TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

Antonio Fabriano in Globe-Democrat.

Rome, Dec 28.—A new dogma will be introduced into the Roman Catholic church, to become a matter of faith for all good Catholics. This new dogma will declare it to be of faith for all believers that the temporal power of the Pope is absolutely essential to his independence, and to the full enjoyment of papal ecclesiastical supremacy. Since the Vatican council of 1870 declared the infallibility of the Pope, it is no longer necessary to summon an ecumenical council in order to define any dogma of belief. It is enough that the Pope, who has been declared infallible in all matters regarding faith and morals, should decide ex cathedra that a certain belief or dogma becomes a matter of faith, and belongs to the sacred treasure of dogmatic belief, in order that Catholics throughout the world should give it the assent of their minds, and that all persons believing the contrary may be declared heretics.

The doctrine of the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope to his absolute independence is not in itself a new one in the church of Rome. Many theologians, ancient and modern, defend the belief as a truth belonging to the depositary of the Catholic faith; so much so that any one publicly denying the same would be deemed even now to be inclined to heresy, and therefore to be looked upon with suspicion by faithful members of the church. The question has in it two different, but equally important points:

1. Is Rome the seat of the head of the church by divine ordinance, and therefore is its possession absolutely ordered by God for the independence of the holy see?

2. Is it absolutely necessary that the Pope should have some kind of temporal power, and rule as a temporal king, in order that he be perfectly independent of all civil authority and influence?

The affirmative answers to, and defence of, both these questions long ago became the common opinion of the most prominent theologians of the church of Rome, and just now the putting forth of this opinion is most emphatic and persistent, especially in the United States.

In the year 1412 the Council of Florence declared it to be a matter of Catholic faith "that the Pope should be exempt from all secular jurisdiction." The Council of Trent in 1645 spoke of the "divine ordinance" by which he was independent of all secular authority. Pope Pius IX repeatedly asserted that the temporal power was absolutely essential to the independence of the holy see, and condemned all contrary opinions in the Syllabus of 1869. Even Leo XIII, in the encyclical "Inscrutabili" of April, 1878, asserted that "the temporal power is necessary in order to secure and preserve the spiritual liberty of the Pope." This assertion Leo XIII has renewed every year, until quite recently. Of the theologians of the church, the Jesuit Palmieri, who represents the whole of the Jesuit school, says that the right of the temporal power is "a truth received from divine revelation," and not long since the Rev. F. X. Godts, a Redemptorist theologian, wrote a book to prove the same thing.

It is not surprising that, very recently, Cardinal Vaughan, in England, and Archbishop Ireland, of the United States should have come out very pronouncedly in favor of a return of the temporal power, at least the rule of the City of Rome to the Pope, as a matter of absolute necessity to the independence of the holy see.

How the Popes obtained the dominion of Rome and of the papal states is interesting at this time. As early as the sixth century the church owned many estates in Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, France, Africa and Asia and Athalaric and Theodatus granted the Pope of Rome jurisdiction on each side of the Tiber. About the end of the eighth century Pipinus and Charles the Great confirmed the Pope's dominion over Rome and the pontifical states. So the temporal power which was interrupted in 1870 had lasted for a little more than 1,000 years. In a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, of date June 24, 1895, Pope Leo XIII observes: "The beginning and the origin of the temporal power of the church was due to divine Providence, not to force of arms, and was brought about by the gratitude of benefited nations, by the willing consent of the authorities, and by the occupation of centuries."

Popes have possessed temporal power since then, with more or less continuity up to the time of Italian occupation 30 years ago. The only break occurred in the fourteenth century, when Clement V, a Frenchman, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Italian Cardinals, preferred to remain in France, where he had been elected, and chose the City of Avignon for a papal residence. There the Popes remained for over seventy years. However, Avignon was, at that time, a possession of the holy see. Clement once created ten cardinals, of whom nine were Frenchmen, and for this reason their stay at Avignon was nicknamed "the Babylonian captivity." But the Popes who resided at Avignon were still Bishops of Rome, so that the papacy was never separated from the Roman see.

When the papal states came into possession of the newly formed Italian kingdom a strange and unprecedented situation was created for the holy see. The Italian legislators tried their best to safeguard the independence of the Pope from the temporal ruler and the King. A law of civil guarantees was submitted to and passed by the Italian Parliament, by which all Popes were made independent of Italian laws and given sovereign honors throughout the kingdom.

In order to compensate the Pope for the loss of revenues incident to the Italian occupation of Rome, 3,000,000 francs a year were granted. But this money offer both Pius IX and Leo XIII have persistently refused, the Italian government being $60,000 a year richer thereby. Legal differences were settled by later legislation, however, which permitted the Vatican authorities to establish a mixed tribunal in the papal palace to decide all civil and criminal cases arising within the exempted territory. In fact, notwithstanding the continuous protests uttered by Pius IX and Leo XIII against the forced occupation of the papal domains by the Italian government, a secret understanding of a benevolent nature has existed between the Vatican and Quirinal palaces for the last thirty years. Mgr. Anzino, the official chaplain of the royal Italian house, was the person selected for these secret dealings, destined to arrange all matters in a friendly fashion. His frequent interviews with the Cardinal Vicar of Rome and the fact that no serious friction of any kind ever arose between the reigning Pope and the members of the royal family bear testimony to the ability with which the transactions were conducted.

It was through these channels that many favors were granted by the Pope to the late Victor Emmanuel, the ex-privilege of having mass said in the Quirinal, notwithstanding the interdict, which interdict had compelled the Queen to go and hear mass in some public church for several months. It was through the same channel that permission was given for the administration of the last sacraments to the dying King in 1878, and that his interment was permitted in the Pantheon. Many times the King of Italy has by these means been enabled to consult the Pope about important matters, and the Pope, on his part, has succeeded in preventing the passing by the Italian parliament of laws prejudicial to the interests of the church.

Apparently, however, the relations of the Pope to the Quirinal are very strained. No member of the royal Italian family has ever been permitted to enter the Vatican grounds, and even Italian soldiers or officers wearing the Italian uniform are barred. Police officials and Italian detectives patrol continually on the outside of the pontifical premises, and they are not allowed to enter, even to make an arrest. They can patrol the Church of St. Peter, but only when the Pope is not present, unless they should choose to don civilian clothes. The Pope himself is never seen in the streets of Rome, lest his presence on Italian soil should be taken as an indication of the waiving of his rights, and the respect and veneration he would receive from people and officials be construed as a full enjoyment of his liberties on Italian soil.

It was long the hope of the holy see that Catholics belonging to other European nations would influence their respective governments to intervene with the Italian authorities, and secure a part, at least, of the papal states to be restored. The triple alliance, purposely contracted by Italy with Germany and Austria, always prevented meddling by France from without, and the position taken by a large majority of the Italian people precludes the possibility of an agreement at home. Most Italians consider the occupation of Rome as essential to the preservation of Italian unity. That they do so was proven by the cries of "Viva Roma intangible," against the cheers of some good Catholics for the "Papa-re," at the ceremony of the closing of the holy door in St. Peter's the other day.

A revival in effort in behalf of the return of Rome to the Pope seems to have been recently undertaken by church dignitaries in several English-speaking countries. Could not the influence of Catholics in the United States bring political pressure upon Italy? That would seem to be the motive behind certain late public utterances. Temporal dominion over merely the city of Rome is held to be sufficient—a slightly new phase of the contention, put forth in America apparently by inspiration of the Vatican.

That the advantages which would accrue to the Roman church by the restoration of the temporal power would be enormous goes without saying. Since 1870 the Pope has seldom officiated in public, and then only in St. Peter's, after its gates had been closed, and admission permitted only to favorites armed with much-coveted tickets. Before 1870 the Pope used to officiate occasionally in the different churches of the city, when the services were conducted with a pomp that has now been wholly suppressed. Even the magnificent vestments and sacred vessels which the Pope used when pontificating have long been hidden in a secret room in the Vatican for fear the Italian government might obtain possession of them. The gala carriages of Pope and Cardinals have never appeared in the streets of Rome since 1870, and are visible only to a few trusted Catholics, who apply to the authorities for a private view of them.

The solemn procession of Corpus Christi around the piazza of St. Peter, in which the Pope took a prominent part, and which was considered the most magnificent spectacle of the world, attracting visitors from every section of the globe, has now been entirely abandoned, because the Pope will not go into the streets of Rome so long as the Italians occupy the city. Catholicism is very magnificent in its pageants, and it is not to be wondered at that all good Catholics of Rome should miss the big celebration that used to take place when the Pope possessed temporal power. The Italian invasion of Rome had a marked effect even upon good Catholics in the strictness with which they obeyed church desires. Some restrictive power was lost to the church in its dealings with prelates throughout the world. Many bishops, monks and nuns, when refractory, used to be summoned to Rome, and when within the temporal jurisdiction of the holy see compelled to do penance either in the monasteries or the prison of the inquisition. Now this coercive power is such only in name, and no Catholic can be compelled to remain faithful to the church by such means and against his will.

The income from taxation and the civil list, which the holy see would receive after the restoration of the temporal power, would increase the revenues. Many offices would have to be filled. And last, but not least, temporal power would secure recognition by all foreign governments of the many nuncios, delegates and ablegates abroad. One of the greatest difficulties in the appointment of an apostolic delegate at Washington was the fact that such delegate would not be officially received by the government and given a place in the diplomatic corps. For the first time in the history of the church the Pope made an exception to rules governing such matters and appointed as delegate a prelate who is unable to communicate through the department of state. Rome again in his hands, the Pope would be considered a reigning sovereign, and his envoys would be given a place among envoys. Even England would then, it may be, reconsider its decision not to recognize officially any representative of the Pope's envoys, notwithstanding the representations to the contrary of the government of Italy.

All these advantages to church and religion are not to be despised, and it is not surprising that requests should have been sent out to many prominent bishops of the church, some here say Archbishop Ireland among them, to awaken the interest of Catholics in favor of returning some kind of temporal power to the Pope. If the necessity of temporal power for the independence of the holy see is soon to be declared a dogma of faith, Catholics all over the world will quickly understand their duty.

ANTONIO FABRIANO.

DONNELLY CRYPTOGRAM

Also Something About Other Cryptograms and Their Messages.

From St John Sun.

Ignatius Donnelly must have had some elements of genius about him, for he made a great many people believe that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare. The idea had been propounded by others before, but it remained for the Minnesota politician to make it popular. This he did by working out the Bacon cipher.

According to his theory Bacon desired to conceal and also to disclose his authorship and while he allowed Shakespeare to claim the authorship he distributed words and phrases through the text in such a manner that they could be separated by some mathematical formula and made to confess Bacon as the writer of the work. Mr. Donnelly had such success in establishing this doctrine that in a later work he elicited from the Shakespeare plays many interesting statements relating to the life of Bacon and his contemporaries. The Donnelly books had a great run, and probably made as many converts as the "identifications" by which the Scriptures were made to show that the British people were the lost ten tribes. If anyone would take the time he could apply the Donnelly method to prove that any given person wrote any given work, as that Aristophanes wrote the "Song of Solomon," or Mark Twain is the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," or that the Declaration of Independence has the same author as Tristam Shandy. The cipher method could easily show that Mr. Turte wrote "Never Too Late to Mend," that Paul Kruger is the author of "Trilby" and that the last papal encyclical is from the pen of ex-Mayor Sears. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Donnelly could invent and apply the cipher. The wonder is that any one would be persuaded to attribute "Othello" or "King Lear" or "Macbeth" to the author of the "Advancement of Learning." Most of the converts may not be hampered by much acquaintance with the plays, or by any knowledge of Bacon's treatices. But that anyone who has even a dim appreciation of the intellect which produced the plays should suppose that the author would mix up the Donnelly cryptogram with his dramas is one of the wonders of the century that is gone. Yet the disciples included certain men of reputed scholarship. These might have read Hawthorne's rather melancholy account of the English lady who lost her mind over her struggles with the Baconian origin of Shakespeare's plays. The poor girl, who belonged to a generation before Donnelly, did not degrade her theory with a cryptogram, and so no one gave heed to her.

Of course the fascinating Shakespeare cryptogram could not remain long in the Minnesota Populist left it. A. Michigan physician has published some volumes which halve also been taken seriously. He is more mechanical in his method than Donnelly, and more sweeping in his conclusions. Dr. Owen, of Detroit, discovered that Bacon's words and lines recurred according to a law so mechanical that a machine could be made to decipher it. So he had all the works that Bacon wrote, printed on slips corresponding with the early editions. These slips were passed over a graduated cylinder, which marked the concealed phrases and made out the cypher story. It is thus found that Bacon not only wrote Shakespeare, but Spencer's Faerie Queen; Peele's works, Marlow's plays, all of Beaumont and Fletcher, all of Ben Johnson and of Green, and Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. This appears to be quite a contract for Lord Bacon, in addition to the volumes which he acknowledged, and the amount of official and professional business which he had on hand. What made his life more strenuous was the labor involved in building up all these treatises, poems and plays around a cipher which, itself, according to Donnelly, told several stories, and, according to Dr. Owen, contained an account of the character of Queen Elizabeth, a history of the Spanish Armada, and a vast number of important disclosures, as, for instance, the confession of Queen Elizabeth that she was married to Lecester and that Bacon himself was her son by that marriage. This is all ridiculous enough, but it is a pathetic fact that the Owen story has had a run something like that of the Donnelly books.

There is something alluring about a cryptograph theory. A distinguished Canadian scientific scholar and teacher took occasion some years ago to expose the alleged unfairness of the Canadian case as presented to the Halifax fishery commission in 1876. He contended that the Canadian statistics of fishery production were all cooked for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the United States, and worked out a theory to show that the figures were arbitrary and fictitious, and were built up on a cryptograph plan. He produced astonishing results by combinations of these figures, such as adding the digits crosswise, and by showing relations between sets of returns which were supposed to have no connection with each other. Having proved in this way that the statements were manufactured by an ingenious plan the critic carried th's plan into an enquiry into the then current blue books, which he discovered to be no record of the affairs of the country, but like the international statement, merely arbitrary series of irrelevant numbers. He concluded, and published a pamphlet to show that the public accounts of the country were all bogus, and that this fictitious system had begun with the attempt to deceive the people of the United States. This was a mathematical application of the Donnelly theory. It was equally plausible, equally ingenious and equally illusory.

Elected Officers.—On Tuesday evening the Native Sons held their annual meeting in the K. of P. hall, Broad street. About 150 members were present, and a great deal of business was done. The following officers were elected for the next term: Chief factor, W. Moresby; first vice-factor, George Madigan; second vice-factor, Joseph Wilson; recording secretary, A. E. Haynes; secretary-treasurer, P. Johnston; treasurer, Charles Gardiner; inner sentry, T. Watson; outer sentry, W. Keeler; committee of management, Phil R. Smith, A. Henly, A. Ker, G. T. Fox and S. Sea Jr.

Death Was In Charge

Schooner found Wrecked on Dundas Island With Two Men Dead on Board.

Hermann Wooster Drowned in the Skeena--Black Sand at Cape Commerell.

News was brought by the steamer Willapa, which returned from northern British Columbia ports yesterday, of wreck and death as a result of the recent storms. On January 24 two Indians arrived at Port Simpson and reported to Mr. John Flewin, the government officer there, that they had found at Dundas Island, the previous day, a schooner drifting, with the body of one white man in the cabin, lying with one arm hanging over the hatchway, and with a life belt around his waist, and lashed to the rigging was the body of another unfortunate and unidentified white man. The wrecked schooner was a small vessel belonging to Point Roberts. Little was known of her up the coast, other than that she had been seen at some of the rancheries trading with the Indians. It is thought that the two dead men found on the wrecked craft did not comprise the entire list of dead as a result of the wreck, for, according to the story of the Indians, there were clothes found, indicating that three men had been on the schooner just prior to the disaster, and on the beach at Dundas island, the Indians reported, were clothes of children. Other than the fact that the clothes were "tenass," nothing could be learned from the Indians, nor was it possible to find out from their story how the schooner had met disaster, and when. On January 25 Mr. Flewin left Port Simpson for where the schooner lay on the shore of Dundas island with her ghastly ship's company, to investigate the wreck and find all particulars possible how the unfortunates had met death. Until the return of Mr. Flewin, which was not looked for for sometime after the Willapa sailed, it was not possible to learn more particulars of the disaster.

News of another death in the storm was brought by the Willapa, the victim being in this case Herman Wooster, who was for some time in the employ of Peter Harmann, on the Skeena. The unfortunate man left Port Simpson in a skiff on January 12, to go to his sloop, which was anchored in Georgetown bay. He never reached the sloop, and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found floating with the feet on the surface and the head downward on January 21. His wife had been on the sloop for which he started, and had remained day after day awaiting him until the 20th, when, becoming alarmed, she went to Port Simpson and reported his absence to Government Agent Flewin. He at once organized a search party, and on the following day the body of the unfortunate man was found floating at the end of Cunningham's passage, gum boots up, the boots having apparently filled with air and kept the head of the drowned man down, when he fell overboard The skiff in which he had started for the sloop was found adrift some time later. The body was taken to Port Simpson and interred by the townspeople on January 22, in St. Katherine's cemetery.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Willapa were two outfits who have been working black sand placers at Cape Commorell, at the extreme northwest of Vancouver Island. Although the placers at the cape are not a new discovery, wages are still being taken from them, and it was thought by Messrs J. E. Doyen and F. R. Reed, who returned by the Willapa from there, that rich returns could be had with a new machine for saving gold from sand which they recently invented. The gold, though, adheres too closely to the iron in the black sand to be saved in any quantity by plates. A beach has been found further south by the prospectors from which rich returns are expected, and the miners will return there with supplies. The machine which they brought down with them they proved to be one of the best of its kind.

Another outfit which embarked on the Willapa with them at Shusharty bay were Messrs. O. Jones and Thos. Scott, who have also been washing the black sand near Cape Commorell for gold, with more or less success. Gold was discovered there eleven years ago by Mr. Heuston, and has been worked on and off year after year since. Ten years ago Mr. Heuston and his son took out 82 ounces in ten days. The placers are situated about eight miles to the west of Shusharty bay, where the miners leave the coasting steamer.

From Quweekayno on Rivers Inlet news was received of a seizure of whiskey and other liquors which was to have furnished the "excitement" for a big potlatch for which the Indians are preparing at that point. The liquor, which was seized on the 28th instant by Indian Agent Todd, consisted of 16 cases in all, which arrived there consigned to some Japanese who are alleged to have been in the habit of selling it to the Indians. The potlatch will doubtless be a more quiet one than it would otherwise have been, on account of the seizure by the Indian agent.

A great deal of snow has fallen in the North, but on the downward trip of the steamer it was noticed to be disappearing fast. The ice in the Naas and Skeena rivers is also going out. Professor Whittendon was a passenger on the Willapa as far as Bella Bella, where he remained to visit Dr. and Mrs. Large and look over the new hospital at Bella Bella. The new "illahee" of the Indians there is about completed, the buildings having been moved for about two miles along the bay from the old site.

There was quite a large passenger list on the steamer, among the travellers being Mrs. and Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Trombley and family and Mrs. Appleyard, wife of the minister from Port Simpson; C. Todd, J. Kirby, R. Drainey, F. Inrig, W. J. Dudeward, W. Noel and W. Bowman from Port Essington, and H. Anderson, W. Lockwood, A. B. Williams, C. Burton, F. Hilton, C. Gossland and H. Robertson.

Upon nearing Vancouver all the passengers assembled in the saloon of the steamer and Capt. McCroskie presented the Misses Trombley with a purse collected by Mrs. Adams as a mark of gratitude of the passengers for entertainment furnished by the two young ladies, whose singing enlivened the trip.

The consignees were: H. B. Co., bales of furs; S. Leiser & Co., bales of skins; Ames, Hloden & Co., C. Todd, A. C. Willey, Findley, Durham & Brodie, Munirstaaf, W. Laneson, F. R. Reed, Fred. Galley, P. McQuade and S. A. Spencer.

FRENCH PUNISHMENT.

Brutal Methods of Dealing With Small Offenders.

From Favorite Magazine.

Officially speaking, there is no corporal punishment allowed in the French army, but poor little "Dumanet," or "Picton," as the French Tommy Atkins is called, knows painfully better when he has once forcibly joined the colors. Here, in England, we consider flogging the only form of corporal punishment, but, as the saying goes, there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging him, and Dumanet, as well as Picton, soon finds it out. An officer will frequently say to a corporal or a sergeant: "You have here a man who has done so and so; it would do him good if he were tossed in a blanket." The officer then turns on his heel, and the official hint is not forgotten. The wretched man, for whatever trivial offence he has committed, is thrown by his comrades into a blanket, with jack-boots, sabres, spurs, bayonets, and suchlike, and tossed in the air until he is half-dead. This proves to be great sport if the man is howling with pain, and if the "comrades" are half-drunk. However, this diversion seems not to be so much in favor now, as the attention of the military authorities has been called to some cases where the victim dared to die from his injuries.

In some barrack rooms a favorite form of punishment for a man of whom his comrades have to complain is to hang him up to the ceiling by his heels, and then to cob him with a sword-bayonet. But corporal punishments are inflicted more especially on the Algerian troops, when the men are more freely at the disposal of their superior tormentors and far away from any one who could take their cases in hand. They are almost entirely at the mercy of their chiefs, either officers or non-commissioned officers, whose wits are more or less sodden with all kinds of alcohol, particularly absinthe.

The Silo was at one time much in vogue among the penal refinements in Algeria. It consisted in putting the men in deep holes, in the shape of a reversed funnel, dug in the ground by the Arabs to preserve corn. They were left there for days with hardly anything to eat or drink, and exposed all the time to the heat of the sun, while at night the place was unbearable for cold. Many have died from hunger, thirst, or cold, almost entombed alive, while others have become insane. These repeated facts opened the eyes of the military authorities, who have tried to abolish this cruel punishment. However, it still exists in the southern and isolated parts of Algeria, where no eye can see.

Some years ago Prince Piguatelli d'Aragon, a young Spanish noble, ran away to Algeria to join the Foreign Legion, that refugium peccatorum, as he was tired of life, having been disappointed in a love affair. His friends announced his arrival to the French military authorities, but the disappointed lover never presented himself. At last a soldier suggested that perhaps a traveller who could not speak much French, and had come into camp some five days before to enlist in the Foreign Legion, was a prince. The sergeant to whom the stranger had spoken was drunk at the time, and becoming annoyed at the Spaniard's broken French, had ordered him to be placed in a "vilo" without more ado. Here the unfortunate prince remained without eating or drinking for two days, and then a good-hearted sentry broke the rules and gave him some bread for fear he might be starved to death. As soon as he was released, the prince started for Spain, completely cured of his love affair and his marital determination. Another corporal punishment which was greatly in favor in Algeria, even as late as the "seventies," was the Carcan. A piece of wood, generally the trunk of a tree, was used; the man was laid on it so that the middle of his back would be resting on the wood bringing the head and feet down to the ground, and then his stretched wrists were attached to an iron bar, and his feet to another. The body, placed face upwards, was during the whole time of the punishment exposed to the terrible ardor of the sun. Some men have been kept in such a torturing position for as much as twelve hours at a stretch. The Crapandine is also frequently used, even at the present time, in all French colonies, amongst the colonial troops. It consists of throwing the man face downwards and tightly tying his wrists and ankles with ropes behind his back, in such a way that wrists and ankles are joined together.

BOB'S CHIVALRY.

How a Boer Who Aided Wounded Man Was Given Liberty.

The following is the latest "Bobs" story, showing the magnanimity of the great man. A correspondent of the Times says: Mr. William Holmes, son of Lord Justice Holmes, has given me leave to communicate a story which illustrates in a very striking manner Lord Roberts' chivalrous generosity towards a worthy foe. Mr. Holmes is one of the many young Irish barristers who joined the Dublin Hunt Company of the Imperial Yeomanry and took part in the affair at Lindley. In the last desperate bayonet charge of the company, the same in which the son of the Irish Master of the Rolls was killed, Mr. Holmes was shot through the leg and lay for some hours on the battlefield. During all that time he was tended by a Boer named Vandersluis, who treated him with extreme kindness, and after nightfall walked for four miles in search of a wagon on which to bring Mr. Holmes into Lindley. On the following day Lord Methuen recovered the town and Mr. Homles was given over to the care of British doctors and nurses. It was found necessary to amputate his leg, and he lay for many weeks in hospital. Meanwhile his friend Vandersluis, who had gone on commando with Prinsloo, surrendered with that general, and was deported to Ceylon. From there he addressed a letter to Mr. Holmes in Dublin reminding him of their acquaintance at Lindley and expressing an earnest desire for permission to return home. In the absence of Mr. Holmes, who was still in South Africa, the letter reached Lord Roberts with an assurance that its statements were quite correct. Last week the Lord Justice received a reply in which Lord Roberts said that he had read with particular appreciation of the Boer's kindness to Mr. Holmes, and had given immediate directions that Mr. Vandersluis should be brought back from Ceylon to South Africa and reinstated in his farm.

Natural History Society—Through the kindess of Mr. Sutton, the members of the Natural History Society assembled at his residence last Monday evening, instead of in their regular rooms, where a thorough and instructive examination of the vast collection of rock specimens and mineral found by Mr. Sutton was indulged in. In a large room, surrounded by thousands of carefully labelled rock specimens bearing upon the subject, Mr. Sutton gave a very interesting and practical address upon the geological structure of this island, which included a graphic account of the age of tremendous volcanic upheavals, the period of rest when luxuriant vegetation prevailed which formed the material for our vast coal measures, this in turn to be submerged to a great depth, over which a layer of sandstone was formed, then a steady upheaval until the stored-up energy of the submerged vegetation again came to the surface, this time in the form of coal for the use of man. Mr. Sutton also practically demonstrated, by means of a powerful microscope, how the exact composition of any rock can be obtained by taking a small portion and grinding it upon a revolving flat surface until it becomes transparent. This is mounted on glass, when it can be minutely analyzed under a powerful microscope. Before the meeting adjourned, the president, Dr. Newcombe, tendered Mr. Sutton a hearty vote of thanks for his valuable address, and the hospitality extended to the society.

New Legal Firm.—The legal partnership between Mr. Alan Dumbleton and Mr. A. C. Anderson, of this city, has been terminated by mutual consent, and Mr. Dumbleton will carry on practice at 39½ Langley street, as heretofore, associated with Mr. Lambert Bond as his counsel. Mr. Bond is a Dublin University law graduate, and scholar of the Middle Temple, and is well known at the English bar, where he has practised for some years. Having come to Victoria on a vacation tour, he has been struck with the prospects of the province, and has determined to cast in his lot here.

Williams, alias Allen, alias Hepinger, who was sentenced by the magistrate for two months for stealing an overcoat from the Nickel Plate saloon, Williams started on the downward road as early as 1876, when he was sentenced in San Francisco for petty larceny. There are five convictions against him in the Bay city, the charges being forgery, embezzlement and other crimes of the same nature. In 1897 he was sentenced to 12 years for forgery, but got out a year later, the government commuted his sentence. John Ryan, who got six months with other vags for having stolen property in his possession is also known to the police of San Francisco. The police are enabled to keep track of thse criminals by an exchange of photographs.

Last Sunday's issue of the Victoria Colonist was a magnificent production. Ably edited, well printed, profusely pictorial, not only its home city, but the Province of British Columbia may justly feel proud of the accomplishment.—Cascade Record.

Board Marked Andrada Found

Piece of Teek With Name of Missing Vessel Cut It.

Lumber, Oars and Tins of Salmon Picked Up Near Kyuquot.

Steamer Queen City returned from the West Coast last night, bringing news of the finding of more wreckage, but scattered and not sufficient to solve the mystery of what vessel it has come from. One piece of wreckage seems to indicate the fate of one of the long-missing vessels—the ship Andrada. Three or four days ago Lighthouse Keeper Daykin reports that he found a piece of teak, apparently the back part of a snip's boat, in which were cut the letters ANDRADA. This piece of teak, which was picked up by Mr. Daykin on Bonilla Point, is evidently from the back of one of the boats of the missing ship. The Andrada came into the Columbia about six weeks ago from Santa Rosalia in ballast, and took on board Pilot Cordiner, who was known here, intending to cross the bar next morning. That night a gale blew and the vessel was not seen afterwards. It was thought that she had been driven north on the shore of this coast, but a close search made by the Queen City disproves this. It is considered more likely that she has turned turtle and been lost at sea.

Other wreckage was picked up on a small island a mile from Kyuquot. There, a pair of oars, lead color, about ten feet long, with the letter "H" stamped in each oar, were found. Also a bundle of corn brooms, and lumber of various kinds, the beaches being littered for miles, both there and at various points all along the Island coast. On the shore near Kyuquot was found more salmon, a number of tins being picked up with the other wreckage, all without labels. This was picked up by Indians two weeks ago. There is no clue to identify the vessel from which it came. As for the lumber, it is thought that the many deck loads washed away during the recent storms contributed a great portion of it.

The United States cutter Grant, which has started on her cruise of investigation, was seen at Clo-oose, and a number of sealing schooners were seen on the coast. The Arietis and Penelope were at Kyuquot with crews aboard, ready, the former with 15 and the latter with 13, canoes; the Otto was to be ready in a few days, nearly all her crew being aboard. At Nootka, the schooners Annie E. Paint and Beatrice were waiting, the Indians not having made up their minds to go out at the price offered; the Ainoka was in the same predicament at Nootka. The Triumph, Viva and Florence M. Smith were at Ahousett, getting crews on board. The Allie I. Algar had four or five canoes at Clayoquot; the Libbie and Zillah May had eight canoes at Uclulet; the Victoria was at Dodger's Cove, and the Sadie Turple and Geneva at Village Island, and the Ida Etta and Teresa were at San Juan, all doing nothing. The Ocean Belle was passed in the Straits.

No ore was brought from the Alberni mines by the steamer, but $600 in gold came down from Wreck Bay. Work there has been stopped on account of the high tides. Work has also been stopped at the Dewdney Canadian Syndicate property at Sidney Inlet, and Mr. Dewdney came down, bringing the stores from the camp. George Maynard arrived from the Monitor, H. E. Newton from the Golden Eagle, and several other mining men came down. The passenger list was as follows: J. Dalby, E. Dewdney, A. Engvik, A. Watson and wife, R. Corter, George Brown, H. F. Stannard, A. Ellis, W. M. Lawrence, C. P. Aston, A. E. Waterhouse, J. Vanslyke and wife, T. Godman, T. Fletcher, W. Wannock, O. M. Ramsay, O. C. Matheson, G. W. Grant, E. Folwell, H. E. Newton, G W. Maynard, John Goltz.

March of Progress.—The building record of last year, which was the best in ten years, will undoubtedly be eclipsed during the present year. Already plans have been prepared, and in some cases tenders called for a number of modern buildings to be erected early in the spring, mostly of a better class. Yesterday ground was broken for a handsome three-story and basement building to be erected at the corner of Langley and Bastion streets. This building will be one of the best in the city, the plans calling for a building fitted with all modern conveniences. As stated yesterday, the office and residence to be erected by Dr. Fraser at the corner of Kane and Douglas streets is also to be a thoroughly up-to-date one.

Prosperous Congregation.—The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last evening in the lecture room and was well attended. The pastor, Rev. W. L. Clay, occupied the chair and opened with devotional exercises after which the reports of the various auxiliary societies were read. The session showed that the membership had steadily increased while the financial statement placed the church in the happy position of having been able to pay all liabilities during the year. The following gentlemen were elected to serve for two years on the board of management:—Messrs. R. B. McMicking, B. S. Heisterman, A. B. Fraser, W. K. Houston, James Paterson, A. B. Fraser, Jr., Harry Currie and F. Page. The pastor referred in complimentary terms to the efficient services of Mr. J. G. Burnett, the organist, and presented him on behalf of the congregation with a handsome purse well- lined with gold. Mr. Burnett thanked those present in a few well-chosen remarks. The meeting then closed, after which the ladies served refreshments.

The Late Robert Muir.—The funeral of the late Robert Muir, of Springside, Sooke, took place at the family burying ground on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's, Victoria West, assisted by Mr. Gibson, the resident missionary, conducted the service. The attendance was large, and the floral offerings very beautiful, evincing the respect and esteem in which this pioneer of pioneers, not only of Sooke district, but of the province, was held in the community in which he had passed half a century of his life. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. E. Pooley, M. P. P., Phillips, Alfred Peatt, Arthur Peatt, Getel and Kiel.

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