The Colonist.

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THE CONTEMPTIBLE OPPOSITION.

A few days ago we stated that the power of employing and discharging teachers is in the hands of the Trustees. The Times does not deny this because it knows it to be true. It says that the Government has power to cancel certificates, which is a very different thing indeed, and then with colossal impudence asks, "Why does it (THE COLONIST) retail out a deliberate falsehood?" What we said is the simple truth, known to all who have had anything to do with the working of the school law. The Trustees have the power both to engage and discharge the teachers, and the Government cannot do either the one or the other. This power the trustees in all parts of the country are continually exercising without a thought as to the wishes or opinions of the Minister of Education or the officials of the Department. This the Times well knows, and when it accused us of "retailing out" a falsehood, it knows that it was making an impudently false accusation. A trick like this is utterly contemptible. It is one of the mean dodges of bar-room controversalists when they find themselves hard pressed. The newspaper that resorts to it forfeits its claim to the respect of honest and intelligent men. When we said that the School Trustees in British Columbia have the power to engage and dismiss teachers we said what was undeniably true, and when the Times, alluding to the assertion, declared it to be a falsehood, it stated not only what was untrue, but what it knew to be untrue. Everyone knows what is the proper designation for the man or the journal which commits that offence.

The Times says that the Government has power to cancel the certificate of the teacher which it unrutbfully states is practically the same thing as discharging the teacher. It is not practically the same thing but a very different thing indeed. Teachers are frequently discharged but they leave their positions without reproach. The teacher who is discharged is free to take another school as soon as he can find trustees willing to employ him. He retains his certificate and is consequently as eligible for engagement as ever he was. But teachers' certificates to their credit be it said, are very seldom cancelled. The teacher whose license is cancelled is drummed out of the profession. He is no longer a teacher under the law. He is not eligible for engagement. What is to be thought of the writer who in order to deceive his readers, and to make what he considers a point, is so reckless and so dishonest as to say that to discharge a teacher and to cancel his certificate is "practically the same thing?"

The Government has the power to cancel the teacher's certificate, and it is right, both for the efficiency of the system of public education and for the sake of the teachers themselves as a body, that it should have that power and should exercise it resolutely and impartially when occasion requires. It sometimes happens that a bad man or a man of unsound mind obtains a certificate to teach. Bad men often possess great intellectual ability, and it is quite possible for a man who is deranged to be able to pass an examination to entitle him to a certificate of the highest grade. When these men enter upon the business of teaching they soon show that they are unfit to be entrusted with the work of guiding and developing the minds of children. One may be openly and grossly immoral and the other may be violent in both his acts and his language. Would it be right for the Government to permit this immoral man and this lunatic to remain among the public teachers of the province? No one is so stupid or so unprincipled as to say that the Government is justified in allowing men and women whom they know to be bad or of unsound mind to remain among those who are licensed to teach the children of the people. The Minister of Education would be unfaithful to his trust if he permitted any such morally or intellectually disqualified person to hold his or her certificate a single day longer than he could help after he was once convinced of his guilt or his unsoundness of mind. The Times seems to think that when once a man gets a teacher's certificate he should be allowed to keep it as long as he lived, no matter how bad a life he led, or how incapable in other respects he might prove to be. It seems to consider it a crime in the Government to deprive a teacher of his certificate under any conceivable circumstance. If it does not believe this it has been most unfortunate in the way in which it expresses itself. Every person of common sense sees that the Government should have the power of depriving teachers who have proved themselves unworthy, of their certificates. But the Government may abuse that power. It certainly may, as it may abuse any other power it possesses, but it is silly in the extreme to say that men shall not be entrusted with power because it is possible for them to make a bad use of that power. Teachers have the power of punishing children; teachers often abuse that power, and very few indeed use it wisely; but must all teachers be deprived of the most effective means of maintaining discipline because some teachers have used it unjustly and without discretion?

If our contemporary could show that the power of cancelling teachers certificates has been improperly used by the Minister of Education we might examine the instance, or instances, cited, and be able to judge whether there were grounds for the accusation or not. But that is precisely what it does not do. It scolds and declaims and predicts, but it gives facts a very wide berth indeed. It did tell us that "the Minister of Education" once deprived a lady of the means of living, but it has never yet found it convenient to give the name of that minister or that lady, although challenged time and again to do so.

It is quite possible that the knowledge that a teacher's license can be cancelled for cause shown, has a restraining effect on some teachers who very badly need such restraint, but our contemporary has not attempted to show that any teacher who lives a good life, and does his or her duty at all well, is under the slightest danger of having his or her certificate cancelled. The law is, as it ought to be, a terror to evildoers, but those who do well hardly know of its existence. The power has never been used to "bully" any teacher, and our contemporary is dishonest, as usual, when it tries to convey the impression that the Minister of Education was not invested with it before last winter. The Government always possessed the power to cancel teachers certificates. The Public Schools Act would indeed be defective if the Government did not possess the power of weeding out of the teaching profession members who had proved themselves a reproach to it. But long as the present Government has possessed the power, the Times has not ventured to show that it, in one single instance, ever made a political use of it. When will the Times begin to deal with facts in this matter of education?

RAILROADS WANTED.

Those engaged in the mining industry in many parts of this province find themselves hampered for want of railway accommodation. A rich lead among the hills far away from any railroad is comparatively valueless. Everything has to be taken to the mine on the backs of men and horses. To get the proper machinery to develope the vein is simply an impossibility. In such situations only the radest appliances can be used and the returns are consequently miserably inadequate. No matter how rich the country is only a few men can get there and they work at a very great disadvantage. What is wanted for such districts is better means of transport. Before they can be made to yield their riches a railroad is a necessity. The railroad will bring in men and material and will cause what is now nothing better than a barren desolate mountain side or an unproductive canyon to become the seat of a busy and prosperous population, which will every day add to the wealth of the province and send large contributions to its treasury. The transformations which railroads can make in a country of this kind are truly marvellous. The growth of the new communities is not slow and gradual. They, as it were, spring up in a day. The rough mining camp, under favorable conditions, developes into a large town possessing all the conveniences and luxuries of modern civilization with a rapidity which is truly astonishing. Colorado, with its fine cities and its large population, is the growth of a single generation.

It is said that there are parts of British Columbia as rich in the precious metals as any district in Colorado. This may not be true, but no one yet knows for certain. British Columbia has not had its opportunity, many say. Give it a chance. This, in effect, is what the men who the other day sent a petition to the Lieut.-Governor from the Kootenay district assert. Men living in a mining district feel every day the want of better communication with the outer world. They see a chance of making a great deal of money, and of attracting a large population to their district. All that is needed to enable them to get out of the rocks the riches which they are convinced they contain, are railroads. It is no wonder, then, that they are earnest and urgent. They desire the Government to give all those who show that they are in earnest in supplying the district with the railway accommodation that it needs, every facility in its power. The Government will no doubt make the necessary allowance for the enthusiasm of the petitioners, and will extend to the projected roads all the encouragement which can reasonably be expected. The Government should be moderate even in the encouragement which it gives to railroads. It will not do for it to incur obligations which will hamper it in the future and deprive it of great part of its influence. The railway projectors should depend as little as possible on Government aid. Private enterprise and individual energy should do their part to develope the mineral wealth of the country. If the district is as rich as the petitioners hope and believe the railroads will soon pay well. Little more should be expected from Government than leave to build the road and a moderate grant of land. The Government of the province is not rich. Like the country, its sources of wealth are many and great, but the larger part of them are not just now available. So that it is impossible for it to do much in the way of money subsidies towards the construction of the railways that are needed. But what it can do without crippling itself it will, we are satisfied, do readily and cheerfully.

There are other parts of the province besides Kootenay which are suffering for want of railway accommodation. The Government in granting a charter and a subsidy to the Canadian Western did what was necessary to put that enterprise upon a sound footing. That road will, we hope, (before very long become an accomplished fact. It is evident that Cariboo is soon to get a fresh start. New capital is going into the country, and the enterprise which will open up new mines in that district will not allow itself to be incommoded and fettered by the want of necessary railroad accommodation.

NOT A THREAT.

Both of the Vancouver papers represent us as threatening separation. Is this misrepresentation part of the policy to find a grievance against the Island whether with a cause or without a cause? We did not use a threat. Nothing was further from our mind than to threaten. Can not our mainland contemporaries distinguish between a warning and a threat? We saw that the promoters of the Mainland Association were pursuing a foolish and a mischievous course, and one that would be certain to lead to strife, and which might eventuate in separation. If we told the editor of the World that if he put his hand in the fire he would be burned, would he declare that we threatened to set him on fire. It is a mystery to us that he does not see the consequences of aggravating the sectionalism that is already too prevalent as plainly as we do. But we fear that so far from wishing to lessen it, the Vancouver editors consider that it is their best policy to increase and intensify it. They already adopt the tone of men who have a grievance. They in almost every sentence they write on the subject assume that the people of the Island possess advantages to which they have no right and that they are unwilling to aid in doing justice to the Mainland in the matter of representation. It is, they must see, exceedingly difficult to do business with men who assume this attitude. Before a single step is taken in the business of redistribution they act as if the people of this island were their enemies against whom it is necessary to combine. This is what we deprecate and it is because we see that evil will be sure to grow out of this distrust and antagonism that we have endeavored to point out to our neighbors the necessary consequence of their own act. There is no threatening in this. We see rocks ahead and we call upon our neighbors to avoid them, and they with a stupidity, which is to us completely incomprehensible, turn round upon us and tell us that we are threatening to drive them on the rocks which we are begging them to shun.

BRAZIL AND ITS RESOURCES.

The reader of the British Reviews is sure to obtain the latest and the most accurate information on all subjects of general interest. Let information be required on any subject and their editors will find out who it is that knows most about it, and they are not deterred by monetary considerations from enlisting his services. For instance, the revolution in Brazil brought that country into prominence. Intelligent people wanted to know more about the present condition and past history of Brazil than they did. The editor of the Contemporary Review knew that there would be such a demand, and in order to supply it, applied to the person most likely to know all about Brazil as it was and as it is. The result is that the readers of that Review have in the January number a very interesting article on "Brazil, Past and Future," written by M. G. Mulhall, who has lived twenty-five years in South America. The writer is a lady who has already written a book on Brazil.

Mrs. Mulhall agrees with most others in coming to the conclusion that Monarchy in Brazil was not on a firm foundation. The republican movement in that country is not of yesterday. It began in 1835, when Garibaldi headed the Farapos, who were only suppressed after ten years of civil war. The seeds then sown did not all die. They germinated and the plant of republicanism kept on growing until 1889 and then, when no one was expecting it, brought forth fruit. Its existence was, however, known to observant Brazilians. Mrs. Mulhall says: "In our own time many prominent Brazilians declared openly their intention to proclaim a republic on Dom Pedro's death, and the Emperor himself knew well that his grandson the Prince of Para, had no chance of the throne." The revolution was probably hastened by the abolition of slavery in 1888, but the causes which brought it about had been working for many years previously.

The abolition of slavery was in that country a question of very great importance. The agriculture of the country was supposed by many to depend upon the continuation of slave labor. It was predicted that if the slaves were made free they would cease to work, and that the country, depending as it did, almost wholly on the produce of the soil, would sink into a state of poverty and wretchedness. In 1840 one-fourth of the population of Brazil were slaves. They numbered two millions. When the abolition movement first gained strength an immigration policy was established. Immigrants were sought for in almost every country of Europe and an embassy was sent to Pekin to arrange for the importation of some two hundred thousand Chinese into the country. But for some reason or other these negotiations fell through and this host of Chinamen did not go to Brazil. The immigration policy was to a great extent successful, for in 1889 no fewer than 131,000 immigrants landed in Brazil. So the country was not altogether unprepared for the manumission of the 1,511,000 slaves that were still in bondage in 1888. The owners of these slaves numbered 40,000,—none of them at all too well disposed to the Government that deprived them of what they regarded as their property. It is melancholy to think that virtue was not in Don Pedro's case rewarded. Had he allowed those forty thousand planters to hold their slaves he would to-day, in all probability, be Emperor of Brazil. Instead of that he is an exile and by no means rich.

Brazil, though a large country,—as large as the whole of Europe,—and possessing immense natural resources, is not by any means rich. The whole earnings of the nation do not amount to more than seventy millions sterling, or $350,000,000. The following is the estimated value of its products of all kinds: Coffee is the chief product of Brazil. It grows sixty per cent. of the coffee used in the whole world. In 1885 the quantity raised was 390,000 tons. The plantations cover 2,200,000 acres. In good years the crop is valued at twenty-two millions sterling. The value of the sugar crop of Brazil is estimated at $20,000,000; the tobacco crop, $7,000,000; India rubber averages one year with another $4,000,000, and cotton $7,500,000. A kind of tea cultivated in Brazil is peculiar to South America. The plantations are called "yerbales," and they produce some 40,000 tons, worth $2,500,000. Half of this is exported. The gold and diamonds, for which Brazil was at one time so famous, are a comparatively insignificant part of the product of the country, they yielding a contribution of not more than $2,000,000 a year to the industry of the country. Mrs. Mulhall points out that the products of Brazil are barely $30 a head of the population, while those of its neighbor, the Argentine Republic, amount to $100 a head. The wealth of Brazil is, therefore, a thing of the past, but its capabilities are immense, and if the Republic is a success—if under it every man can live in peace under his own vine and coffee tree, there is no telling how rich the country will become in a few years.

The Brazilians have not been altogether uninterpriting. They have built 5,300 miles of railway and strung some 7,100 miles of telegraph wire, besides laying cables along the coast from the Amazon to Montevideo. The roads in the interior are few and not good, and the population is greatly scattered. Some of the journeys are tremendously long. To go from Rio Janeiro to Goyaz overland, takes 120 days, and from Rio to Matto Grasso 140 days. These towns, when you get to them, Mrs. Mulhall says, are not by any means antediluvian—"They have gas works, schools, and other marks of civilization."

The whole trade of Brazil, export and import, amounts to $218,000,000. Its fiscal system is not by any means liberal. The duties on imports average forty per cent. The whole ambition of the statesmen and financiers of Brazil has been to make the exports exceed the imports. The balance of trade, they considered, must be in their favor or their country would go to wreck and ruin. Their efforts have been crowned with success. The exports of Brazil for the last twenty-eight years at least have exceeded the imports, yet, wonderful to relate, the country, from a commercial point of view, is not in by any means a flourishing condition.

The debt of the country is large in proportion to its trade and its population, and it owes a very great deal to British capitalists. Brazil, with a revenue of $70,500,000, owes a debt of $536,000,000. This debt is not represented by useful public works. As much as $240,000,000 of the money was thrown away in a war with Paraguay, and public railways represent only $130,000,000 of the debt. Commerce has in the last twenty-five years increased 54 per cent., while taxation has increased 133 per cent. and the public debt 500 per cent.

Taxation is very heavy, Mrs. Mulhall says "nearly one-third of the total earnings of the Brazilian people go in taxes, whereas in the United Kingdom we pay only 125 million sterling a year out of a gross income 1,260 millions or about ten per cent." According to this the inhabitants of Brazil are more than three times as heavily taxed as the people of Great Britian. The reviewer calculates that the investments of British capitalists in Brazil amount to 93 millions sterling or $465,000,000, of which $140,000,000 are in state loans and the rest in railways and joint stock enterprises. It will be seen from this that the British people are largely interested in the progress of Brazil and in the stability of its Government.

Whether the republic will last or whether Brazil will be split up into a number of republics Mrs. Mulhall hardly ventures to hazard a conjecture. She rather inclines to the opinion that the republic has come to stay, and she can see no very good reason why it should not hold together. The last sentence of the article is hopeful. It is as follows:

"Every day that passes lessens the danger of disruption, and Brazilians know well that the good opinion of the outer world largely depends on their keeping the even tenor of their way as they have done for seventy years in the past."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives some particulars respecting the draft of the new Extradition Treaty. According to him, quite a number of offences will be extraditable under the new treaty which were not extraditable under the old. The following offences are added to the list: Attempt or conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money and uttering counterfeit or altered money, burglary, embezzlement or larceny of any sum or article of the value of $50 and upward, rape or indecent assault upon females, malicious injury to property, whereby the life of any person is endangered; criminal scuttling or destroying vessels on the high seas or on the great lakes of North America, or attempting to conspire to do so; assault on board a vessel on the high seas or on the great lakes of North America with intent to destroy life or do grievous bodily harm." From this it will be seen that when the treaty goes into operation a large number of offenders who are now safe as soon as they cross the border may find that they have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. This is as it ought to be. This is the kind of reciprocity that all law-respecting citizens believe in no matter to what party they belong.

CABLE NEWS.

Free Traders Compose Spain's New Cabinet.

Portugal on the Aggressive Toward English Residents.

Lord Napier's Body Interred With Imposing Pomp and Ceremony—Steamers Suffer on the Seas.

Still Out.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—The miners at Charleroi have declared a renewal of the strike on Wednesday.

Spain's New Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a new cabinet. Senor Equillar is the minister of finance; Senor Pieugerver is minister of justice; Senor Beurra, minister of commerce; General Bermudez Reina, minister of war; Admiral Romero, minister of marine, Senor Gullon, minister of of Colonies. The other departments are unchanged from the former ministry.

Stanley Tells of His Travels.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—Stanley was entertained at a banquet to-night, over which Riaz Pasha presided. A number of Europeans were present, including Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Riaz Pasha, in proposing the toast to Stanley, took occasion to eulogize him. Stanley, replying, recounted the main points of his journey, and dwelt upon Emin's vacillation. Emin, he said, had been offered the government of a province. Stanley thanked his entertainers for the honor conferred on himself and his companions.

A Free Trade Cabinet.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—All of the new ministers are free traders. Senor Ssgasta wished to secure the co-operation of the Protection-Liberals, several of whom he asked to join the cabinet, but he was unable to assent to their demands. The policy of the last ministry will be pursued.

The Musical World Will Miss Him.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Franz Lachne, the famous German musician, composer and conductor of opera, is dead.

It was not Their Business.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Von Boethircher, replying to Herr Dietz, said that the government saw no reason to prohibit the employment of negroes or coolies on the East African steamers. The debate on the socialist bill will be renewed on Wednesday or Thursday.

Miners' Troubles.

BERLIN, Jan. 21. — Reichsanzinger publishes a report of the investigation of the troubles in the mining districts, which was submitted to the Emperor a week ago.

At the Mercy of the Seas.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The steamship Galla, from New York to this port, arrived here to-day in a much battered condition. Her captain reports that the weather during the voyage was the worst he ever experienced. A succession of heavy seas flooded the steamship's decks and forced their way into the state rooms, causing a panic among the sleeping passengers. Five of the Gallia's life boats were smashed and the davits were twisted and snapped off. The captain reports that during the passage he saw a large steamer, which he thought belonged to the Johnson line, lying at the mercy of the seas with only one mast standing.

A Political Move.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—The supporters of the late government are incensed at the dissolution of the cortes because they are thereby likely to lose their seats. It is supposed this action was intended to enable the cabinet to deal with England unfettered by the cortes and to secure a majority during the tide of popularity.

Simply Swagger.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—Four thousand of the leading merchants of this city paraded the principal streets to-day shouting "War to England."

The Freedom of the Press Upheld.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An application to commit the publisher of the Freeman's Journal and the London edition of the New York Herald for contempt in commenting on the O'Shea-Parnel case was to-day denied.

A Soldier's Funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The funeral of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, took place to-day and was an imposing ceremony. A military procession escorted the body from the Tower to St. Paul's cathedral where the burial occurred. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and other military notables received the coffin in the grand portico of the cathedral, where the diplomatic representatives were also gathered. The body will repose near that of the Duke of Wellington. The number of troops participating in the ceremony was greater than has been seen in London for a generation; and enormous crowds of spectators packed the streets. The Queen and other royal personages sent wreaths to be placed on the coffin.

A Dying Prince's Prayer.

ROME, Jan. 21.—It is stated that just before the death of the Duke of Aosta, his sister, Princess Chlotilde, asked him to speak to King Humbert on the question of the relations of the Italian government and the Vatican, and that the dying prince complied, earnestly beseeching the King to effect a reconciliation with the church.

Gazetted.

LONDON, Jan. 21:—Joseph Hickson, managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has been gazetted a knight.

Cholera in Mesopotamia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—Cholera is raging with frightful violence in Mesopotamia. Already there have been 3,000 deaths from the disease.

Another Conflict in Crete.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—Another conflict between the Christians and the Turks is reported at Sphakia, Crete, in which many were killed on both sides.

Influenza's Death Roll.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The registrars of vital statistics report that there were 127 deaths from influenza in London during last week.

An Unfortunate Voyage.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Cunard line steamship Catalona which sailed from Boston for Liverpool January 11th, arrived at Queenstown to-day in a condition betokening her experience with storms of extraordinary severity. She reports having been struck by a hurricane, accompanied by a fierce snowfall lasting twenty hours and ending at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. During the storm four of the boats were swept away. Her ventilators, bulwarks and deck houses were battered and stove, seven of her furnace fires were extinguished by the seas which beached over her, and her intermediate cabin was so thoroughly flooded as to be incapable of occupancy. Several seamen and two steerage passengers were injured by being knocked down and struck by flying objects; and by the bursting of a steam pipe three men were killed and a fourth badly scalded.

Against Monopoly.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special meeting of the London rubber dealers and traders was held in the chamber of Commerce to-day, at which resolutions were unanimously passed, directing the preparation and submission to Lord Salisbury of a memorial praying the government to protest against the imposts levied by the rubber monopoly at Para. It has been learned that 90 firms have already separately petitioned Lord Salisbury to take similar action to that asked by to-day's meeting.

No News of the Erin.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The National line steamship Greece from New York for London was signalled in passing Dover yesterday, and inquiries made concerning her sister ship the Erin, which sailed from New York for London on December 28th. The Greece reported having seen or heard nothing of the Erin and fears are entertained that she is lost.

Becoming Serious.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Commercial association to-day it was resolved to restrict the trade with England. In consequence of the boycott of English goods, American, French and German commercial travellers are overwhelmed with orders. At Setubec today the mob attacked the crew of an English ship and the dock laborers who were loading her, and compelled them to abandon their work.

Severely Punished.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In consequence of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when the Boulangist and reactionist members attempted to prevent M. Joffrin from speaking, it is proposed to suspend the leaders in this scene of disorder, M. M. Laguerre, Deronede and Millevoie, for a whole session instead of for a fortnight, which was the punishment meted out to them by the president of the chamber yesterday.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Raikes Will Father the Colonial Penny Post Bill.

Capt. O'Shea Threatened Should the Parnell Prosecution Continue.

Scenes at Lord Napier's Burial—Practical Test of the New Bridge Over the Forth.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala was marked by military pageant which in respect of extent and splendor has been equalled but once in very many years, and this on occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. From an early hour in the morning every available part of St. Paul's cathedral was crowded with persons eager to secure a place from which they could witness the ceremonies within. The famous "Whispering Gallery" of the edifice was crammed almost to suffocation, and all the attempts to eject persons whose right to be there was questionable in order to admit those better entitled to privileges were abandoned as hopeless because of the manifest impossibility of either being able to pass through the compact throng. The number of exalted personages present was remarkably large, and attested the greatness of the esteem in which the dead field marshall was held.

THE PARNELL SCANDAL.

For several days past Capt. O'Shea has been in receipt of letters of anonymous origin threatening his life in event of his continuing his prosecution of Mr. Parnell as co-respondent with Mrs. O'Shea in his suit for divorce. While of course nobody believes that either Parnell or any one of his responsible political lieutenants is cognizant of the letters it is a matter of regret that they should have been written since they cannot fail to be used to the disadvantage of the Home Rule leader when his case shall come to trial. It is stated that Captain O'Shea is much disturbed at receipt of these letters, and permitted their menacing tenor to frighten him into a state of uncertainty as to whether he had not better abandon proceedings and seek a settlement of his domestic difficulty out of court. The general opinion seems to be that the fierce captain is quaking in his boots, but it is not believed that the political managers, whose tool he is, will allow him to run away from the enemy without firing a gun.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Postmaster-General Raikes has assumed the parentage of a colonial penny post bill which he intends to introduce in Parliament. Meanwhile he is advocating the measure on every available occasion with the result of having already gained several converts to his views.

TRIED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

The great bridge across the Firth of Forth, which will be formally opened by the Prince of Wales in March, was tested to-day by the passage over it of a train weighing 2,600 tons. The test was pronounced in every respect a success.

BADLY DAMAGED.

The British tramp steamer Dunholme, from Liverpool for New York with a general cargo, took refuge at Moville Island to-day badly damaged by the storm which she experienced after clearing the Mersey. All the lifeboats were washed away, her bulwarks smashed, her decks and fixtures carried away and a number of men were hurt. The vessel must be repaired before proceeding.

A LABOR CANDIDATE.

A meeting of the miners was held at Bochiem, Westphalia, to-day, at which it was decided that Hon. Mr. Schroeder should be the candidate of the laboring men of that district for the Reichstag.

AN OLD TRICK.

Coining United States Cartwheels From Mexican Silver Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Evening Sun of to-day says that Wall street financiers claim that they have discovered that a band of Mexicans calling themselves "a private bank," have been coining United States silver dollars, and issuing them to the Mexicans, who give them in return for good purchased on this side. The profit in this scheme can be readily seen when it is known that the United States dollars of the present only contain 72 cents worth of precious metal. The alleged bank take 72 cents worth of bullion and with a stamp the exact counterpart of those used at the United States mints, to stamp out the dollars. There is nothing counterfeit about the dollar, and it is therefore difficult to detect it. The The gentlemen who have made the discovery are of the opinion that this wholesale coining of unauthorized silver dollars has been going on for the past two years and assert that at least 5,000,000 illegal dollars have been foisted upon the citizens of the United States by the keen-witted Mexicans.

Tried! Tested! Proved!

A Year ago last summer I was troubled with dysentery. I procured Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and took according to directions, which completely cured me. ROBERT E. GREEN, Lyndhurst, Ont. This medicine cures all looseness of the bowels. sw

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prior Introduces the Oriental Steamers Question.

The Jesuits' Estates Case Again Brought Forward.

Wood, of Brockville, Unanimously Chosen Deputy Speaker—Legislators Forbidden to Accept Passes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Mr. Wood of Brockville, was elected deputy-speaker this afternoon. Hon. Wilfred Laurier commended the government's choice and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mulock will move the address to the Queen, assuring her of the loyalty of Canadians to the Throne and of their desire to maintain the British connection.

Col. O'Brien will ask for a copy of the case sent to the law officers of the Crown on the Jesuits Estate Act.

Mr. Ellis says the government of New Brunswick will have a majority of eleven members.

Mr. Cargrain introduced a bill for bidding legislators to accept railway passes, to-day.

Lt.-Col. Prior will ask for all correspondence on the subject of a subsidy for a steamship line between British Columbia, Japan and Australia.

Judgment in the Haldimand case has not been delivered, owing to Judge Strong's illness.

Mr. Gordon will ask for a complete return of collections on account of Chinese immigration.

There is a tremendous amount of sickness among the members.

Jerry Wolff, chief of the Customs special service staff, died to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Great World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Speaker to-day appointed the world's fair committee as follows: Chandler of Massachusetts, Hill of Illinois, Bowden of Virginia, Belden of New York, Frank of Missouri, Springer of Illinois, Hatch of Missouri, Wilson of West Virginia, and Flower of New York. The committee will get to work as soon as possible. The interests of the four cities competing for the location of the fair are supposed to be thoroughly represented on the committee. Representatives of each city were asked to name two members of the committee, and the speaker named the chairman. The west did not want the appointment of Mr. Chandler, who is supposed to be in favor of an eastern location for the fair, but there is no serious objection to the appointment now that it has been made. The proposition will be laid before the committee at its first meeting that a scheme for the organization of the fair be agreed upon, and the time for holding the fair be fixed before the question of locating the site will be taken up. The fear is expressed that if the site for the fair is chosen before the appropriation bill has been agreed upon, the friends of the disappointed cities will put obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill establishing the fair. It is a altogether likely that the question of location will be taken up last. It is common belief, growing every day, that the fair will not be held in 1892 and a great many people are inclined to favor 1895 as a desirable date.

Entrue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Director of the Mint Leech denies the published statemnt that 5,000,000 illegal United States silver dollars made in Mexico and sent to the United States are now in circulation. He says he is unaware that any such coin is in circulation anywhere in the United States.

The Weather is Bad for Trade.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—About 75 men and a large number of girls employed in the various departments of Felt's Rubber Factory received notice yesterday that after Saturday next their services would not be needed, owing to the unfavorable weather for the retail trade. Two felt factories, which employ over 300 persons, are now running on three-quarter time, and unless more favorable weather sets in will probably shut down.

Her Trouble Turned Her Mind.

OSWEGO, Kan., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Davis, arrested in Michigan on supposition that she was the famous "old Mrs. Bender," one of the noted family of murderers, and brought here for trial, has become insane. The charge has weighed heavily on her mind, and old age, accompanied by the hardships of jail life, has turned her mind. The physicians say she is hopelessly insane. Her trial, and that of her daughters, are set for the March term of court.

Murdered by Moonlighters.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 21.—R. M. Long, a Quayandotte County constable, was found murdered and his wife desperately wounded, on Sunday night by a band of ruffians who broke into the house. The neighbors found the front door had been broken down by a piece of timber. On the bed, weltering in their blood, were Long and his wife. The former's body was riddled with bullets. The latter had a ghastly wound on her face from which she was rendered unconscious. As the furniture was not disturbed and the wife could give no solution of the mystery after she regained consciousness, the friends of the murdered man believed that a gang of desperadoes, against whom he had warrants for moonshining, committed the awful deed. Others believe it is only a continuation of the Hatfield-Mc Coy feud as the victim was related to the former. The woman's wounds will probably prove fatal.

The Blockade Still Continues.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Jan. 21.—The situation of the blockade is not much improved. The relief and work train that left Redding yesterday was struck by the slide twelve miles south of Sims, and three cars were buried. The snow plow, working south from Dunsmuir, is still stuck four miles south of there. They expect to be able to clear the track between Sims and Sissons in three days, under fair conditions. Nothing has been done yet between Sims and Edgewood. A trestle broke down and cannot be reached until the plow clears the track. The weather to-day is clear and calm. A work train from the South is still stuck south of Delta. Nothing has been heard lately at Sims from the relief train which met with the delay last night from the slide when on the way north from Delta. No. 15, the snow bound passenger, is about to start on its return trip to Redding. The snow plow between Dunsmuir and Sims has been abandoned for the present and the engines added to the force working between Dunsmuir and Sissons. Outside of this, the situation is practically the same as this morning. The situation between Ashland and Sacramento is desperate. There will be no trains through for several days and no regular trains for perhaps two weeks.

Buried in the Snow.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the probable fate of the Howard Athenaeum Co. of variety artists, who are in the snow block on the Central Pacific. Nothing definite can be learned from them. Advices from Utah points say that the road may not be opened in three weeks. The train with the theatre troupe on board is believed to be buried under the demolished snowsheds between Reno and Truckee. It is a question whether the entombed passengers can be rescued before they perish of hunger and cold. The mercury is 30 to 40 below zero out there.

"They Got There Just the Same."

LATHROP, Cal., Jan. 21.—The two escorts sent by the New York World to accompany Miss Bly across the continent, and who were snow-bound in the Sierras, snow-shoed fourteen miles last night and reached Sacramento this morning. They took the train for this place and arrived in time to meet and go East with her.

Making a Great Mistake.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., Jan. 21.—The negroes employed in the saw mills here are on a strike for ten hours as a day's work and for higher wages. The mills mostly are shutting down. The men at the Kennedy mill remain at work despite threats from strikers. Last night one of the Kennedy men was assassinated in his house. More trouble is feared and the government has been asked to send troops here. The military are patrolling the streets to-night; otherwise all is quiet.

More Blood Than Science.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—D. Smith, of Denver, and C. Kessler, of Montana, fought at a railroad station about 25 miles from here to-day. The men were evenly matched and there was more blood than science about the fight. In the seventh round the friends of the combatants quarreled. The ropes were broken down and a general fight ensued, while the pugilists were rushed into the cars and locked in and finally all hands returned to this city.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money closed at 3 per cent, the lowest rate; the highest was 5 per cent. Exchange closed dull; posted rates, $4.82½ to $4.87; actual rates, $4.82 to $4.82½ for 60 days, and $4.86 to $4.86½ for demand drafts. Government closed steady; Currency, Sixes, 116 bid; Fours, coupons, 126 bid; Four-and-half Coupons, 104½ bid. The Stock Market this morning was dull and generally lower. The early prices in London were all firm, ¼ to ½ lower than the closing figures here on Saturday, and this market responded with a similar decline at the opening. The Coal stocks were dull and depressed throughout the forenoon on a continued unfavorable outlook so far as weather is concerned for the trade. Jersey Central was down 2 points to 120 this morning. Grangers, as a group, were weak on the discussion of the Union Pacific and North Western Alliance, and the General Committee, as it may cause trouble. But Union Pacific and North-Western were both higher thoughout the forenoon, while St. Paul, Rock Island & Burlington were ½, ½ lower. Missouri Pacific was one time one per cent. higher. After mid-day the market was extremely dull. At times the trading came almost to a standstill, but prices were firmer and generally higher, due chiefly to the undecided attitude of the shorts, who seem to be apprehensive of a squeeze. Wheeling and Lake Erie Preferred were exceptionally active and advanced ½ to 70. The market closed dull but very strong at about the best prices in most cases. In the event Jersey Central recovered most of the early decline. The advance for the day ranged from ¼ to 1½, and the sales for the day amounted to 155,645 shares.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Business and Traffic Paralyzed by Snowstorms.

Bark Deliane in Distress—British Capital for Puget Sound Lumber Industries.

Snow on the Sierras.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The snow blockade still continues. It is just a week since a train has crossed the mountains in either direction and probably will be a day or two yet before the roads are open.

Business and Traffic Paralyzed.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., Jan. 21.—Telegraphic communication was restored today after two days' interruption. It is feared the city reservoirs will go dry. Provisions are becoming scarce and