

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JANUARY 26, 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 6

## CARRARA ANARCHISTS.

### They Are the Scum of Europe and Live in Inaccessible Places.

### Most of Them Are Expected to Surrender to the Authorities.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of the United Press returned to-day from Carrara and Massa di Carrara, where the state of siege has been proclaimed owing to the attempts of Anarchists to start a revolution in the districts. He found both towns somewhat more animated than usual, although trade has been resumed and public confidence seems to have been restored. Cavalrymen ride incessantly through the towns and infantry with fixed bayonets patrol the streets. All the soldiers on duty in the towns have orders to prevent groups from gathering in the streets. Everything that could be learned during their short sojourn in town went to show the wisdom of the Government in decreeing the state of siege. The recent outbreaks in several parts of the country were due to the Anarchist propaganda. Premier Crispien said the Anarchists selected Carrara and Massa di Carrara for their most comprehensive plot because they found the most advantageous conditions existing. The workers in the marble quarries are the most abandoned lot of laborers in Italy. Most of them are ex-convicts who give false names and whose identity could be established in but few cases. They earn fair wages; but their work is so hard that applicants as the quarries are few and the overseers must take whom they can get, without discriminating concerning anything except muscle and endurance.

Many of the quarries are in almost inaccessible spots above the gorges, and go to town only during the holidays. They are so quarrelsome that fatal fights frequently occur in their camps. It has been found almost impossible to discover the identity of any murderer among them, as every man knows that vengeance will be sure if he betrays a comrade. In the case of such a general agitation as prevails at present the identification of the guilty would be still more difficult than usual. Even when the criminal among the quarrymen are known it is difficult to arrest them, as watchers on the high rocks near the camp give warning of the approach of the general alarm, and the fugitives can hide themselves beyond chance of discovery in the forests or the labyrinth of galleries of the works. The quarries are very old and for a long time it was customary to keep the battalions from the garrison in view of the men, as their recklessness and brutality constantly threatened outbreaks. The Italian police have been unable to follow along these quarries for ten years ago the troops garrisoned near the quarries were greatly reduced. In 1885 several violent revolutionists who had been expelled from Belgium and Switzerland went to Avenza, near Carrara and founded the first Anarchist group in Italy. The district in which the quarries are situated was consequently the original hotbed of Anarchism in Italy. The new movement spread rapidly. In the last month the leaders had collected money and arms, established an understanding with the workmen of Pisa Spazzing and other parts and finally planned to start revolutions simultaneously in the several provinces. They were to plunder the houses of the rich, set fire to the public buildings, open the prisons and rally to the cause of the revolt every man who should show himself ready to pillage and fight against the authorities. The outbreak near Carrara on Saturday evening was the initial move; but the further execution of the plot was thwarted by the swift action of the authorities. It is known that the Anarchists killed on Saturday night between Carrara and Massa, and on Tuesday at Fiesola bridge, were much more numerous than the troops thought. The Anarchists were ready to conceal their losses, and carried most of the dead bodies off with them. More than 2,000 anarchists of the Carrara district have taken refuge in the mountains. Strong bodies of troops are following and surrounding them. The fugitives are in need of food, and many of them are without sufficient clothing. The cold is so intense that with many of the revolutionists it soon will be a choice between surrender and death from exposure. Most of them are expected to yield soon to the police. The country round the Carrara and Massa districts is tranquil. The rural population of Tuscany and Liguria is especially hostile to the anarchists.

## ALMOST READY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The view from the gallery in one end of the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building at the Exposition is a grand one even now, and the scene spread out is one of decided activity. There is only one section of the great floor space where active installation is not in progress. That is in the Russian section, immediately in the centre of the floor. On this space, however, is piled up a great lot of flags and tapestries and every other material to be used in the construction of the grand facade of this section and work will be begun on it at once. The frame work for the British, Italian, Austrian and Swiss facades are all in place, and the work of installation is being rapidly pushed forward. The American section is decidedly developing and will be as far advanced as any when dedication day arrives.

## UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Klein Journal published an account of the trouble between the police and the unemployed workmen which, it says, was reported by an eye witness. It charges that the action of the police in attacking the crowd was without cause. The unemployed, who had gone to the brewery to attend the proposed meeting, were leaving the building, after having learned that the meeting would not be held. As was natural they gathered in groups to discuss the situation, and a few lingered near the exits. They showed no lawless intent; in fact, many of those about the brewery were mere onlookers and were of the better class. Col. von Egidy, the anti-Semite politician,

## WANTS TO SURRENDER.

CAPTOWNS, Jan. 18.—Advice from Bulawayo are to the effect that according to the latest reports King Lobengula is anxious to surrender, and has killed the Indians, who persuaded him to retreat and to countenance the attack upon Captain Wilson near the Shangani river. The destruction of the Wilson party has been for some time, it is said, Lobengula's only reason for not yielding, for he fears that the British might try to take revenge on him for Wilson's death.

## CAPTOWNS.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—This was emphatically a "Winnipeg Day" on the ice at Reahey Island. The sturdy curlers from the Northwest won every contest they entered into during the morning, and took almost everything in the afternoon, and to-night they are still moving down the Americans with relentless precision. In the Jobbers' Union contest, the Manitobans have been so successful that they will have to begin bowling one another down to-morrow. In the George F. Hall contest but few of the games have been completed. The draws were this evening for the Walker-Ville International trophy—twelve American rinks pitted against twelve Canadian rinks, the total scores of the former to count against the total scores of the latter. The first draws for the Jobbers Union trophy resulted, Connors, Malden, 19; McCulloch, St. Paul, 19; Murray, Winnipeg, 19; McLeod, Duluth, 16; Wood, Chicago, 22; Hunter, Minneapolis, 6; Scott, St. Paul, 21; Hoffman, Winnipeg, 21; Shaw, Winnipeg, 19. Second draw—Courtney, Est Portage, 18; McConochie, Cambria, 15; seventeen leads being necessary to decide the game. In the game for the George F. Hall trophy the result was: Newton, 22; Kelly, 14; A. McCulloch, 13; seventeen leads being played.

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## ROUND RIO.

### Desultory Firing Still Continues—British Gunboat "Beagle" Vexes the Government Officials.

### Reported Split in the Rebel Councils—The Insurgents Driven Away From Bage.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 18.—The usual desultory firing has been going on round Rio for the last two days, and the cruiser Tomandares' rapid gunnery with smokeless powder has been unusually effective. The action of the British gunboat Beagle, in cruising for two days outside the port, has caused the government officials considerable annoyance. They seem to think she went out to watch for the arrival of the Anguladuan or another rebel ship, and then bring the news into port. Peixoto's gunners are shelling the rebel navies on Gusades Island. The rebels in launches, and the Corbas Island garrison, maintain their fire upon the city of Rio day and night with rapid firing guns, killing and wounding inoffensive persons. This has roused much ill-feeling, even among the friends of the rebels, who protest against the continuous destruction of life. Continuous firing has been made for the last two days by the fleet upon the landing places of the town of Niteroy, but the government batteries answered briskly. President Peixoto has received a telephone message from Porto Allegro saying the insurgents under Gen. Tavares, have raised the siege of Bage and have fled, pursued by Col. Lampiro and his command. The Bage garrison, which was composed of ninety gardeners, citizens and some regulars, successfully sustained the siege for eighteen days and ten nights, suffering great hardships from lack of provisions. Among the besiegers were 500 Uruguayan, and the cruel killing of several citizens captured, the racking of women, and the slaughter of children, are blamed by the Brazilians; it is reported in Rio, largely upon these Uruguayans. When Rear-Admiral Benham with his staff and United States Minister Thompson paid a visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rio they were received with the utmost courtesy. It is rumored that there is a split in the rebel councils and that Mello is not in accord with Saldanha da Gama.

## WONNIPPEG'S DAY.

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## PIRATE OUTRAGES.

### The Black Flags of Fujien and Tai Chow as Savage as Ever.

### "Missionaries Not Wanted in China"—Expedition Sent Against Northern Bandits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—By the steamship China, which arrived from the Orient to-day, it is learned that notwithstanding the recent additions to the war junk fleet sailing after pirates along the coast, the pirates of Fujien and Tai Chow are still as numerous and as savage as ever. Some junks laden with rice were recently boarded by the pirates near Wen Chow, and were left with 23 killed and seriously wounded. A Chinese postboat, which had a crew of four men and a cargo of opium and valuable packages, on its way from Chang Chow to Soo Chow, was attacked by pirates and about \$3,000 worth of property carried off. The week before this another postboat, from Chang Chow to Kas was also stopped by pirates and its contents stolen. Anonymous and inflammatory placards have recently been posted in the town of Yilin, China, which state that China has everything she needs, and that missionaries are telling no new doctrines to the people. Missionaries are, therefore, not wanted, and an appeal is made calling on patriots to assemble on a designated day to "kill and destroy." A good deal of trouble is now being caused in Foo Ho Kin province by bandits, and the authorities are making strenuous efforts to suppress them. Bandits are said to be now in possession of the whole district in the northern part of the province, and the army has started on an expedition against them with a great force of troops. The United States cruiser Concord is at Shanghai. The Baltimore, the flag ship of the China station, is at Singapore. W. E. Hunt, the new United States consul to Hongkong, arrived at that place on December 15.

## THE "EQUATEUR" EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of the explosion aboard the French steamship Equateur, in Paillao harbor yesterday morning: "It is now certain that the explosion was of the most deadly kind. The consequences would have been far more dreadful had the passengers not left the ship by a gangway. At a distance from the safe room there was noticeable a smell of dynamite. It is supposed that the infernal machine was deposited on the ship at Buenos Ayres, Rio, Montevideo or Pernambuco. The room had not been opened in a fortnight. Besides those killed, three were seriously and ten slightly wounded. The damage is estimated at £1,200. The passengers numbered 140, including General Coronat and several officers from Senegal."

## STEAMER WRECKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer China brings particulars of the wreck of the steamer Normandy off Bentang Island, in the China Sea. In about an hour after the vessel struck the passengers and crew took to the boats and attempted to get ashore. As they neared the land the sea became terribly rough and the Captain's boat capsized, resulting in the loss of the Captain, his child and one of the crew. All the rest were saved after being in the boats about six hours.

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## BRUTAL HUSBAND.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 18.—Joseph V. Keeton, of New Haven, at present in this city, caused the arrest of his wife, whom he found living with John Munn, also of New Haven. In the city police court yesterday the woman testified that that she was the mother of eight children. "If you want to know where they are I can tell you," she said, and looking directly at her husband she went on: "They are all dead, and you murdered them. Your shameful abuse of me killed my children, not one of the eight having lived more than four or five days." Her husband denied most of the charges, but admitted that several children died from want of care. The accused couple were held in \$500 bonds.

## BRUTAL MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The proceedings of the National Convention of Dairy-men, representatives of produce exchanges called to advise effective legislation to prevent the fraudulent sale of butter substitutes, was resumed to-day. Many of the delegates who have hitherto been extremely radical in the expression of their views, seem to have weakened to some extent, and now take the ground that there is no reasonable objection to the manufacture and sale of substitutes for dairy products, provided they are sold on their merits and with the full knowledge on the part of the consumer of their character. The oleomargarine people have been successful in instilling in the minds of other delegates the idea that what is most needed is a reform in the methods of

## ADMIRAL MELLO.

### Visits a Convict Settlement, Enlists Prisoners and Takes Their Supplies.

### Troops on Their Way From Rio Grande do Sul—Ship Seized.

LISBON, Jan. 18.—The steamship Sorata, which sailed from Rio Janeiro, January 2nd, arrived here to-day. The officers confirm the report that Admiral Mello, on the Aquidaban, visited the convict island of Fernan Noronha, enlisted many of the released prisoners, and took all the available provisions except enough to feed for five days those remaining on the island. When the Sorata left, her officers say General Saravia had about 5,000 excellent troops in Sao Paulo, and some 9,000 more on their way by sea from Rio Grande do Sul. These 9,000 men were to be landed at Sepetiba Bay, just south of Rio, and were to be used in isolating the city from the interior. The Government have seized the Portuguese steamship Itaia, owned by Lage Bros., at Rio Grande do Sul. They had armed her crew and placed their own men aboard her. The Portuguese crew, after abandoning the ship, claimed the protection of the Portuguese naval commander at Rio. Fort Santa Cruz fired two shells which struck the water near the Sorata. The officers of the steamship experienced no trouble, however, in landing passengers and mails under the white flag. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18.—It is reported here that the government and the insurgent leaders have agreed to submit their difficulties to arbitration for settlement.

## TRAIN HELD UP.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 17.—Train No. 3, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railway, was held up and robbed at 12:30 this morning by five masked men, at Roy's ranch, just above this city, the scene of the attempted robbery of September 25 last. The train was stopped by a torpedo placed on the track, and when the engineer had slowed up he with the fireman were covered with revolvers and forced to go back to the express car and demand admittance. The express messenger C. Baxter was covered by the robbers in the hands of the robbers, and they proceeded to plunder the car. The safe was opened and the contents were transferred to a sack which was carried by one of the gang. The robbers then assembled all the train crew in a bunch, marched them about half way down the track, and, ordering them to stand still, made their escape in a westerly direction through the dense woods which line the track at that point. The robbers could not all be described, but are supposed to be the same gang that held up and robbed the Kansas fast train, "the Eli," on the Hannibal and St. Jo a week ago. One of them is supposed to have used a red lantern in signalling to the engineer, two of the men, a tall and short one, answer the description given of two of "the Eli" robbers. Sheriff Carson and a large posse of deputies are hot on the trail of the robbers and every available man has been pressed into the service. When the robbers left, the train was backed down into the city and the officials notified. Nothing can be ascertained in regard to how much money the robbers secured, but coming on the heels of the last robbery, it has created intense excitement all over the city. Roy's ranch, where the hold-up occurred, was the place where two train robbers were killed and one captured in September by a dummy sent out by the officials of the road in place of train No. 2, that was attacked to-night.

## BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The National Bank note circulation, which reached \$209,500,000 during the money stringency last summer, has declined to \$204,500,000, and is daily growing smaller. During December it decreased \$422,000, and so far this month \$1,395,000 in lawful money to redeem the Bank's notes when presented, have been deposited in the Treasury. By law the reduction of the bank note circulation is limited to \$3,000,000 a month.

## TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—(Special)—There was a large throng of people in court to-day to hear sentence in the case of Marcier, Pelland and DeMartigny, the three young men who attempted to blow up the Nelson monument. Judge Dugas in delivering judgment said he was placed in a peculiar position. He was positive that had the accused known what damage to life and property they might have caused, had their plans been carried out, they would not have attempted such a dastardly deed. The excitement caused through the world at the time of the affair had been quickly dispelled by the prompt action of the Governor-General in ordering the true facts of the case to London. At this time, said His Honor, there are too many Socialists in the world just waiting to applaud just such an act. The judge then imposed a fine of \$25 in each case.

## BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The proceedings of the National Convention of Dairy-men, representatives of produce exchanges called to advise effective legislation to prevent the fraudulent sale of butter substitutes, was resumed to-day. Many of the delegates who have hitherto been extremely radical in the expression of their views, seem to have weakened to some extent, and now take the ground that there is no reasonable objection to the manufacture and sale of substitutes for dairy products, provided they are sold on their merits and with the full knowledge on the part of the consumer of their character. The oleomargarine people have been successful in instilling in the minds of other delegates the idea that what is most needed is a reform in the methods of

## CANADA IN ENGLAND.

### Sir Charles Tupper Exposes the Views of Goldwin Smith Regarding the Dominion.

### The Protection Question—Canadian Wheat Exhibits—Manitoba Matters Subjects of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, who was the chief speaker before the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce last night, attacked Professor Goldwin Smith, and said that not one of the 215 members who are sent to the Canadian Parliament could have been elected if they sought to be returned as supporters of Mr. Smith's views. In defending Canada's action in imposing duty on English manufactures, Sir Charles said Canada had been forced into protection by the United States. Canada was quite willing to give England the preference if England would give *quid pro quo* under existing treaties. It is impossible, he said, as things are at present, for Canada to allow English goods to enter at a cheaper rate than foreign goods. England was the only country in the world which did not give its colonies special terms. Sir Courtenay Bury, permanent secretary of the Board of trade, in a later speech, gave no countenance to the ideas that England would change its fiscal policy, and said British trade was undoubtedly going ahead steadily. The high commissioner is exhibiting at the corn exchange of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Bristol, samples of the official standards of Canadian wheat, extra No. 1 hard and No. 1 hard for the guidance of purchasers of Canadian grain. Sensational cable reports were received here to-day regarding the alleged distress in Manitoba. Quotations are made from an address delivered by Mr. Braithwaite, president of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba, at the annual convention in Brandon, and the matter has excited alarm in some quarters. This feeling is somewhat mitigated, however, by the address of Sir Charles Tupper at the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce dinner last evening, when the high commissioner testified to the prosperity of Canada, and said no country in the world was in sounder condition. He defended the protective principle for Canada and the other colonies, and said the resolution to keep the Empire intact was never stronger than at the present time.

## WHO IS HE?

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—S. B. Davis, arrested in Spokane, Washington, on Tuesday on the charge of smuggling, informed the arresting officers that he had been a Boston merchant, and was highly connected in the East. Davis is believed to be George B. Noyes, of Boston, who was detected last fall in smuggling Chinamen across the Canadian line from Vermont. Noyes at the time eluded the officers, and up to this time the treasury agents have been unable to locate him. It would seem that he has taken his mother's name, as she is put down in the Boston directory as Annie Davis, 220 Westmount avenue. At the time of the alleged smuggling last fall, he had a wife living on a farm in Wilmington, Mass. Previous to that he had lived in Foxboro, Bridgewater and Sharon, this state.

## CARLISLE AND HIS BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Jerry Simpson characterizes Carlisle's proposal to issue bonds as outrageous, and says there is no reason why the Government cannot tide over any embarrassment by the issue of greenbacks, as was done in war times. Everybody, he declared, would take them, having faith that they would be redeemed. Simpson expressed the belief that the bond issue would aid in destroying the Democrats.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Likely to Introduce a Bill to Provide for Electric Light Inspection.

## THE TARIFF COMMISSION RECEIVES DEPUTATIONS—JUSTICE TO CANADIANS AT CHICAGO.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported that the Government has decided to introduce a bill into Parliament next session for the purpose of providing for the inspection of electric light and electric light meters.

The Government Tariff Commission was in session continuously for seven hours to-day, when they received deputations from manufacturers of iron and steel, cottons and woollens, knitted goods, carriages, coal oil refiners and dyers.

Commissioner Larkie returned from Washington to-day, where he went in the interest of Canadian exhibitors at the World's Fair. Canada's success in the implement manufacturing department was before them, and some persons in Chicago destroyed the official award to prevent Canadians obtaining diplomas, and it was to secure justice to the people of the Dominion that Mr. Larkie went to the American capital.

## FORGER BIDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—George Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, is in Washington to secure the assistance of the State department in obtaining for him a full and free pardon from the British Government. He will probably call on Secretary Gresham to-morrow. Bidwell, with his brother and two other Americans, was convicted in England for forging Bank of England notes, aggregating £1,000,000 sterling, and the four were sentenced to life imprisonment. After serving fifteen years George Bidwell was released on a ticket of leave, and five years later secured the release of the others. During General Harrison's administration an effort was made to secure pardons for the men; but it was unsuccessful, because the British Government, according to Bidwell, was afraid he would return to England and expose the prison system there. Bidwell says he has letters recommending the granting of a pardon from Chauncey M. Depew, J. Gage, Robert G. Ingersoll and others.

## BRUTAL MURDERER.

JOULET, Ill., Jan. 19.—Ernest Laour, who brutally murdered little Ella Byron, near Wilmington, on Sunday, August 6, as she was returning home from church, has abandoned all hope of executive clemency and expects to be hanged to-morrow. The gallows has been erected and the rope tested. Laour is the illegitimate son of a woman named Taylor, now living in Minnesota, and previous to his last offense had served two penitentiary terms for assaulting young girls in Iowa. At his trial it was shown that at one time he had attempted to assault his mother and at another time his grandmother. He is resigned to his fate and says he will die courageously. Laour was employed on the farm of Michael Byron, five miles north of Wilmington. As Byron's thirteen-year-old daughter Ella was coming through a wooded pasture on her way home from church, Laour, who had been hiding among the trees, seized and assaulted her, breaking her neck in the struggle. He afterwards went to work as though nothing had happened, and two days afterwards the body of the murdered child was found within forty rods of her home, in a clump of hazel brush, where Laour had left her.

## PEIXOTO SUSPICIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch received from Buenos Ayres this evening says: "It is stated that President Peixoto is becoming suspicious of the fidelity of his troops. It is reported that the insurgents have captured Paranaqua and the port of Curitiba."

## SILVER SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says: "The silver crisis in the East is becoming acuter; it is complicated by the scarcity of currency in Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore. Owing to the shortage of the supply of Mexican dollars, the position may easily become dangerous."

## CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE—A Careful Judicial Winding Up.

JOULET, Que., Jan. 19.—All the lawyer's desks were removed from the courtroom this morning, and much additional space allowed for the vast crowd which gathered to listen to Judge Delorimer's charge to the jury this morning. Every inch of space was occupied. Ladies sat on the window sills and on the steps of the judge's bench, even alongside the clerk below the judge. They jostled the counsel for the Crown and for the defence with equal impartiality. It was just 10 o'clock when Judge Delorimer began his charge to the jury, addressing them first in French.

The audience, although at times uncomfortable from the extreme heat of the room, listened attentively as did the prisoner himself, who seemed to realize how much depended on the calm, unimpassioned words of His Honor.

The judge, after carefully reviewing the evidence, referred to the autopsy and expressed regret that the Government does not appoint specialists to conduct the examination in cases like this. He summed up that part of the evidence by saying that the fact that poison was not found is no proof that it was not given. On the other hand it is no proof for the Crown. The experiments made by Prof. Adam on dogs could not be taken as perfectly parallel cases. Even taking the medical evidence on the prisoner aside for the accused, it appears that there were only two possible causes for death, fatty degeneration of the heart and prussic acid. Which is the more probable? Is it a point? "But, gentlemen," said the judge, "if, after taking into consideration all the facts submitted to you you arrive at the conclusion that the man died from prussic acid, you can be sure no one will ever be able to blame you. But still it is not impossible that this woman, weakened by exposure, subject at one time to hysteria, may have died from the one natural cause of death. It is better that 99 guilty men should escape than that one innocent should suffer. Decide according to your conscience and let God do the rest."

The charge in French occupied three hours and a half in delivery. At 3 o'clock His Honor began the charge in English.

## "GUILTEAU-PRENDERGAST."

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—Roundsman Charles Bloom, one of the best known and most efficient officers in the city, and the recognized head of the anti-Protestant circle in this district, handed in his resignation yesterday, being charged with writing a letter to Mayor Bemis, in which the lives of the mayor, chief of police and Republican national committeeman Rosewater are threatened. The letter was signed "Guilteau-Prendergast," and the writer declared he would kill the mayor if certain things were not done. The matter was kept quiet for a day or two and then it was referred to the chief of police. The result was that yesterday the chief preferred charges against Bloom. He was taken before a meeting of commissioners and required to write the letter as it was dictated to him by a member of the board. Not only was the handwriting found to be identical with the same words were mis-spelled in both letters.

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