

THE AGITATORS' PLOT.

How They Tried to Prevent the Sale of Provincial Bonds in London.

Steps Taken by the Government in Preservation of the Public Credit.

The complete correspondence on the subject of the attempt of the mainland agitators to prevent the sale of provincial bonds, by circulating defamatory reports on the London stock exchange, was presented to the house yesterday, in compliance with the motion passed at the previous sitting. As then stated by Mr. Davis, the correspondence contains nothing further than that given in the "Reply to British Columbia's Defamers" laid on the table on Monday, with the exception of the last letter. The series of communications speak for themselves as follows:

THE AGENT GENERAL TO THE PREMIER.

LONDON, October 25, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed from Mr. H. R. Beaton, of Victoria, B. C., dated the 24th inst., in reply to this communication. I am glad to hear that he believed the proprietor and editor of the "Daily News Advertiser" to be a leading member of the Opposition in the Assembly, that you had recently been addressing political meetings on the mainland, and I am glad to hear that the individual in question, with others, had descended to the level of scurrilous abuse by way of a rejoinder to your speeches on behalf of the Government, that the best way to deal with such abuse was for the Government to confront the editor on the floor of the House, with this communication addressed to me, and so demonstrate to the country this gross instance of party warfare and want of patriotism.

I know no one better able than yourself to do justice to the Government case. I hope you concur in this view.

I sent the other day a copy of the Imperial Institute Year Book, also a copy of the Royal Commission Official Catalogue of the British section at the World's Fair, sent to me as a member of said Royal Commission.

H. C. BEATON, Agent-General for B. C. [ENCLOSURE]

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1893.

H. C. BEATON.

MY DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called by dealers in the Colonial market to the issue of the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser of 24th September last, reporting a meeting on the previous day for the purpose of appointing delegates to a "Constitutional" convention, to be held at Kamloops this month, for the purpose of considering the relations of the Island and the Mainland. From these proceedings it appears that the Rev. G. R. Maxwell stated that the members of the Cabinet of B. C. were found drunk about hotels in Vancouver on the occasion of their visit, and that, what is more important, a Mr. Keen had stated since 1887 there had been a regular deficit in the budget of \$200,000, and that Mr. Turner, in the Montreal Gazette, had tried to refute the fact by stating that whenever there was a deficit they borrowed money in the English market, and kept the accounts in complete order, and that they had no capital account, but put all the money they had obtained to the revenue account, thus causing Provincial ruin; with more criticism in the same sense.

I need scarcely say that such statements appearing in the press of the Province, even after allowing for the heat of party feeling, are very far from being a matter of credit, and I should be glad if you were able to write me any comments on the matter which would have the effect of allaying the suspicion thus occasioned.

H. R. BEATON.

THE PREMIER TO THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Victoria, B. C. Nov. 27, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged for your letter of 25th October, and accompanying letter from Mr. H. R. Beaton. I have had printed, and enclosed you a copy of petition to the Governor-General setting out the grievance against the government urged on behalf of the Mainland, (b) copy of a minute of the British Columbia government in reference to such petition, (c) copy of a letter written by Hon. Mr. Turner to the Governor-General, dated May 10, 1893; (d) interview with the writer, published in the "Toronto Empire".

The documents (b), (c), and (d), you will find to contain a sufficient answer to the statements of the petition and to what was said at the meeting mentioned by Mr. H. R. Beaton. I do not allude to the personal slanders of the clergyman, Mr. Maxwell, and the writer, published in the "Toronto Empire", and myself, of many years standing, will enable you to appreciate the remarks of that reverend defamer at their true worth.

THEODORE DAVIS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. BEATON:—I attended to your letter of the 25th October, and enclosed, immediately upon my return from the mainland, where I have lately spent a great deal of my time attending to various work and other official matters, and on the 27th November I wrote you a letter which you will observe amongst the enclosed documents, but there has been a great deal of delay in sending the matter off, due, principally, to the fact of my very frequent trips away from Victoria.

You will observe that I have had your letter to me, with Mr. H. R. Beaton's letter enclosed, and my letter in reply, printed, together with a copy of the petition to the Governor-General containing charges of misgovernment, the reply of the executive council thereto, copy of the original letter of Hon. Mr. Turner to the Montreal Gazette (presumably the letter referred to by Mr. Keen in his remarks at the meeting of the 24th September), and copy of an interview with the writer, published in the "Toronto Empire" on the 13th June, 1893.

These documents are all set up together, and copies will be laid on Monday next on the desks of members in the house of assembly, and being done up as official papers, will be printed with the sessional papers of British Columbia.

I shall send you 100 copies of the documents, which you can distribute in such a way as you think best calculated to meet the slanders which have been circulated concerning the province.

THEODORE DAVIS.

"RUMORS"

TO THE EDITOR:—I was considerably puzzled at reading in your Wednesday's issue, under a prominent heading, the "rumors" of a party-ticket, headed by Mr. James Dunsmuir, for Vancouver, which "tickets" had been selected to contest a number of provincial constituencies, and I

must confess to much dulness of comprehension in failing to perceive that the announcement of the ticket was a "little joke" until I read your leader in this morning's paper, stating that such was the case. I would suggest to your "valued contributor" that the next time he perpetrates a "little joke" in your columns, he should give distinct notice of the fact, so as to take no one unawares.

THEODORE DAVIS.

HAWAIIAN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—McCreary has been authorized by the majority of the House committee on foreign affairs to favorably report the resolution defining the attitude of Congress toward Hawaii. It denounces the action of the United States Minister in employing United States forces to aid in the overthrow of the constitutional Government and the setting up of the Provisional Government, and endorsing the principle announced by President Cleveland that interference in the affairs of an independent nation was contrary to the spirit of the American constitution. It declares that annexation of the islands or a protectorate over them are unequalled for that foreign intervention in the affairs of the island will not be regarded with indifference by the United States.

The resolutions were not considered in the Senate to-day. They were presented in the morning hour, but said aside in order to give Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, an opportunity to deliver an argument against the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. bonds. His argument was to the effect that the authority for the issue and sale of bonds, ceased to be operative as soon as its purpose—the redemption of outstanding legal tender notes—was accomplished, and that it has no more effect now than a piece of blank paper. An hour was spent in an uninteresting discussion of the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws. After that, the business of the Senate was laid aside in order to have proper respect paid to the memory of the late representative Chipman of Michigan. Eulogies of Mr. Chipman were pronounced, and the Senate at 4:50 adjourned.

EVOLUTION A THEORY.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

"I say it was most unscientific to make such a statement, and to a lot of clergyman confused by the inhalation of 'digerate' smoke and the fumes of wine," said Rev. G. W. Hennings of the Second Congregational church, in the course of a lecture before the Oakland, Cal., Young Men's Christian Association. The statement was made by the speaker when referring to a remark made by Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, at the recent banquet of the Church Club that "evolution was as well established a law as gravitation."

Rev. Mr. Hennings claimed that evolution is only a theory and not a law, and took occasion to score the eminent scientist because of his endorsement of the "digerate" gas. After briefly reviewing the atheistic, theistic and agnostic theories of evolution, Rev. Dr. Hennings said he opposed all theories that that advanced by Professor Le Conte—that God put in the earth resident forces which he then left to unfold themselves. Continuing, the speaker said: "The theory of evolution is nothing but a theory as yet; and I take issue with the Rev. Mr. Le Conte in that he says it is an established law like gravitation. I flatly contradict this eminent scientist in his contention that evolution is based upon all the laws of science—of biology, geology, etc., and I say that it is most unscientific in him to make such a contention."

"There is not a single fact in biology that sustains the theory. There is a certain point in the development of a germ where it is impossible to tell whether it will develop into a dog, a monkey, an elephant or anything else. We do not know of a single instance where the germ of a monkey developed into a monkey, or that of a man into an elephant. It might have been so, but we have never yet seen or even heard of the transition. There are facts which point to this theory, but they are not enough on which to base this theory. To establish it something more than a indication is needed. We want something between the stone and the vegetable to show the transmutation of the vegetable into the stone. In brief, we want the fact which shows the process of transmutation from the vegetable to the animal. We want the missing links before we can safely follow out the indications of science."

"It is a fact well known to breeders that in order to make an advance, in order to get something higher, it is necessary to put a higher species in conjunction with a lower species, and not two of the same grade species. Now I want to know whence comes the higher species in the theory of evolution? If man is to be developed, 'it' I want to know how 'it' came about."

Rev. Dr. Hennings then referred to the church club banquet, and in commenting upon David Starr Jordan's statement made upon the same occasion, he said: "I am sure that God originally created man, and that each began of his kind, and that we must believe until the contrary is proved. That is not the law of continuity, but of continuance. Through all the ages, we must believe that a dog is a dog, and we have never seen one become a monkey. We have seen many strange things which point toward evolution, but we have never seen the transition."

In support of his stand that evolution was only a theory and not a law the speaker quoted from Viatshov, Mikov and other famous scientists and continuing said: "Only facts of science should be taught the rising generation. What is theory should be taught as fact. In the first place this theory of evolution has its supposed basis in the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory had quite a run, but it was killed by John Tyndall, who, after a most careful experiment, gave it out as his conclusion, 'that from a sewing of dead particles can come no life.' Professor David Starr Jordan places man at the head of a series of animals, and leaves him thereafter pointing out his resemblances to the other animals; and in that I claim that scientists are unscientific and unfair. They are as much as man can be; they never say a word on what difference animals make from man. But let me, a little man, say that the differences are more numerous and more marked than are the resemblances. And I further say that it is the very nonsense, the trashiest nonsense, to say there is anything in common between the speech of man and monkey. If scientists say we are ignorant of facts, and if we are willing to become more enlightened, the scientists certainly have the right to enlighten us. Until then I shall go on preaching the word of God as given us by Moses, of Jesus Christ and of the resurrection."

THEODORE DAVIS.

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HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 25.—The United States corvette Kearsarge arrived here yesterday. Upon arriving in the harbor the Kearsarge sent a boat to the Alisa, which was off this port, and brought Rear-Admiral Stanton on board. He had orders from the Navy department to assume command of the North Atlantic station, and take charge of affairs, especially in Dominican waters. He hoisted his flag on the Kearsarge this morning with appropriate ceremonies.

On December 10, 1893, General Campos, Governor of the Azua district, Dominican Republic, was assassinated while riding upon the public road. A few days later President Heurax passed over the same road, but with a strong military escort. The sudden shying of a mule while passing a thicket at the roadside attracted attention. The escort plunged in and captured six men with dynamite bombs, which they had intended throwing at the President had not the strength of the escort prevented them from doing so. An investigation took place and a conspiracy was revealed. Two brothers, Carlos and Pablo Baez, nephews of a former president, Baez, were implicated and imprisoned.

On December 19 Heurax sent for a brother-in-law of Marquina and told him to come to the morning hour, but said aside in order to give Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, an opportunity to deliver an argument against the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. bonds. His argument was to the effect that the authority for the issue and sale of bonds, ceased to be operative as soon as its purpose—the redemption of outstanding legal tender notes—was accomplished, and that it has no more effect now than a piece of blank paper. An hour was spent in an uninteresting discussion of the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws. After that, the business of the Senate was laid aside in order to have proper respect paid to the memory of the late representative Chipman of Michigan. Eulogies of Mr. Chipman were pronounced, and the Senate at 4:50 adjourned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 26.—President Vasquez has been driven to Tegucigalpa, Gen. Ortiz having occupied the last of the mountain passes. Four hundred of Vasquez's soldiers went to the Nicaraguan camp last night. Several prominent Honduran military men have sent word that they will join Gen. Bonilla. Costa Rica has recognized Bonilla, who, a late report says, is in Tegucigalpa. Gen. Gutierrez has surrendered his entire force and Urrutia's negotiations for his personal safety. The Nicaraguan troops will remain in Honduras until Bonilla is firmly established in power.

PANAMA, Colombia, Jan. 26.—The Cauca valley is inundated. The flood is the most extensive and most destructive in the history of the country. All crops have been swept away, and the damage in other respects is beyond computation. The railways, however, withstood the water far better than might have been expected. Wide-spread distress is certain. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile and most populous of districts of South America.

TERRIFIED MURDERERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Painter's death to-day on the gallows had a remarkably depressing influence on the men confined in "murderers' row" in the county jail. Patrick Eugene Pendergast, condemned to die for the murder of Carter Harrison, took no pains to conceal his grief over the execution. He occupies the cell No. 23 with murderer Craig, and when he heard that his fellow prisoner had been hanged, he was so terrified that he fled to the roof and hid himself. He was later found by the police and taken back to his cell. The noise of the falling drop reached his ears. Then he buried his face in his hands, mumbled something and climbed back into his bunk.

PLOT THWARTED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—A plot to kill President Frye, of the Pittsburgh district of the United Mine Workers' Union, was frustrated to-day. The non-English speaking coal miners in the vicinity of Mansfield are in a violent state of excitement because the convention did not declare a strike for the 79 per cent. President Frye was invited to address a meeting at Mansfield to-day. On his arrival he was met by a mob of his friends who told him of the threats and plot. He, however, decided to address the meeting, but delayed until his friends got the leaders in the movement and most of the men away from the hall. No threats were made but it is thought that the precautions taken saved his life.

SELECTED BY LOT.

BARCELONA, Jan. 26.—The police have learned that the decision to kill Governor Larroca and Judge Domenech, who was selected by the Governor to try the anarchists in Barcelona, was taken by a group of anarchists at a meeting about ten days ago. Marrull was selected by lot to make the first attempt on their lives. Before shooting he tried to get Domenech to join him, but he refused. Seven men were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot against Larroca and Domenech. Among them is the anarchist Felipe, who is believed to be the man who was with Marrull in front of the prefecture yesterday and ran away the moment Larroca was shot.

SANITARY CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The International Sanitary Congress, which opened in Paris to-day is attended by representatives of all the civilized nations of the world. The delegates selected by the United States are Dr. Preston H. Ralbach, of the United States Marine Hospital service; Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York City; and Dr. Edward H. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia. The actions of the delegates will not be binding on their respective governments, but will simply be of an advisory nature.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—George Washington Childs' physician to-night issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Childs has not improved; his condition is serious."

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Decides That the Bark "Harold" Must Pay for Extraordinary Towing.

Canadian Pacific Furnish Opposition On the Alaska Route—The "Muriel" From the North.

Dunsmuir v. the British bark Harold.—This was an action brought in the Admiralty court by the owners of the tug Lorne to recover a sum of \$5,000 for alleged salvage services in connection with towing the Harold from the vicinity of Race Rocks into Esquimalt harbor. On the morning of the 16th November, 1893, the Harold ran ashore at Race Rocks, sustaining some injuries which caused the leakage of a certain amount of water. She got afloat without any assistance, and about 6 o'clock the Lorne came alongside, when an agreement was made to have her towed into Esquimalt harbor for the sum of \$500. On arriving in Esquimalt it was found necessary to dock the vessel for repairs. The owners of the Lorne contended that the reason of the injuries and the cost of the repairs was the negligence of the Harold when discovered, she was in such a dangerous state that the services rendered by the tug entitled the vessel to a salvage reward. They also held that the agreement for towing was rendered void on account of the representation made by the officers of the Lorne that she was in such a dangerous state that the services rendered by the tug entitled the vessel to a salvage reward. They also held that the agreement for towing was rendered void on account of the representation made by the officers of the Lorne that she was in such a dangerous state that the services rendered by the tug entitled the vessel to a salvage reward.

The action was tried before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease and two nautical assessors some time ago, and yesterday the learned judge delivered judgment, in which he found that the salvage services rendered by the Lorne were not salvage services, and that the agreement to tow the vessel into Esquimalt harbor for the sum of \$500 was valid on the ground that the officers of the Harold had improperly misled the captain of the Lorne as to the amount of water which the Harold was making, and that this was a material fact in connection with the offer to tow the vessel into Esquimalt harbor for the sum of \$500. In consideration of these circumstances His Lordship considered that the services rendered were more than ordinary towing services, and therefore ordered the sum of \$250 for extraordinary towing, with costs. Hon. G. E. Pooley, C. C., appeared for the Lorne, and Messrs. Ernest Bodwell and P. E. Irving defended. It is likely that the decision will be appealed by the defendants.

MINING IN KOOTENAY.

(From the Miner.)

Carl Kleinschmidt, the Montana capitalist who was through West Kootenay some months ago, has returned after a trip to New York and the Pacific coast. As a result of this trip a very wealthy company has been organized to work in this section. The title of the company is the St. Mary's Mining and Development company, and its capital stock is set at \$1,000,000. Gen. Charles W. Turner, of Seattle, has been elected president, and Carl Kleinschmidt, vice-president. The company is to be incorporated in Montana, and a resident agent will be appointed for Nelson, B. C., when operations are commenced. The new company will proceed to develop the Badger claim on the line between East and West Kootenay, a few miles north-east from Pilot Bay. A bond was secured on this property last week by Kleinschmidt, which became due and was taken up last month. The Badger carries gold, silver and copper, and from several assays which have been made, it is expected to carry \$30 in gold, 35 ounces in silver and between seven and eight per cent. copper.

The company has four or five locations adjacent to the Badger which the new company has acquired, as well as some gold property on the Salmon, the worth of which the company will demonstrate. It is the intention of the company to get to work at once, and if it is found to be practicable the company will be put to work tunnelling. The company will also have five or six miles of road to build, or rather convert as many miles of trail into wagon road.

The Salmon river placer properties held by Kleinschmidt will be worked on a large scale as soon as the company is organized, in which Kleinschmidt is at the head. Arrangements have been made for the putting in of a saw mill to cut what lumber is required, and to what custom sawing may be demanded.

The group of quartz claims held by Messrs. Kleinschmidt, Gray and Foster a few miles out of Nelson, is not included in the properties turned over to the newly organized properties. These will receive the attention of the owners in the spring. Michael Foster, who is in this syndicate, is a partner of Kleinschmidt, and holds stock in both of the other companies. His home is in Freeborn, Wisconsin.

LABOR BUREAU ACT.

The new labor bureau act, presented to the Legislature yesterday afternoon, is a simplification of the measure of 1893, which it is intended to supersede. The principal changes are in relation to the councils of conciliation and of arbitration, which are not to be standing organizations as before, but for, but are to be appointed from time to time as occasion may require. A more expeditious mode of starting the operations of the council of conciliation is provided, and a substantial penalty is attached to the neglect or failure of any party to a dispute to secure representation before the council of conciliation. It is provided that the President of the Board of Arbitrators to whom the council may refer matters upon which they cannot agree, shall be a Judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the nomination of the Governor in Council. These latter two provisions are new, and the latter are to be named by the parties to the dispute before it is considered by the council of conciliation. These new paragraphs show how the procedure has been simplified:

3. Councils of conciliation shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the commission from time to time, upon the recommendations or nominations of the parties; two by each party to any dispute or claims, by or on behalf of any employer, or the employees of any employer, for the purpose of dealing specially with any reference of such dispute or claim.

All references to a council of conciliation shall be made in manner pursuant to regulations to be made under this act.

(1) When one party to a dispute or claim makes application to have it referred to a council of conciliation, and names two conciliators for such purpose, then the other party to the dispute or claim shall, within four days of being so requested, name two conciliators to consider the reference jointly with the conciliators named by the first party.

(2) In the event of the party failing or refusing to name conciliators within the prescribed time after being so requested, he shall, after a formal demand has been made for the same, be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of twenty dollars for every day that he fails to comply with the request, making of such requested nominations for conciliators shall be delayed.

(3) In the event of either party to a reference failing to nominate conciliators, after the expiration of four days from the date of request, conciliators may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—Jerry McGinnis, colored, was hanged at Jessup to-day for murdering James Roberts, near New Hunts, in 1890, the hanging was without unusual incident.

"BLOOD AND IRON."

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert, left Friedrichshagen this morning en route for Berlin. When the time arrived for the start to be made for the station at Friedrichshagen Bismarck appeared attired in the uniform of an outlander of the Imperial Guard, over which he wore a farouk. He was accompanied by Prince Bismarck, and several friends. Six girls led the way, strewing flowers in their path. At the station Prince Bismarck stood in front of the saloon until the departure of the train. When the train left the station the large crowd cheered thereby and was in excellent spirits. The train arrived punctually in this city. At the station Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, and a large suite of officers were awaiting the Prince's arrival. They escorted him to the royal state coach, in which he was driven to the palace. He was heartily cheered by the throng that witnessed his entry into the city, and many people assembled along the route to the palace, and most of the houses along the route were decorated.

At the castle Bismarck received the greetings. His Majesty embraced the Prince and pressed the old man's cheek in reconciliation between the Emperor and his subject. Bismarck's gravity of demeanor and during the reception by His Majesty was much commented upon.

Luncheon was served in the Emperor's private rooms. Covers were laid for only three persons, the Emperor, Empress and Prince Bismarck. After luncheon the Prince retired for a short time.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: By repeating his invitation to let bygones be bygones, the Emperor illustrated a magnanimous example the precepts of union and concord recently enunciated in the Russian royal speech, and which he doubtless sincerely feels the present conditions of Europe render it doubly incumbent upon Germany to cultivate. The Hamburg Nachrichten's repudiation of the Emperor's inspiration may not improperly be connected with the incident. The Emperor could hardly have made overtures as long as Bismarck allowed himself to be considered the author of violent attacks upon Caprivi.

Calcutta, Jan. 25.—There has been another very heavy fall in exchange, the condition of the money market being almost one of panic. It is feared that Secretary of State Kimberley's account of the rate offered at the next sale of council bills. The state of the balances of the presidency banks make it practically certain that Secretary Kimberley can command fair value if he only holds out a week or so longer, but the fact that he may surrender is crippling all business.

HONGKONG, Jan. 25.—The breakdown of the Indian Government in attempting to maintain fictitious rates of exchange, while leaving the future as uncertain as before, has had the worst possible effect. Business in Shanghai has been paralyzed. Tenderers have been invited for January 26, for a further issue of India bills to the amount of £2,500,000.

PRECIOUS METALS.

From the annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. on the production of metals in 1893 in the territory west of the Rocky mountains, a copy of which has been received through the local agents, Green, Worlock & Co., the following statistics are taken. In the year past the precious metals were produced as follows: Gold—British Columbia, \$253,969; California, \$1,172,039; Nevada, \$1,418,009; Oregon, \$1,151,877; Washington, \$274,000; Alaska, \$918,246; Idaho, \$1,645,000; Montana, \$3,100,500; Utah, \$377,352; Colorado, \$7,229,643; New Mexico, \$447,544; Arizona, \$1,317,343; Dakota, \$2,283,000; giving a total of \$34,202,691. The silver production in the same year totals \$38,491,521; the copper \$23,631,339, and lead \$7,756,040. British Columbia's share of these three metals is not specified. Colorado is credited with \$16,369,257 of silver bullion and \$3,875,635 of ores and base bullion. The corresponding figures for Montana are \$10,730,000 and \$18,550,000 respectively.

TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 26.—Reports are coming in of people who perished during the terrific blizzard of Tuesday night. One family of three were found frozen to death in Cheyenne county. A woman and two children named Morrison were frozen to death in Pawnee county, and an unknown tramp was frozen on a Santa Fe train near strip. The suffering among the new settlers was terrible, and many are sick from exposure.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The National Board of Trade convention, which has been in session here this week, adjourned sine die this afternoon, after adopting resolutions in favor of the Nicaragua canal, the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at one cent for two ounces, and the referring of all infringements of the National Banking laws to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency and the U. S. Treasury Commission, instead of as now to the Controller alone.

THE COAL CITY.

NANAIMO, Jan. 25.—(Special)—The result of a coasting accident last night in the outskirts of the town was that four children were badly injured. One girl is in a critical condition, a boy has his shoulder broken and the other two were badly bruised. The Burns' anniversary ball in the opera house to-night was a grand affair. There was a large attendance. A dance is also in progress at Northfield and Wellington.

MURDERER McNULTY Resisted.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The pressure brought to bear on the Governor was too heavy to pass without some acknowledgment, and shortly after 1 o'clock to-day he gave his assurance that he would commute the sentence of McNulty in lieu of imprisonment. The statement made by the Governor says that recent developments have brought to light on the matter and influenced his judgment on the side of mercy. The scene at the County jail when Sheriff McDonald received the telephonic message that the Governor had commuted McNulty's sentence to imprisonment for life passed description. Immediately one of the deputies rushed to the condemned cell and informed McNulty of the good news. His face immediately brightened and he said "Thank God, my dear mother may pass the remainder of her days in peace." McNulty was congratulated on his escape from the gallows, and when the news reached the prisoners' cells they raised stentorian cheers which made the old jail ring.

TOMORROW, Jan. 26.—Joseph Edward Mac-

Dougall, trader, has assigned. Liabilities about \$20,000.

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people everywhere by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerson, a well known merchant at Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. It improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

INDIAN FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Globe says: Indian financial prospects are in a state of chaos, and without any tendency to satisfactory solution. One great experiment has collapsed, and reversal of the attempt made in June to subject political economy to official regulations really amounts to a confession of failure. The whole financial situation in India must now be faced, and the intervention of a sound economist is wanted, with a large commission, to overhaul the whole system, with proportionate power to give effect to his recommendations.

The St. James Gazette accounts the past India policy, and says after the demoralizing trend in June the Indian Government's unfortunate experiment has completely broken down, and its tardy retreat from an untenable position also means that Gladstone's government is at last alive to the hazardous and desperate nature of the financial game the Indian authorities are playing.

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HONGKONG, Jan. 25.—The breakdown of the Indian Government in attempting to maintain fictitious rates of exchange, while leaving the future as uncertain as before, has had the worst possible effect. Business in Shanghai has been paralyzed. Tenderers have been invited for January 26, for a further issue of India bills to the amount of £2,500,000.

PRECIOUS METALS.

From the annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. on the production of metals in 1893 in the territory west of the Rocky mountains, a copy of which has been received through the local agents, Green, Worlock & Co., the following statistics are taken. In the year past the precious metals were produced as follows: Gold—British Columbia, \$253,969; California, \$1,172,039; Nevada, \$1,418,009; Oregon, \$1,151,877; Washington, \$274,000; Alaska, \$918,246; Idaho, \$1,645,000; Montana, \$3,100,500; Utah, \$377,352; Colorado, \$7,229,643; New Mexico, \$447,544; Arizona, \$1,317,343; Dakota, \$2,283,000; giving a total of \$34,202,691. The silver production in the same year totals \$38,491,521; the copper \$23,631,339, and lead \$7,756,040. British Columbia's share of these three metals is not specified. Colorado is credited with \$16,369,257 of silver bullion and \$3,875,635 of ores and base bullion. The corresponding figures for Montana are \$10,730,000 and \$18,550,000 respectively.

TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 26.—Reports are coming in of people who perished during the terrific blizzard of Tuesday night. One family of three were found frozen to death in Cheyenne county. A woman and two children named Morrison were frozen to death in Pawnee county, and an