to her was the foundation of her vast fortune. She appeared to know instinctively what a good investment was, and she made money and grew rich because her intelligence saw all the profits to be derived mpress upon a witness the solemnity and from a combination. And this intelligence dominated her family, it is said, and every member yielded a willing obedience to her counsels. 1 These latter, so the family friends say, were al-Protestants are sworn by laying their most always delivered under circumstances calculated to impress all present. The different members would be drawn up with their chairs surrounding a central one in which Mrs. Frank would sit as presiding officer of Statements would deliberations. made to the aged lady in detail, and figures, facts and estimates would be read her from documents, and she would listen to all, hear with patience objections from one side, attend to the words of favor that came from another, then, when everything had been said, the aged mistress would deliver her judgment; and this judgment, it was known to all, never erred. Clear-headed men of business, as all present were, they would yield to the old lady when she advised a measure, because had found her to be always on

right side. It is related of Mrs. Frank by gentleman who had a strong admiration for her quick perception, that years ago, when the government of the United States issued its first 4 per cent bonds and financiers seemed slow to take them up, Mrs. Frank pronounced them the very best security ever offered. advised all her friends to buy bonds-even implored some to do soand set a good example by subscribing for \$100,000 worth herself. Time has verified the soundness of her judgment respecting gold-bearing bonds. No bet-

ter security was ever offered. Mrs. Frank was a great reader newspapers. The newspapers, she used to say, would bring one nearer to the people, and her ideas in this direction she carried out so faithfully that she read all the advertisements.

On a Sleeper. The disappearance of the duster on American railroad trains was recently pointed out as a change which has come over the travelling public in the past five years without attracting the slight est notice. Everyone once wore a duster. No one does now. The Gazette has recently been publishing a number of letters on another change as sudden and complete. Five years ago all berths on sleepers were made up with feet to the engine, unless the reverse was ordered. To-day nearly all berths are made up the other way on the main lines and it is the exception that the old position is retained. No one of the Gazette's correspondents has given a reason for this, save one, that on an elevator no one objects to going up, though a descent is often disagreeable.

There is the additional reason that whatever draught is created is more agreeable if it comes from behind the head than if it blows in the face. The change has also come since the porters on the sleeper rules, one or both, were less stringent as to closing windows in lower berths. If a window is open an inch or two the passenger's comfort is greatly increased and the open window is naturally at the rear end of the berth, and as naturally the berth is made up with the pillow at the head. Whatever the cause, the curious fact remains that a habit of making up berths with heads to the rear has suddenly been altered by the general consent of travellers who have all found out what a few discovered ten years ago, that the way to be comfortable on a sleeper is to take a lower berth, have the head to the engine and wedge up to the rear window an inch or two, so as to let in fresh air.-Railway

Gazette. Rap on the Wall. A man who lives half way between Fifty-ninth street and Harlem, New York spent last summer in town alone in a big brown-stone house with two servants. He likes to sit up late a night writing. At 2 o'clock the other morning he finished a batch of letters he thought important, and wishing to catch the early mail he started out in smoking jacket and slippers. As soon as he had closed the front door behind him he remembered that he had left his keys in the side pocket of his street coat. He posted the letters at the street corner, went back and rang the bell. The house, as slilent as the tomb, gave back mocking echoes of the gong that jingled in the basement as he pushed the button. The servants on the fourth

floor both slept on unmindful. "I've pushed the button until my thumb is sore," said he to the policeman under What the nearest elevated station. shall I do?" The "cop" went back with him, and they made futile efforts with the officer's bunch of keys to unlock the street door. The policeman gave it up. The locked-out man went in despair to look for a drink. On his way he met a Herald man returning home from work and told him his plight. "Easy enough to get in," said the latter. On the way the reporter picked up a loose stone the size of one's fist. "Not going to break a window, are you? I would not like to do that," said the homeless one, anxiously. "Never fear," was the reply. The reporter climbed the stoop and rapped once, twice, thrice, quite gently

with the stone against the brown-stone front wall. The effect was surprisingeven startling. Windows in three or four houses on either side were thrown up and as many heads were stuck out of the windows inquiring in perturbed accents what had happened. A very sleepy maid servant looked out of the exile's home. "Oh, it's you, Mr. Arthur I thought burglars were getting in. I'll let you in at once." "Confound thur!" sang out a middle-aged neighbor. "I thought a bomb had been exploded in my parlor. If people can't get home at decent hours"-and bang! went his and

the other windows. "You can hardly hear it from the street, but it sounds like an earthquake inside the house—that rap on the wall. wants of man.

It's an old trick found useful by the reporters sent out late at night to wake un some prominent citizen when important news requires that he he seen at once. The leaden butt of eabhy's whin is the favorite weapon."-New York

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short

Paragraphs. Mr. Justice Fraser of the court of New Brunswick, has been ap-

pointed lieutenant-goernor of that provnce. It is understood that Mr. Barker. ex-M. P., will be appointed judge in Mr. Fraser's place. A telegram has been received at the department of trade and commerce from Sir Thomas McIlwratth of Queensland. stating that on account of the illness of

layed for three or four weeks. Sir Thomas comes to arrange the details of the intercolonial conference. The Rathbun Company's office and freight shed in Belleville were destroyed. Loss, \$9000; insured.

his wife, who is at present with him in

Japan, his arrival in Canada will be de-

Rev. E. Coyle, late pastor of Division Street Methodist church, Cobourg, is H. F. White, late of the Walkerville Malleable iron works, was found guilty

of embezzling the funds of the firm. The Nova Scotia legislature has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of usiness on January 4.

The Liberals of South Huron have nominated Mr. McLean, reeve of Seaforth and editor of the Huron Expositor. for the legislature. Near Calgary on Saturday last, Brun-

au, a half-breed, killed an Indian named Snake Child. The murder was known on Sunday. On Monday a coroner's inquest was held, and on Tuesday the preliminary examination took place. On Thursday the prisoner was tried before Judge Rouleau, and pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years in Stony Mountain penitentiary, and is now there. Alfred Vaux, an employee of the Hud-

on Bay Company at Calgary, is dead from the effect of an accident. A man named Jacobs was frozen to

leath at Pincher Creek, Alberta. The preliminary objections to the est against Mr. Adams, member of the egislature for Brandon, have been dis-The case cannot come up for trial at the present session. "Bob" Mackenzie, an Indian trader, of

Mossy river, was found frozen to death last wek. A number of small Canadian Pacific stations will be closed in Manitoba during the winter season, with a view to

Ripstein & Co.'s dry good store in Winnipeg was damaged by fire. Loss, \$5000.

Paper Car Wheels.

On all the first-class passenger cars paper wheels are used. The paper wheel consists of a paper core or centre between two steel plates one-fourth inch, belted together through one flange on the iron hub and another on the steel tire, the flanges being on opposite sides of the wheel, so that the core cannot get out of place.

The paper used consists of good straw board. The sheets of millboard are laid on a table in piles and have their upper surfaces pasted by boys with ordinary flour paste. They are piled in lots of 13 and an unpasted sheet is put between the lots, so that the mass of paper readily falls apart into slabs a quarter of an inch thick in the drying, room after coming from the hydraulic press. Several of these slabs are then pasted together, put under hydraulic pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch and dried for a week or so at a temperature of about 120 degrees Fahrenheit. This is repeated until the resulting blocks contain 2,000 sheets of paper, the original ten inches in thickness of the paper as it came from the mill be- sertion. The dainty litle bed was cary ing pressed into a thickness of four ed in wood by Testelini of Venice by inches making it as hard as oak.

After the blocks are thoroughly seasoned they are faced and turned in lathes and forced by about 120 tons pressure into the steel tires; which are two inches thick and bored tapering one and onehalf degrees. The hub is forced on fellow. What are you sleeping for with a pressure of about 30 tons; it when you might have such playfellow ist urned straight and three-sixteenths as we?" The hangings of the crib as inches larger than the hole in the all of the softest silk. One of paper. and the bolts forced in by steam ham- mestic groups seen among foreign mers. The life of one of those wheels alties just now, by the way, is presen is from 500,000 to 800,000 miles; they ed by the young Roumanian princess are said to intercept vibration, and so and her baby. This young lady, to prevent granulation of axles, etc .- ter known as Princess Marie of Edin Philadelphia Item.

ALL SORTS

In Cracow, the Hamayid of November reports, Zevi Hirsch Rothburg died 118 years old. For 40 years the man was blind, otherwise he was hale and hearty to the end. The day before his death he still walked about the house quite well, and next day, after a hours of sickness, he died. This is a rare specimen of longevity.

Ferderic Harrison in a recent article, treats wealth as the joint product of thousands, whose several contributions to its production are beyond analysis, and regards the rich man as one whom society allows to retain the joint product conditionally. His right to this wealth is mere social convention, and he is responsible to society for a proper use of it. This proper use, as indicated by Mr. Harrison would be the establishment of free museums, galleries of art, libraries, public edifices of all sorts, music halls, free theatres, etc. In fact. by the adoption, as a regular system, of that form of munificence publicly maintained in Athens, and known as the "Liturgies." Many rich men, says Mr. Harrison, are capable of better things, and could do a great deal of useful work if properly trained to it. The paper concludes with an interesting account of the Athenian Liturgies.

The Manufacturers' Gazette thinks is all that is expected of wood pulp is ac complished, it is apt to become much more of a king than ever was cotton. Late patents cover inventions for machines which are intended to spin and weave the fibre as if it were cotton and wool, of which, for the making of wear ing apparel, is said to be equal in every respect. When our shirts and our pantaloons, our hats and shoes, our bath tubs and coffins are all made, as it is possible they may be, of pulp, the producer will certainly have come nearer than ever did anything else of enjoying a monopoly of supplying all the ordinary

A writer in the Forum while recognizing that the constantly reiterated demand for more money must rest on some real want, adds, that "we may rest assured that what the people really need is not what they think they need." He

then goes on to argue, that what is needed in country places is better banking-fa cilities. Some provision by which checks will take the place of bank-notes or coin as they do in the cities. The remedy

proposed has been demonstrated Scotland, which has only twelve banks. with more then 2,000 branches, extending to every village. The results give universal satisfaction. There is no currency problem in Scotland; there have been only three or four bank-failures in a century; and all the creditors in each vere paid in full.

Travelers in the arctic regions say the physical effects of cold there are about as follows: Fifteen degrees above, unple esantly warm; zero, mild; 10 degrees below, bracing; 20 degrees below, sharp but not severely cold; 30 degrees below very cold; 40 degrees below, intensely cold; 50 degrees below, a struggle life.-Western Broker, Chicago,

Don't let anything connected with boiler in your charge run from bon worse, with the idea that at some tain time you will have a general over hauling and repairing, because an according dent may occur at any moment, involving serious loss of life and property.

Richard Dalla Volta, writing of Italy's present financial condition, says: The existing banking crisis in Italy is attributable, in great part, to the abuse by the banks of their functions as banks of issue. In 1889 the disorder reached such a point there were in circulation four kinds of notes: (1) Those issued under the Law of 1874, to an amount equaling three times the capital-stock and coin-reserves of the bank; (2) notes covered by a corresponding coin-reserve (3) notes not guaranteed by any coin-reserve; and (4) notes constituting loans made on the authority of governmen In fact, the Italian banks have created debts payable at sight immediately, and without resource; and the resumption of specie payments revealed their actual ondition. Their assets were on mor gage loans, and their engagements for t most part on notes and deposits on call The notes, proving irredeemable, depre ciated, and the people submitted brokerage of eleven to twelve per cent in order to get coin.

It is always dangerous, says Locomo tive, to calk leaky joints, or screw up nuts, about boilers that are under pres sure, and many accidents result from do ing so. The other day we learned of an accident of this kind. The engineer un dertook to tighten up a leaky cap on sectional boiler while the boiler was u der steam pressure. A slight twist did not seem to do any good, so he gave the cap a good, vigorous wrench. ately steam and boiling water began pour out, increasing in quantity every stant. He could not get away quick enough and was severely scalded all over the upper part of his body. His assist ant was down in a pit in front of the boiler and was immediately overcome the scalding cloud. The assistant was dead when the cloud had subsided enoug to allow of his removal.

"Uneasy rests the head that wears a

crown," may apply well enough to other monarchs, but it has absolutely no bear on the case of the little new-born Prince of Roumania. does he is an extremely ungrateful in fant and without sense enough to know know when he is well off, for no baby had ever a more luxurious resting place prepared for his head, royal or other wise, than this same little prince. No one who looks at the picture of his cradle can for a moment doubt the asorder of the King -of Roumania. design is elaborate, introducing, propriately enough, frolicking cupids ne of whom is made to look over the edge of the cradle as much as to say the little prince, "Wake up there, The bolt holes are drilled most amusing and attractive of burgh, looks so vouthful herself as seem more like her small prince's ha grown sister than like his mother. On might almost imagine her a little git playing with her doll. The baby ha rather an unusual name-he is "Pring

> The Queen has now 57 descendants of whom four are or have been sove eigns-the Empress Frederick, the Em peror William, the Duke of Edinburg and the Grand Duke of Hesse. Nine others are heirs apparent or consorts of heirs apparent-the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the German Prince, Prince Albert of Edinburgh, Prince George of Greece, the new-born Prince of Roumania, the Princess Fer dinand, the hereditary Princess of Saxo Meiningen and late Duchess of Sparts With these the late Grand Duchess Hesse may be remembered.



Mr. Robert W. Denvir Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co., Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from Dyspepsia. The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

Hood's Sarsaparilla And by Christmas had a hearty appetite healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, ss, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

ITALY IN

Battle Between t the Derv

DECISIVE VICTORY

Many Hundreds in the

sixty Standards and

Mitrailleuse Capt Officers Killed, T Dervisnes Compl Had Planned a Ni Rome, Dec. 22.-6

loux, minister of war deputies to-day, anno the Italian troops ov tween Kassala and eastern Africa. The ed to attack Agordat tle took place yester numbered ten thous pletely routed, leavi Several flags were captured by mitrailleuse was ma Italian loss was two two wounded.

An Event Panama, Colombia Douglas, chief edit Herald, died to-day. born in Ireland. parents sailed for near Toronto. W and for a time was ing work on the P. summer he accepted tor-in-chief of the S relatives are in Can

To Steal I Abilene, Kan., De kidnap Ruth Clevel of a large ransom, police to-day in l Washington to a 1 men were implicated kidnapping was to Steps have been gang.

Horsewhipp Plainfield, N. J., I er, who horsewhipp on Wednesday, was the physicians yester terday in his cell dr damages against wants a billion dol

Robbed His Saratoga, N. Y., Shaw, shipping Greenfield Hills, his this city, to-day Arnold, Constable goods firm, of a la able dry goods. linen to the value in jail here. The so brought to Sar for identification an oner is 45, and ha of Arnold, Consta years.

South Carolin Charleston, S.C., sary got another arrest of J. S. Ga H. Pepper and C. key spies, was or at \$6,000 each. the United States Jadge Simonton, of a suit brought alien, and a subj Italy, for \$10,000 October 30th in Tradd street at which they failed day they entered street, malicious ises, with threat ried away a num the private proper offered for sale. before the passage Plaintiff's wife w frightened, and th

> Glad of Washington, D. haste with which left the city for was apparent th tol was almost d casual visitor he necessary .employ

Central A San Salvador. ta contemplates States in Febru tion is progressing artillery have be

Cuatom Washington, D retary Hamlin 1 York last night of reported frau custom house. Assistant Secret conference with on the same sub

Arrest Baltimore, Dec was president of Buckley, sate rested here yes bezzling. \$30,000 bank. Hart is so and to have con erations in many was originally in liard player of then was Louis

Caused W New York, De panic in Judge in the building avenue and Firs There were som ance on some p about half of th a rumbling soun a cry that the the crowd made For a time the c f the wildest fought with one