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ter that for three years he would not again appear in the London money market was proof that the government had destroyed the credit of the province. He moved the adjournment of the debate to give an opportunity of seeing the Finance Minister's figures in print so that they may be intelligently discussed.

HON. MR. TURNER—I have no objection to give the gentlemen all the time they desire.

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. KELLIE asked leave to withdraw his bill respecting telegraph and telephone companies in West Kootenay, as he did not see how it would work in its present state. Motion to be made when adjourned debate is called.

Mr. WALKER moved for copies of all correspondence with the government, or any officer of the government, or any other person or persons, and any petition to the government, or any officer of the government, in relation to the scaling of logs under the statute of 1895. Agreed to.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and the C.P.R., and the Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway, re the latter road's entrance into the town limits of Nelson. Agreed to.

HON. MR. TURNER introduced a bill to amend the succession duty act 1894. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act relating to lunatic asylums. Mr. McGregor in the chair. Mr. Kennedy asked to have the bill stand over until certain resolutions passed by the medical men of Westminster have been received. The committee therefore rose and reported progress.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the bill to make further provision respecting the sinking funds under the loan acts of 1877 and 1887. This, he explained, was to permit the intended effect being given to the "Sinking fund release act, 1885."

Bill read a second time, and considered in committee. Mr. Hunter in the chair. Reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the B. C. Southern railway bill. This continues the existing land grant, in consequence of the bill passed this session extending the time for construction.

Bill read a second time and considered in committee. Mr. Adams in the chair. Mr. KELLIE called attention to the desirability of providing in all such bills that a free miner may have the right to purchase surface rights at so much per acre.

HON. COL. BAKER said this was already provided for in the B. C. railway act, the price to be settled by arbitration.

Mr. KELLIE thought it would be better to give the free miner the right of purchase at a fixed price, so long as the land is the property of the railway company; this would be preferable to arbitration.

Mr. Booth and Mr. Smith spoke in support of making some such provision as suggested in the interest of the free miner. After further discussion of this point the bill was reported complete without amendment.

HON. MR. EBBERTS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme court act. The principal purpose of the bill, he said, is to make provision that moneys payable into court shall be deposited in a bank, and the deposit receipt given to the registrar in place of the actual money. Another portion of the bill refers to testing the constitutionality of legislation of this house; and another relates to the rules of court at present existing, declaring them to be the statute law of the province. Bill read a second time.

HON. MR. EBBERTS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act relating to drainage, dyking and irrigation, this being a measure of making valid beyond all doubt the debentures already issued in conformity with those acts and guaranteed by the province. Read a second time.

The house again went into committee on the Consolidated railway company bill. Mr. Smith in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver short line railway company asking for an extension of time.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

The house again went into committee on the Consolidated railway bill. Mr. Smith in the chair. Reported complete with amendments.

The Rossland waterworks bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Sandon waterworks bill. Mr. Kellie in the chair. Reported complete with amendments.

After a brief discussion, it was decided on motion of the Premier to have a sitting Saturday afternoon.

The house adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

CONSTITUTIONALITY TO BE TESTED.

The question of the validity of the act to confer limited jurisdiction upon stipendiary magistrates and police magistrates, commonly known as the small debts court act; and also of the coal mines regulation amendment act, 1890, providing the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines, is to be referred to the full court.

This action has been taken by the government under the provisions of the statute passed in 1891, providing for a reference to the full court in cases where doubts have arisen as to the constitutional validity of acts passed by the legislature of the province. The notice was yesterday filed in the Supreme court by Mr. A. G. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General.

As provided in the reference act notice of the action taken has been sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

In regard to the coal mines regulations act, the miners and the mine owners being interested parties, are entitled to be represented. It is understood that the Miners' Union have already secured the services of Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C. The dates on which the full court will hear argument have not yet been fixed.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, announces that he will accept the Liberal nomination for Lisgar.

A sunny temper at the edge of life's blackest cloud.—Guthrie.

LAST SAD TRIBUTES.

A Large Concourse Attends the Funeral of the Late Mrs. Davie.

Pontifical Requiem Mass Celebrated by Bishop Lemmens Assisted by All His Clergy.

The immense attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Theodore Davie yesterday morning showed how widespread is the sympathy felt for Chief Justice Davie and his family in their bereavement and affliction. Besides the many friends who had personally known Mrs. Davie and appreciated her goodness and kindness of disposition there were among the gathering representatives of various public bodies who attended as an expression of respect for the Chief Justice. The Lieutenant-Governor, the judges of the Supreme court, the members of the bar, the Executive and members of the Legislature attended, and not only was the cortege from the house of the Roman Catholic cathedral was so great that many people could not gain admittance.

After a short service at the house, shortly after nine o'clock the funeral proceeded to St. Andrew's, the hearse followed by a long line of carriages, and at the corner of Yates street a number of people on foot joined the procession. The pall-bearers were Sir Henry P. Pelieu Crease, Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of the province; Mr. Justice Creight, Mr. Justice Walkem, Mr. Justice Drake, Mayor Beaven, Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general; and Mr. W. C. Ward.

At the entrance to the cathedral the procession passed through two lines of police drawn up in command of Chief Sheppard, the remains being met at the door by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lootens and all the Catholic clergy in the city. Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated, Bishop Lemmens officiating. Rev. Father Fayard, O. M. I. Westminster, was assistant priest; Rev. Father Eumelen, Vancouver, and Rev. Father Dombay, San Francisco, were the deacons of honor; the deacon was Rev. Father Nicholas and Rev. Father Althoff, sub-deacon. Bishop Lootens was assisted by Rev. Father Day, of Port Angeles, and Rev. Father Latermer. The solemn music of the requiem, as conducted by Bishop Lootens, was beautifully sung by a large choir under the direction of Mr. Lombard, and before the closing prayers Bishop Lemmens preached a short sermon, in which he spoke feelingly of the goodness and true piety of the deceased who, in her life, was an example to others in following out the teachings of the church, of being kind and considerate to others and practising true Christian charity.

Upon the conclusion of the mass the cortege proceeded to the cemetery where, after another short service, the mortal remains of Mrs. Davie were committed to the grave. The coffin was covered with a mass of flowers, tributes from friends, from the bar, the Pioneer society and many others.

AN EVENING OF GOOD MUSIC.

Last evening in the Institute Hall, a sacred concert was given in aid of St. Andrew's Cathedral, when a musical treat was missed by a large number of Victorians—the audience being a very poor one, and in this being in strong contrast with the merit of the performance. The programme was well varied, and it is seldom that Victorians have had the opportunity of hearing such instrumental music as it was performed on this occasion. The opening number was a trio for piano, violin and violoncello, by Reissiger, Allegro Appassionato, which was finely rendered by Miss Dawson, Mr. Victor Austin and Mr. L. Bradley, P.V.C.M. Miss A. Dolan sang Millard's "Hear Us O Father," and showed that she has a good mezzo-soprano voice, though she was evidently somewhat indisposed. Mr. Bradley's "cello solo" "Reverie," by Ellicott, well deserved the applause it received. This was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Bradley.

Mr. Victor Austin's "Ave Maria" was performed for the first time; it is a fine composition and shows that it is the work of a thorough musician. Dr. Meadows was the vocalist and the violin obligato was played by the composer. The rendering was so good that the audience demanded an encore, in which, however, they were disappointed.

Schubert's "Ave Maria" was beautifully played by Miss Dawson. Instead of the duet, "Love Divine," Dr. Meadows, for his second number, sang "Peter the Hermit." This is a song of more than ordinary difficulty, but the singer was quite equal to it, having a fine, well trained voice, a good style and distinct pronunciation. It is to be hoped that he will soon be heard again in Victoria. As an encore Dr. Meadows sang "Be Still My Heart."

Mendelssohn's trio "Andante con Moto" followed, and Miss Dolan sang Bach-Gonno's "Ave Maria" instead of Verdi's "O Salutaris." In Leonard's fantasia on Haydn's hymn, Mr. Austin showed fine execution and played with much feeling. Dr. Meadows' singing of "The Evening Song" was admirable and the concert closed with Mendelssohn's trio "Allegro Finale," well rendered by Miss Dawson, Mr. Victor Austin and Mr. Bradley.

The Sir William Wallace Society and its friends were well represented at the regular weekly meeting last evening. Mr. McDonald opened the meeting with a bagpipe selection, after which Mr. Bell recited "Spartacus Addressing His Fellow Gladiators." Mr. Douglas then gave a song, which was followed by the appended programme: Violin solo, Mr. Barron; songs, Messrs. Foster, Russell and Brownlee, and a reading from the Scotch-American "The New York Highlander in the Civil War."

At the conclusion of the meeting a social was announced for the 13th of April.

Nelson and Kaslo, on Hon. Mr. Prior's recommendation, have been created ports of entry for the importation of raw leaf tobacco.

THE CITY.

Holy Trinity parish, of New Westminster, has been duly incorporated under the special act of 1893 in that behalf.

Take cut in freight rates to all Kootenay points, which the Northern Pacific railway recently announced goes into effect to-day. The extent of the reductions is, however, not yet known.

Messrs. M. & L. Young, of the New England, yesterday received a first shipment of oysters from the beds at Sooke recently leased by the firm. The bivalves are of excellent color, size and quality.

Mr. JOHN F. LYONS, of San Francisco, has been appointed a commissioner under the "Ostias Act, 1892" for the taking of affidavits in and for the British Columbia courts in the State of California.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment on Thursday night it was decided to hold a sham fight as usual on good Friday, which falls this year on April 30. The arrangements are left for a future meeting.

Mr. JOHN FLEWING, the Government Agent at Port Simpson, has been vested with authority to perform the duties allotted to stipendiary magistrates under the "Bills of Sale Act," in the Skeena Division of Cassiar.

The Glasgow Weekly Herald of the 7th instant, makes inquiry for William Wormald, who has last seen at William Creek, B.C., 17 years ago. The Herald has been unable to find him, but has sought in the interests of his sister Elizabeth.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon Christopher John King, the well known contractor, of 198 Pandora street, succumbed to an ailment from which he had been suffering for some time. Of late years he was a contracting teamster, but previously had supplied the stage service between Victoria and Esquimalt. The deceased leaves a widow and several children. His funeral takes place this afternoon at half past one, from the residence, Pandora street, and later from the Metropolitan Methodist church.

REV. JONAS BUSHELL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church here since its organization about seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual care of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with the new month.

This evening a congregational social is to be held at the church, when among others such recognized favorites as Mr. J. G. Brown, Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. Gwyn will contribute to the programme.

The first serious bicycle accident of the season occurred yesterday at the intersection of two of the narrow streets of the south ward, Mr. G. S. Holt while spinning along on his wheel coming into collision with a milk vendor's wagon. The cyclist was unhurt, but the wagon's two ribs fractured, while the wheel suffered no damage. A majority of the cycling mishaps reported—although to this one the rule does not apply—would be avoided if the cyclist gave the women to pay more attention to the recognized rule of the road and always keep to the left. This is a common sense law that cannot be too firmly impressed upon the mind of everyone who mounts a wheel.

JOHN WESSLEY, a rancher of Saturna Island is having a divorce from his wife Agnes. The case came before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday, Mr. Lindley Crease appearing for the petitioner. The respondent did not enter any defence, but he is living separately. The petitioner sets forth that his wife disappeared from her home some twelve years ago and has not lived with him since. He discovered traces of her only two years ago and has since been living with her in the Lumby reservation in Washington and has become the mother of several children. The petitioner asks for a divorce on the statutory grounds of desertion. named Peter and Frank being named as the correspondents. The court reserved judgment.

ARGUMENT was heard yesterday by the Full court, consisting of Justices McCann, Creight, Walkem and Drake, re McCann, being a certiorari to quash a conviction by A. W. Wright and magistrates of Kaslo, who imposed a fine of \$20 on McCann and in default of imprisonment with hard labor for an infraction of a by-law, McCann having discharged his duties as a public street magistrate having exceeded his jurisdiction in imposing imprisonment with hard labor afterwards amended the conviction by striking that part out. McCann applied to the court to set aside the conviction on the ground that it could not be so amended. The matter came before the Chief Justice, who, on account of the importance of the question as to whether the amended conviction was supportable, preferred to obtain the opinion of the Full court on the subject. Argument was not concluded yesterday. Mr. Robert Cassidy appeared for McCann; Mr. A. P. McPhillips in support of the amended conviction.

The piano recital, Wednesday evening, by Miss Gertrude May Flumerfelt a brilliant young Conservatory pupil, was an unqualified success, the programme embracing selections from the works of the classic and modern composers, and being from the standpoint of the player a most exacting one. It not only clearly showed the versatility of the player, but it also evidenced that even a child of tender years can play with artistic grace and finish. Throughout the whole programme was played to the accompaniment of the piano. At the conclusion of the first part Miss Flumerfelt received a beautiful bouquet of white flowers. As usual with the first two concert recitals of the Conservatory, no detail was lacking to insure artistic success, the programmes themselves being very delightfully got up. In the intervals in the play, Miss Flumerfelt was twice receiving enthusiastic applause and encores. Under the system which obtains in the Conservatory, pupils, as they become capable, are expected to give a private recital of their own compositions. No pupil is entitled to the diploma of the Conservatory until capable of giving at least three recitals, ranging in degrees of difficulty from the most difficult compositions of the masters. Miss Flumerfelt heads the list in this respect, being

the first pupil to play an entire programme, and she certainly has established a brilliant precedent. Miss Sharp, the principal, and her staff deserve praise for the excellent work they are accomplishing.

The bazaar arranged to be given by the Agenorians Society some time during Easter week, has been postponed for various reasons until June.

The little 8-year-old son of Mr. Frederick Peatt died yesterday at his parents' residence, Victoria West. The funeral takes place on Monday at Sooke.

The ladies of the Jubilee Hospital Auxiliary desire through the COLONIST to cordially thank all the friends of the hospital who contributed to the success of the recent concert at Institute hall.

The Ladies of the Macabees will give an entertainment in A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening. A good programme is being prepared and the prospect of a pleasing entertainment are promising.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS, M.P.P., informs the COLONIST that Miss Clara Gaudin, of the Scottish papers are making inquiry as stated in yesterday's issue, is, and has for years been, a resident of Barkerville, Cariboo.

YESTERDAY the reduced N. P. R. passenger rate to Kootenay points went into effect. The first-class limited rate from Victoria to Trail Creek, Nelson, Bulkley, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo and Nakusp is now \$24.45, a very considerable reduction.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the manse, 125 Quadra street, yesterday united in marriage Mr. Thomas Beveridge and Miss Nellie Aitkin, both of Nanaimo. The groomsmen and bridesmaids were Mr. Eugene Condron and Miss Clara Gaudin, of Victoria West. The happy couple leave this evening on their honeymoon trip for California by the steamship Puebla. On their return they will make their home in Nanaimo.

JOHN WESSLEY, who petitioned for a divorce from his wife Agnes, was granted a rule nisi yesterday by Mr. Justice Drake, the decree to become absolute in six months. The court decided that though the citation to the respondent had been served more than a year after it was issued it was still good, and was not in the same position as a writ which had to be renewed at the expiration of a year if not served by that time.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. James Tilton yesterday morning was attended by a large number of friends, the pall-bearers being Messrs. D. C. Dunlevy, J. M. Taylor, C. Pemberton, L. McQuand, F. W. Burton and Dr. O. M. Jones. At St. Andrew's Cathedral the solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Nicholas, the assistant priest being Rev. Father York; the deacon, Rev. Father Althoff and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Van Nevel.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Hon. B. W. Pearce Delivers a Patriotic Address on the Unity of the British Empire.

"Imperial Federation," the strengthening and drawing closer of the bond that holds together the various parts of the British Empire, was the subject of an interesting and patriotic address by Hon. B. W. Pearce at the Reformed Episcopal school room last night. Recent events have disintegrated the old world, and threatened troubles with Germany over the Transvaal affair had suggested the subject to him. The energy and dispatch with which Great Britain had assembled her fighting squadrons at the way in which the colonies had shown the loyalty of their feelings for the Empire proved that one national spirit and one common interest pervaded the vast extent of the British Empire. The safety, peace and growth of the various parts of the Empire depended on their holding together, and this was the object of the Federation league of which he was a member. He touched upon the history of the growth of the Empire and the necessity to be united for defence should the need arise. He alluded to the fact that the colonies did not contribute to Imperial defence with the exception of a militia force numbering about 70,000, and some naval vessels owned by Australia. He thought that Great Britain kept too little control in her colonies, which were practically self-governing. She might have reserved some revenue from the crown lands for purposes of defence. He touched on trade questions of which the trade of Great Britain kept increasing with the colonies, while decreasing with foreign countries, bearing out the saying that "Trade follows the flag." As an answer to the old and foolish question "What good were the colonies to Great Britain?" he would point to Spain, once a mighty nation, but now, since denuded of her colonies, only a second-rate power. To maintain the Empire the navy must be kept up, for it was of vital importance to Great Britain not to be cut off from food supplies. The colonies gave an outlet for the surplus population of the old country and without the coaling stations as at Halifax, British Columbia and Australia the navy would be helpless at vital points for offensive or defensive operations. The colonies were like Canada growing in population and wealth; they might be compared to children of the old land growing into manhood and as they attained their majority should be ready to take their share in the duty of maintaining the Empire. How this was to be brought about was a question not yet decided. It might be thought that Lord Roberts' suggestion at the conference in 1877 would be eventually carried into effect, of having an Imperial assembly to discuss and settle all purely Imperial questions. A scheme for mutual defence was one of the first things to be brought about, and he noted that already the Australian colonies were moving in this direction. Alluding to Mr. Hoffmeyer's suggested imposition of a duty on goods imported for defensive purposes levied by all parts of the Empire on goods imported from foreign countries, Mr. Pearce thought it a good plan and closed his lecture by saying that the colonies and the motherland would always stand together, mutually benefiting each other and ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in time of need.

At the close of the lecture, Rev. Dr. Wilson, as chairman, thanked Mr. Pearce for his patriotic address, and the audience sang "God Save the Queen."

ALMOST ASPHYXIATED.

Nels Johnson a Wealthy Resident of Port Hadlock Has a Sad Experience.

He Blew Out the Gas at Hotel Victoria and All But Lost His Life.

When Nels Johnson, a well-to-do resident of Port Hadlock, came to this city on Thursday evening it was with the intention of spending but one day in Victoria and then continuing his journey to the mining districts of the interior. He had in fact purchased his ticket and packed his camping outfit, intending to take passage by this morning's Charming. The steamer, however, sailed without this one intended passenger, poor Johnson being at the point of death in a room at the Hotel Victoria, having had an unpleasantly close call from asphyxiation.

To the fact that he has spent the greater part of his life in the lumber camps and sawmills of Washington, and has therefore had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conveniences of civilization and their use, Johnson owes his unfortunate predicament.

On registering at the Victoria, Thursday evening, he was assigned to No. 74, an inside room, to which he retired at about midnight. Nothing further was seen of him until eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Byrne, wife of the proprietor, on passing through the hall detected the sickening odor of escaping gas, and on investigation discovered that it was issuing from No. 74.

The key was in the lock in the inside and to open the door the house porter was obliged to crawl through the transom. The room was full of gas and Johnson was lying on the bed to all appearances dead. He was at once carried into another room and Dr. Crompton summoned. The latter lost no time in responding to the call and put forth every effort to bring back the spark of life, which was all but extinguished. A few minutes more and the services of science would have been of no avail; as it was Dr. Crompton and Dr. Lang, whom he summoned to his aid, were only rewarded by signs of returning sensibility after hours of unceasing work over the unconscious man. At a late hour last night he had not yet regained the power of speech, but had opened his eyes and breathed with improved regularity and strength. The medical men now have hopes that his entire restoration will be accomplished.

Of course it is impossible as yet to speak with definiteness as to how Johnson's misadventure was brought about. It is not thought that he blew out the gas on retiring, as had it been pouring into the room throughout the entire night the occupants of the chamber would undoubtedly have been dead long before anything could be known as to his danger. The guest sleeping in the room opposite noticed no smell of gas on coming down shortly before eight o'clock; nor did the hotel clerk half an hour later, when he escorted a young lady arriving by the Nanaimo train to the room adjoining. The presumption is that Johnson awoke early, and finding it not yet day lighted the gas, afterwards concluding to return to bed. The gas fixture is a trifle stiff and it is possible that the light was turned down to a very thin flame and then blown out. The victim of the mishap is a Swede by birth, and though only a laborer by occupation has by economy, industry and diligence succeeded in amassing considerable wealth. He is an unmarried man, and has relatives occupying positions of considerable prominence in the neighboring state of Washington. To the fact that he is possessed of an unusually robust constitution he owes in great measure his escape from death.

HIPPOLYTE OF HAITI.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The state department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Smythe, at Port au Prince, Haiti, confirming the Paris report of the death of President Hippolyte, Louis Mondestin. Florvil Hippolyte was born at Cape Haitien, Haiti, in 1827, and although the son of one of the ministers of Emperor Faustin I. and his French wife, he was educated in France, followed a military career and distinguished himself by his defense of the fortress of Beaurivier in the revolution of 1859. He became president of the republic in October, 1859, as a result of the revolution that overthrew President Solomon. When Solomon abdicated in August, 1859, a provisional government was formed, with Hippolyte as Legitime and Hippolyte at its head. Telemaque was murdered, presumably at the instigation of Legitime, who declared himself dictator. The north rose in revolt with Hippolyte at its head. Thereupon Legitime declared a blockade of the harbors and seized the American steamer Haytian Republic.

The United States sent two warships to Port au Prince, and compelled Legitime to release her. She was brought to Puget Sound and became a noted smuggler. Hippolyte bought arms in New York and steadily extended his power over the island. On June 25, 1859, he captured the seaport town of Grande Saline and butchered 300 of the army of Legitime. But the latter was every bit as cruel. England and France recognized Legitime, and Germany respected the blockade. The United States refused to recognize either contestant. Hippolyte captured the towns of Marchand, Marmelade and St. Michel in the first week of May, opening communication between St. Marc and Gonaives.

A week later two of Legitime's generals fled before the insurgents, and Hippolyte rapidly moved toward Port au Prince, while the army of Legitime was fast being reduced by panic and desertion. He finally lost everything but Port au Prince and the territory immediately surrounding it. His forces occupied Archaiah, the strongest fortress near the capital, which he regarded as impregnable, and La Coupe, another strong position near it. Hippolyte reached this point early in July. He stormed Archaiah several times and was each time driven back, but on July 9 he made a last desperate effort and cap-

tured the fort. Nothing remained between Hippolyte and Port au Prince but La Coupe, and Hippolyte soon discovered that he could buy his way into that stronghold. He entered into negotiations with the general in command, and it was decided that on July 16 the former should make an attack on the fort, an apparent resistance would be made, and La Coupe would surrender. Legitime also heard of this arrangement, determined to defeat the project, and on the date mentioned stationed a strong force in ambush near the point where the fort would be attacked. In a little while Hippolyte's men made the attack, the garrison rushed out, fired a few shots in the air, and began to retreat. Then the force in ambush made its appearance and completely routed the attacking party. Belying the promise Hippolyte managed to secure eighteen prisoners, and the next day, out of revenge, he had these poor wretches stood up before his army and remorselessly cut to pieces every man of them. Legitime and his army were swift and terrible. He had eight prisoners of war, whom he caused to be butchered in the public square, in the presence of a large crowd. The men were gagged, and one by one their throats were cut. One of the men succeeded in dislodging the gag from his mouth, and his piteous cries for mercy so delighted the crowd that the gags were removed from the remainder in order that their cries might give further zest to the entertainment. On August 10 Hippolyte again attacked the outpost of La Coupe, but he did not capture it until the 16th.

Legitime then made terms with Hippolyte, by which he was to be permitted to leave the city with his followers on a French corvette, after which Hippolyte was to enter Port au Prince. Legitime sailed on August 22 for Cuba, and on the next day Hippolyte with 7,000 men occupied the capital. On October 17 a constituent assembly elected Hippolyte president, and he held the office until he died. His administration was cruel in the extreme and he put down revolutions by butchering all who took part in them. It was understood during the war that Hippolyte would sell Mole St. Nicholas to the United States for a coaling station, but after he became president he did not keep his agreement. On one