

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Manager of the Dominion Express Shoots Himself. It is Feared Fatally.

Municipal Nominations—A New Labor Saving Cannery Invention—Speedy Trials.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 9.—A big advance has been made in C. P. R. freight rates. Second class tariff: St. Paul, 35c.; Chicago, 46.50; Toronto, 55; Montreal, 59.

Hon. Col. Baker addressed the teachers' convention here this evening. The hon. gentleman's remarks were the feature of the session and were much appreciated by the teachers.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—Mr. W. Queen, of the Dominion Express office, came to the express office, where he sleeps, about 11:30 last night. He noticed the manager, Mr. J. P. Stout, working at his desk. It was very unusual for Mr. Stout to be in the office at such a late hour, and Mr. Queen wondered what had brought him there. The men exchanged a few commonplace remarks, and Queen saying "It must be pretty late," went to his bedroom, undressed and got into his bed. Scarcely had he done so when he heard the report of a pistol in the office.

A moment later he was stooping over the limp form of his chief, still sitting in his office chair, the smoking pistol lying on the floor. Mr. Queen telephoned for a doctor, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Stout had shot himself in the breast just below the heart. His condition is dangerous, and it is expected he will die to-day. Mr. Queen, the only one present when the shooting occurred besides the injured man, was seen by your reporter, but declined to talk except to the proper authorities, the above story being secured from another source.

The B. C. Iron Works Co. are constructing a wiping machine for the canneries which it is said will save \$30 a day in labor. Messrs. Letson and Burpee, New Westminster, are the inventors.

An amateur opera company is to be started through the energy of Mr. Fred Dyke.

General Superintendent Abbott of the C. P. R. left to-day for his annual trip East.

The new officers of the Y.M.C.A. are: President, R. W. Lesons; Vice-President, Jas. Ramsay; Secy, W. H. Lomas; Treas., J. Schooley; Treasurer, G. R. Gordon; Recording Secretary, F. M. Black.

The city authorities are not enforcing the new cleaning by-law, and the streets are in a frightful condition.

Harry Cunningham, a small boy, was found sleeping in his bed last night by the police. He said his father had turned him out of doors, his mother was keeping a house of ill-fame in Victoria, and his sister was in the children's home, Westminster.

At Maple Ridge the electors have their choice of the following gentlemen for reeve, Wm. Isaac, Joe Stephen and D. C. Webster. In Matsqui, W. McDonald and A. Hawkins will stand for reeve. At Langley, James S. Gray and E. Davis are looking for honors of reeveahip.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 9.—Sheriff Armstrong received a dispatch from Ottawa yesterday announcing that the Governor-General had commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence passed on the Chehalis Indians, Peter and Jack, by Judge Harrison at the last session. Peter and Jack were charged with the murder of Albert Edward Pittendrigh on October 27, 1892, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged January 15 next. The action of the Government is the subject of much criticism.

John McGorrigle was knocked by a coaster's sled last night and had his shoulder fractured.

Two seamen of the bark Harold were sent to jail this morning for twenty-four months for mutiny.

NANAIMO, Jan. 9.—Some of the city schools re-opened this morning; the others open to-morrow.

Harry Forester, who for some time past has been engaged in business in this city went down to Victoria more than a week ago and has not since been heard of.

A performance of "Maand Irving, a five act opera was given in the Opera House last evening by the girls of Miss Lawson's division (girls' school). There was a large audience. The girls did remarkably well, performing their parts creditably throughout.

The nominations yesterday were a surprise to most of the citizens. It had been thought that there would be a scarcity of candidates for aldermanic honors, as it was there were fifteen nominees for the nine openings. Most of the candidates are new men, only four of last year's aldermen seeking reelection. The names are represented by Arthur Wilson, president of the M. and M. L. P. A., who is standing for the Middle Ward and will no doubt be returned by a large vote. J. H. Pleace is the best known of the new men.

Captain E. A. Dixon, notary public of North Island, has been appointed a commissioner issued by the District court of North Dakota, is taking the evidence of the plaintiff in the Burkland v. Burkland suit for divorce.

At the recent balloting for officers of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union W. Jones was re-elected agent for Nanaimo by a large majority over the three other candidates.

The Northfield miners at a recent meeting discussed the possibility in view of the recent reduction in their pay, of getting some concession from the management of the N. V. C. Co. in the way of reduced rents and cheaper coal. The matter has been left in the hands of a committee who will confer with Mr. Robins.

When the steamer Anderson was seized last July by Constable Schouder up north, being engaged in illicit whiskey traffic, a very large quantity of liquor was found on board. As is well known, the occupants of the schooner were heavily fined, two of them undergoing several months' imprisonment in default of payment, and the steamer was also confiscated, but by some peculiarly the liquor was not destroyed nor taken possession of by the authorities, though it has been in their charge until the present. Application for its release has been made and granted, Mr. C. H. Barker appearing for the owners, Doherty & Bullock.

At a recent meeting of the Poultry Society a statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with last month's show was presented by Secretary Taggart. The total receipts were \$968.70, and the ex-

CHICAGO'S FIRE.

The Conflagration Which Threatened the World's Fair Buildings.

An Immense Quantity of Valuable Exhibits in the Premises Available for Shipment.

The fire in the World's Fair buildings, Chicago, on Monday night, briefly referred to in the COLONIST'S telegrams, started in the Casino, just east of the Agricultural building and south of the peristyle. The Casino was quickly devoured, and the flames surged north on top of the peristyle and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through the Music hall, which corresponds to the north end of the peristyle to the Casino at the south. While the fire was burning there one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night was witnessed. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of heroic statues. The spectators for those people on the moving sidewalk east of the peristyle was that of an immense crowd of people being plunged one after another into the waters of the lake below. The origin of the fire is said to have been in revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in Music hall said that just before the flames broke out he kicked the tramp building alone, the tramp, who was left in the direction of the Casino, and soon after that the fire broke out and terror and confusion ensued. Fears of looting added to the horror of the scene.

At 10 o'clock, with a possible loss of about \$10,000,000 by fire in the Manufacture building alone, the authorities began to realize that a large element in the crowd was composed of idlers, who once started in lawlessness, would be difficult to control. Such preparations as could be were hurriedly made to remove goods and guard other buildings, but all such efforts were wholly unavailing. The only hope of lessening of such attempts on such short notice was made apparent at once. The few officers on guard could do no more than hope that the flames would be speedily stayed. The spectators at this time, partly for safety and to prevent wholesale robbery of exhibits, were driven back by the police and lined against the Electricity building. Here they could see great blazing fragments dropping upon the exquisite French section and threatening to destroy the Russian and British sections.

At 11 o'clock, however, the fire had succeeded in subduing the flames in the ashes of the peristyle and on the lower southeast side of the Liberal Arts building, and hopes were entertained that the fire would be subdued, but shortly after 11 the flames got beyond control upon the top of the whole structure, and the main side of the building became a mass of flames.

Remorselessly the fire hurled itself through the interstices of the big iron arches of the dizzy heights above. The flames and hot gas constrictors in and around the main side of the building were forced with heavily loaded trucks were plunging through the aisles not loaded with wookage or drenched with falling torrents of water, most of which fell short of the flames. The clouds of smoke and vapor that were sent out of the view of the fire are colored in the night with red, orange and yellow. The opinion seemed general that the loss by water was even greater than by fire. About 10:45 a great iron arch gave way directly above the French section, and falling heavily, buried the French wares beneath a mass of iron and steel. The Japanese exhibit adjoining clustered a crowd of scared and frantic Japanese. This, like many exhibits, had not been released from bond, and the goods could not be taken from the building, but were oared to the streets and were guarded by the natives. All the American exhibits were taken away removed, but the custom house detained the goods of foreigners.

Superintendent Graham, of the Manufacture building, said the loss could hardly be over-estimated. "I have feared this ever since the fire started," he said, "and now it has come worse than I ever dreamed of." Through the great structure frantic exhibitors rushed, seeking to save their goods. The fire department fought with energy and skill, but the conditions were against them. A fierce wind came over the lake, blowing fire and smoke everywhere, fanning them into life every moment. The billows of flames, which were manfully combated by the men on the roof, rolled northward. The firemen were handicapped by lack of water. A heroic effort was made to get streams to the top of the structure, but the water supply was fearfully inadequate. Finding it impossible to reach the roof, the chief ordered the engines into the building. With clang and clatter of hoofs steamer after steamer rattled through the smoke, down the streets, and the centre of the building was reached. There the engines were forced back to either end of the building.

At midnight President Higginbotham telegraphed the general manager of the Associated Press saying he had been in the burning building over two hours, and that the roof had fallen, but fortunately few exhibits were in range of the embers. "I should say," he said, "that the loss by water would be much greater than by fire. The total loss to the exhibits will not exceed \$100,000. Of course the loss is serious enough, but the fire is now fairly under control and there is no more to be said. All said the contents of the Liberal Arts building did not exceed in value \$1,000,000. As to the Casino, peristyle and music hall, there is no loss. We should not regret their burning, as it is the cheapest way to remove them." Three days ago the number of packages awaiting shipment at the Manufacture building, 11,974; Midway Plaisance, 1,300; Fine Arts, 780; Woman's, 919; Horticulture, 1,000; Transportation, 600; Mining, 1,350; Electricity, 1,657; Agriculture, 1,800; and 1,688 scattered in other buildings; total, 38,854. Less than 14,000 packages had been shipped away prior to December 28. The climax of interest was reached shortly after midnight, when a company of fifty men could be seen edging their way along the roof of the Manufacture building. A city of horror went up as the large struggle of the roof almost under the feet of the firemen gave way and fell with a crash. The firemen did not waver, and by 1 o'clock it looked as if their heroism would not be in vain.

The schooner Maid of Oregon arrived from Roche Harbor yesterday afternoon with 3,000 sacks of oats for the National mills.

DISQUIETED BRAZIL.

Admiral da Gama Warned Not to Train His Big Guns On Rio.

A Steamship Detained in New York With Rebel Munitions on Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Sailor Muhlbeck, of the steamer Herschell, from Rio, refused to talk about the Stanton affair, but on the back of his diary and apart from the consecutively dated entries there was one which he had perhaps overlooked when he placed the book at the disposal of a reporter. It is stated truth it adds an interesting and hitherto untold chapter to the story of the Stanton episode. Here it is: October 22—The Admiral's orderly reported to Admiral O. F. Stanton that Admiral Mello was approaching and about to board our ship. The Admiral at once dressed in full dress to meet Admiral Mello at the starboard gangway. They met with smiles and pleasure. Admiral Stanton showed Admiral Mello to his state-room. They stayed within about one hour. As they were going toward the gangway Admiral Mello requested no salute be given him, but Flag-Lieutenant Smith had already given the word to the officer of the deck to salute Admiral Mello. The Admiral was just leaving when the salutes were given. Captain Terry, after he gave orders to stop firing. The second and third shots had by this time followed and the full salute was fired. As the third shot was fired, Admiral Mello stopped his launch and took off his hat till the salute was finished. On Oct. 23, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Admiral Stanton told Capt. Terry that Admiral Mello had requested that he and Flag-Lieutenant Smith should accompany him at 2 p. m. to visit Admiral Mello aboard the Aquidaban. Capt. Terry said he would do it if he would. They then parted. At 1:30 p. m. the Admiral called his orderly and asked him if his boat was ready. The orderly told him it was just being manned. The Admiral came out and was met by Capt. Terry. They had a few words, when Admiral Stanton requested the Captain to put on his full dress and be ready at 2 p. m. The Captain said he would do it if he would. "Then," said Admiral Stanton, "I shall take steps to force you." They parted, the Admiral going to his stateroom and telling his orderly to let him know when the salutes were given. Captain Terry walked about the quarter deck and then went to his room. At about ten minutes to two o'clock Admiral Stanton, Captain Terry and Flag-Lieutenant Smith were in the boat. When they were leaving the Aquidaban was saluted, and they arrived about fifteen minutes later.

A morning paper says the Red Line steamer Maracaybo, which was scheduled to sail for Venezuela yesterday, was boarded by Superintendent Dallett of that line a few minutes before the hour of sailing, and a startling discovery was made that 300,000 cartridges were stored in the ship's fore-hatch. The smuggled ammunition was destined for Admiral Mello, to be delivered to the vessel and was consigned as soap. The chief engineer of the vessel and the mate have confessed their guilt in placing the cartridges on board of the vessel, and say they intended to sell them to emissaries of the insurgents. The cases containing the cartridges were seized by the superintendent of the steamship company and placed on the dock.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—The report that President Peixoto of Brazil has resigned is erroneous.

MONTREVIDO, Jan. 10.—News from Rio de Janeiro that Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, with the Republic's fleet off Santos, Catharina, Mello is still ill with beriberi. The Government has received within the past few days a protest from the dean of the diplomatic corps against the danger to warships of the several nations which are exposed to the explosion of shells and damage from shells from the rival combatants. In commenting upon this protest foreigners and natives ask why the foreign ships remain in exposed positions. The anchorage they select enables the rebel ships to lie behind them, thus bringing the danger directly in the line of fire. It is suggested that the foreign ships should change their positions and give the Government forces an opportunity to fire upon the rebel fleet.

It is reported that the commanders of foreign warships have notified Admiral da Gama that he must not use his big guns on the city. This procedure is far from the projects from the machine guns are more harmful in action. The big Krupp gun in Fort Sao Joao, it is said, has been rendered useless owing to the excessive number of shots which have been fired from it. This gun is generally credited, as the city has been silent for several days. The government continues to mount heavy and light artillery on the heights of Niteroibi, opposite Rio, and also in the city of Rio. It seems as if a crisis is imminent. A for-igner, who has just returned to the city from Niteroibi, reports that at least two thousand persons are in the hospitals. The destruction of houses there during the last month has been very great.

FRISCO'S FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The last 60 hours have made great changes in the appearance of the interior of the manufacturers and liberal arts building, where on Saturday last there was scarcely an exhibit in place. There are now at least a score of platforms, pavilions and other structures in which exhibits are being rapidly arranged, and by the end of the present week the empty appearance of this vast exposition building will be entirely changed. The exhibit which has made the greatest progress, however, is that of the Ceylon tea garden and court, which is located near the northwest corner of the building. This exhibit occupies a space of 2,400 feet, which is as large a space as has ever been occupied by similar exhibits in the manufacturers' building and in the woman's building at the Columbian exposition. These two exhibits have been consolidated in this change, with the result that the display will be very much more complete and more interesting. The old proverb that it is an ill wind that blows no good has been illustrated. In fact that the necessary delay in the ceremonial opening of the exposition is going to result in many exhibits being more complete and more perfect than they could have been if the general opening had taken place on January 1. Some of the countries had felt that their time was too short for carrying out every

TO IMPRACH CLEVELAND.

His Refusal to Execute the Chinese Exclusion and Silver Purchase Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Bowers, of California, one of the Republicans who overheard the Republican leaders discussing an impeachment plan, says that if impeachment proceedings are inaugurated it will be only after the latest Hawaiian news is officially confirmed. Mr. Bowers, with many other Republicans, believes that the President has laid himself open to impeachment proceedings. He wrote the following statement:

M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—Gov. McKinley's second inauguration yesterday was, as usual, more of a social than a political event. Leading Democrats had prominent positions in connection with the ceremonies. The only limit which they placed on their party connection with the inauguration was that no Democratic party should be in the parade. Col. James Kilbourne, a possible Democratic nominee for senator, was chairman of the committee on reception; and I. F. Ritter, of the Thurman club, was one of the chief aides to the Chief Marshall, D. C. Jones, postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. Hon. E. J. Booth, who ran against Foraker for governor, and W. Thurman and other Democrats of state or national reputation were conspicuous in the ceremonies.

The parade, 5,000 strong, moved at 1 p. m. It consisted of Republican clubs and Democratic parties of the city, supplemented by other civic and military organizations, and was reviewed by the Governor and staff on Broad street, north of the Capitol. The inaugural ceremonies were held at the west front of the Capitol, in the presence of the members of the legislature and some of the senators. Chief Justice Bradbury, of the Supreme court, administered the oath of office. In courteous recognition of the fact that his political opponents were assisting in doing him honor, the Governor totally abstained from any partisan references in his inaugural address, confining himself entirely to the condition of the state; to an expression of pride in its growth and achievements; to a promise to give his best energies for her further advancement, and to co-operate with the legislature in the enactment of laws to that end. He also made a plea in behalf of the workmen thrown out of employment by the hard times.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In answer to the Wheat Flour Circular of the State Department, Mr. M. J. Henrick, United States consul at Belleville, Ontario, sends the following: "Previous to 1886 probably 50 to 60 per cent. of the flour used here was of American manufacture, but the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty on this trade off. The vessels would load with lumber or other Canadian products for Oswego or other American ports, and return laden with American flour. Since that time, however, they have built larger and better mills, with modern machinery, and we could hardly expect under any circumstances to furnish as large a percentage of the flour used as before. One miller, Mr. Clark Smith, of Campbellford, Ontario, has lately purchased two carloads of hard spring wheat in Chicago as an experiment. It cost him laid down at his mill about the same as Manitoba wheat (including the duty), but he says the result was unsatisfactory, as the flour was not of as good color as that made from Manitoba wheat, nor was it as strong a flour. The freight charges were in favor of the American wheat. It is the opinion of a majority of the large dealers that were the same conditions existing as in and previous to 1885, our trade in flour with the Dominion would be to a large extent regained, and in this opinion I concur."

H. M. S. "RESOLUTION."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M. P., who was Secretary to the Admiralty during the last administration of Lord Salisbury, made a speech at Prescott this evening in which he referred to the behaviour of the warship Resolution in the Bay of Biscay. As a member of the Board of Admiralty under which the Resolution was built, he said he knew that special care had been taken in her construction, but her maiden voyage was made in the depth of winter and with a green crew. No precautions had been taken to secure the loose fittings and close the apertures when she was to put to sea. Therefore, the first storm she encountered sent tons of water overboard, which he said she returned to Queenstown on account of lack of coal. The whole affair, he added, confirmed his opinion that naval officers, while experts in gunnery and theoretical navigation and full of pluck and devotion to the service, nevertheless do not have sufficient experience in the handling of big ships in bad weather, such as can be gained on the Atlantic liners.

INFLUENZA IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The amount of sickness now prevalent in the city of Toronto has never been equalled in recent years. A conservative estimate of the number of Torontonians afflicted with the Russian malady, influenza, seems to be about fifteen thousand. Of course this includes those in whom it has progressed into an affection of the lungs, the heart or digestive organs. Though the malady does not seem to be so deleterious now as during the first month of the epidemic, still the amount of sickness is much greater. Old people and adults in feeble health have much difficulty in weathering the storm. The epidemic continues to be as general as it is severe.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The British trade returns for December show that the imports from Canada amounted in value to £581,786, a decrease from the previous December of £38,808. The exports from Canada also show a considerable decrease, the total for the month being £244,299, £70,558 less than for December, 1892. The imports from Canada for the year amounted to £1,023,637, being a decrease compared with 1892 of £715,424. The exports to the Dominion of £275,424, a decrease of £27,450, as compared with the year 1892.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It has been thawing throughout the South of England. In London at midnight, the thermometer registered 38 degrees above zero. There are reports of three deaths caused by the storm and cold weather. It is estimated that in Great Britain no fewer than one hundred persons were frozen to death or killed in accidents due to the cold in the last three days.

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THE FLAMES. Water was awfully scarce.

ly pound bag of flour, valued at \$25.64, given for three pints, and 10a was given two pints at the Black Frost. "If you are in want of a bag on the homeward bound, all you had to do was to pick up one of our fellows who had thrown away. One fellow arrived back at Coolgardie having only his underpants and jersey on. He threw everything else to the winds, and walked forty miles of the seventy-five about tasting a drop of water; whilst the poorest was over 100 in the shade.

Tell me to buy as many shares as he in Egan's mind," says the narrator. "I know the name of it, but they are trying to float it into a company. They have struck very rich gold. The deeper they go the better the stone is getting. They are bringing out 40 oz. per week easily. The veins are like Brockman's mine (the shoe). The reefs over here, if they have gold on the surface, get poorer and poorer the deeper they go, but if they show on top they are richer and richer the deeper they go."

no knowledge of contemporary history he alludes to fault in not knowing all the Coolgardie digger episode, which writer here alludes to without introducing it. It must have been before he was in the gold fields, but if he was struck by the truth about the Ninety saw a gin, ran her down, and kept her up in their tent for three days. . . . The diggers niggers spared two of them. The child escaped, but he happened to be given by the writer, who, before he was given his note, tells his confidant to go to a pub, or take a job in a coal garden," rather than go to Coolgardie.

begin the second epistle, dated number 20. This reports better news from Siberia.

They have a splendid reef there," he and then follow some more particulars a dreadful retreat partly described in previous notes. About 1,000 went there. Coolgardie, about 800 returned. No have been found dead, and some were pined across stark naked and mad. There were there a lot of bones bleaching where in the desert," he observes.

Monday it started to rain; 1 1/2 inches of Coolgardie. "You can imagine what quantity it did not cause a run of rain. Reefing is the game here. There are hundreds of them, and all of them bearing. I have not seen one goes less than 5 or 6 oz. to the can. The camels are taking water to the new dig, 150 per gallon. We are back there and expect to make a few cool nights. West Australia is the dig of dies, ants and mice. I never knew so big before. If you sit down on a log, white ants swarm over you, and the mice chew everything you come near. The well as Coolgardie, but it is full of from it is 1 1/2 per gallon, but it is full of plumbago principally—and undrink. I had some of it the other I tasted very nice—just salty enough in its agony for two days with pains the stomach.

VICTORIA ELECTIONS.

of the Polling for Mayor and Aldermen.

municipal elections for the city of Victoria took place yesterday, with the following results, the South Ward aldermen and school trustees having previously elected by acclamation:

FOR MAYOR.

League 988
Bavon 497

Majority for League 491

ALDERMEN.

SOUTH WARD—
ingham 556
er 466
er 443

CENTRAL WARD—
e 290
ilus 255
phey 247

ITALY AND SICILY.

Rioting in the Province of Bari—Restoration of Order on the Island Involves Great Loss of Life.

Jan. 9.—The agrarian troubles remain serious rioting in the town of Ruvo, of Bari, and 21 miles west of the city of Bari. Before being dispersed the mob made an attack on the jail, releasing prisoners, and out the telegraph wires, and then they fired upon several officers, when they were killed and several others. Some reports received this evening that the municipal offices and other buildings in Ruvo were burned. The sacked the soldiers recklessly. Several rioters have died of their wounds, and many others are seriously hurt. A resolution of the ministers, represented by Arthur Wilson, president of the M. and M. L. P. A., who is standing for the Middle Ward and will no doubt be returned by a large vote. J. H. Pleace is the best known of the new men.

B. NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Telegram: Like many a fowl during the recent festive holiday season, an American eagle seems to be a trifle scarce.

va Citizen: It is probable that the carriage horse which is to supply the wedding present to Princess May of the women of Canada, will be shipped next month. Mr. Edward who was interested in the selection, had over many a handsome pair, but as yet, he is said, encountering his carriage team.

man: Joseph Burehell, assistant of the Tillamook Rock Light, has invented a style of wheel for stern-wheel boats. It resembles several other proposals on the shaft of an ordinary propeller, but the blades of these propellers take the place of the ordinary buckets. He claims considerable power is wasted by the wheel while the buckets are being down into the water to the point where they begin to force the water ahead in lifting them out of the water. He has passed the points where the wheel is to be placed, and thinks that by the flanges on the wheel at the top, they will not waste so much water as the old style of bucket.