CABLE LETTER.

British Parish Councils Bill and Some of Its Provisions—A Momentous Revolution.

Reflections on British Public Officials—Kaiser Wilhelm and His Cabinet.

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LONDON, Jan. 6.—The compromise on which the Conservative leaders agreed to the passage of the Parish Councils bill has tied the hands of the House of Lords as regards the modification or rejecting of this measure, which is intended to revolutionize the whole system of rural government in England. The concessions granted as the compromise to the Conservatives in no wise alter the main proposals to place the control of the main administration under the popular vote. Henceforth the agricultural laborers, if they choose to exercise their power, can rule

PARISH INTERESTS

as they please. The last struggle over the measure in the House of Commons concerned the allotment and constitution of poor law boards. The Government agreed to the Conservative amendments by which the boards are to co-operate with four of the former ex-officio members, and the allotments are not to exceed four acres—one acre arable and the rest pasture. Another Conservative amendment provides that, after the termination of the allotment occupancy, the landlords will not be liable for the tenant's improvements. In commenting upon these amendments, the Spectator says: "Once the electors get the bit between their teeth no restriction which the bill contains will prevent the Parish councils from becoming thoroughly Jacobin in their plundering of the landlords under cover of compulsory allotment, and the ratepayers, through the Board of Guardians." Quite as momentous a revolution will arise from the application of part of the bill to London. The present system of local government, through vestries and poor law guardians, both elected by the ratepayers, is abolished and a method of franchise quite equivalent to manhood suffrage with the secret ballot becomes law. Even the rating qualification of candidates is abolished, and women are electorally eligible. It is complete democratic home rule for London.

COMING LEGISLATION.

The ministers have given pledges to the Irish members that the Queen's speech at the re-opening of the session shall announce the urgency of a bill to reinstate evicted tennants in Ireland. The bill has been already prepared, in accordance with the recommendation of Justice Mathews' commission, which was appointed in Dec., 1892, to inquire into the condition of the evicted tenants. It will be pressed through the House of Commons without delay. The other bills which will be promised in the Queen's speech will provide for Welsh disestablishment, one man one vote, the local veto, the eight hour day in mines and exceptionally unhealthy industries and equalization of the rates in London. Seeing in the heavy character of this programme, the certainty of a protracted session, the Irish Nationalists agree that it will be futile to re-introduce the Home Rule bill until 1895, shortly before the dissolution.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY.

Referring to the more stringent precautions of the Admiralty to keep secret the designs of the new warships, Fair Play says that anybody can obtain such designs if he chooses to pay the officials. A sufficient bribe, says this journal, is enough to get the most valuable confidential document in any Government office.

POLITICS IN PRUSSIA.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has issued invitations for an official dinner that will be held on Tuesday night next. Chancellor von Caprivi and all the Imperial and Prussian ministers will attend. The concord between the ministers appears on the surface to be so complete that it might not be thought that the underground conflict continues. The real situation is chiefly visible through the inspired utterances of the organ of the opposing statesmen, whose antagonism of interest prevents genuine accord. Dr. Miquel cannot carry on his financial work in Prussia, unless he is backed by the Conservative majority in the Landtag.

Chancellor Caprivi is bound to carry through the Russian commercial treaty against the unflinching hostility of the Conservatives in the Reichstag

CABINET MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Emperor William held a prolonged conference, first with the Chancellor and Baron Marschall Biberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then with Dr. Miquel and Count Bothe Seu Eulenberg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, His Majesty is trying to maintain an entente between the ministers. The consensus of opinion in ministerial circles is that Count Seu Eulenberg, who refuses to embroil himself with the Conservative agrarians, must retire from office when the Chancellor will resume the duties of the Presidency of the Prussian Council. The experience of Chancellor von Caprivi is exactly that of Prince Bismarck when the latter, in 1873, ceded the Presidency of the Council to Gen. von Roon.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times to-day publishes a dispatch announcing the failure of Porty & Bressy, bankers of Saluzzo, province of Coni, North Italy. The liabilities of the firm amount to 2,000,000 lire. Signor Porty has committed suicide.

ROME, Jan. 6.—After searching Deputy de Felice's house here, the police arrested a priest who is believed to be a friend and political ally of the Socialist leader. It is supposed that the priest's house has been the rendezvous of the revolutionary Sicilians living in Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Le Temps, discussing the Senatorial elections to-morrow, remarks that the combats between the Republicans and Reactionaries, formerly waged on such occasions, have ceased, because the representatives of the Dynasty parties are defaulting. The result of the poll will be the choice of the best and most experienced men of the Republican party to defend regional interests, coupled with Republican traditions and institutions.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Westminster Gazette, referring to-day to the annual report of Secretary Carlisle, says it seems clear that the United States will shortly raise a loan. The article adds that the financial position of the United States has changed strangely since a few years ago, when the Government scarcely knew how to dispose of the enormous annual surpluses.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Deputy Guiseppe du Felce, the Socialist, who in the Chamber represents Catania, was arrested in Palermo, Sicily, this evening. He is the founder of the Fasci, and his arrest is due to his activity in that society. It is reported this evening that the Presidents of several important branches of the Fasci have been arrested. The departure of troops for Sicily continues.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The police last night prevented a proposed public meeting to protest against the acquittal of the Frenchmen accused of killing the Italians during the Aigues-Mortes riots. Troops were held in readiness to stop any anti-French demonstration in the streets.

PRAGUE, Jan. 5.—The murderers of Rudolph M'rva have been identified. They were subsidized by Czech. The trial of the seventy-eight members of the Omladina will be held in Camero.

KILLED BY MISTAKE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Leone, on the northwest coast of Africa, says: Capt. Dendy and Sergeant Liston of the British army, together with twenty-six men of the West India regiment, have been killed at Warnia, in the interior. The details of the affair are very meagre. Captain Lendy had charge of the newly organized frontier police, and it is surmised that at the time of the mishap he was in command of the frontier expedition, and the French mistook him and his men for the natives against whom they were then operating.

FOUGHT BY MISTAKE.

Severe Conflict Between British and French Troops in Africa.

The English Soldiers Taken for Natives—Considerable Loss of Life.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Colonel Abelis, of the West India Regiment, has telegraphed to Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of State for war, the dispatch being dated Warina, December 23, as follows: "Before day-break this morning our camp was suddenly attacked by a strong force of natives, several of whom were armed with rifles. For forty minutes the fire was hot, the enemy using trees for cover. The fire slackening we advanced and found seven magazine rifles and eight Chassepots. Shortly after a wounded prisoner reported that we had been attacked by Lieut. Moritz, of the French army, thirty-two Senegalese sharpshooters and 1,200 Kissi natives. The prisoner stated that Lieut. Moritz had left Farana with this force against the Sofas at the end of September, and had arrived December 21 at Tenbikundu, 50 miles north-east of Warina. Lieutenant Moritz hearing that there was war in the Connodist, believed that it must be that it was being carried on by the Sofas under Porokerri, a Sofa chief who was trying to escape from the British forces and join the Sultan Samundu. Lieut. Moritz left on the morning of December 21 and halted on December 22, fifteen miles northeast of our camp. He left this point at midnight under a full moon and attacked us, believing us to be Sofas. I wrote to Lieut. Moritz, explaining the situation. A letter had been previously sent on December 16 to the commanding French officer at Kissi, in Sahara, giving notice of the approach of the British troops. At 11 o'clock Lieutenant Moritz was found severely wounded. Despite all medical attention, he died at noon. Before his death he said that the natives had told him that we were Sofas, and that he had no idea that we were British. Moritz and the Senegalese who had been killed in the fighting were buried with military honors. Captain Lendy and two constables were shot by their own men. Another letter has been sent to the French commander at Kissi, informing him of the occurrence, and assuring him that the friendly relations existing will not be disturbed, owing to Lt. Moritz's mistake. Warani is within our own sphere."

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Journal des Debats says it declines to believe that the French were responsible for the Warina affair. It complains that the French were never officially notified of the departure of the British force into the interior. La Liberte says it has reason to believe that the British were wholly to blame. Le Temps expresses the opinion that the affair was indubitably the result of a misunderstanding. It adds that the only means to prevent a repetition of the affair is to bring about immediately the delimitation of the boundaries, the absence of which caused the regrettable encounter.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says: The French officials deny that the Government was informed of the English expedition against the Sofas. The colonial office was entirely unaware of the enterprise, and, therefore, was not able to caution the French expedition. It is surmised that the English were trying to make their way between the French posts when they were attacked.

BADLY BURNED.

NANAIMO, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—At the close of the children's entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening, a mishap occurred which almost caused a panic. The curtain had just dropped on the tableau "December," when a girl's shriek was heard and sparks seemed to come from a temporary stage. Immediately a rush was made for the doors, but before many had left the hall order was restored, there being no damage. One of the boys taking part in the performance, John Fraser, by some accident set fire to the cotton work on his coat, representing snow. The inflamable stuff blazed up, and before it was extinguished the boy's face was badly burned.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The official figures of the prohibition vote in Toronto were declared by the city clerk as follows: Males, for prohibition, 10,951; against, 9,171. Females, for, 1,003; against, 284. Total majority for prohibition, 2,463.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—An opposition to the present plan for the re-organization of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company came to light here to-day, in the shape of a circular addressed to the stockholders of the company.

THEY WILL RESIST.

Hawaii's Provisional Government Will Not Resign, But Will Resist Interference.

Advices by the "Corwin"—Congress Will Take Up the Subject at Once.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Sun's Washington correspondent telegraphs to-day that President Cleveland and Secretary of State Gresham, although they would not publicly admit it, were compelled to say to the members of the Foreign Affairs committee of the two Houses, who called upon them that Minister Willis had actually called upon the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the name of the United States to resign and make way for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, who had upon reflection consented to be restored to the throne. The information came to the State department this morning in a long cipher dispatch from Honolulu, brought to San Francisco by the revenue cutter Corwin, which arrived at that port last night. The despatch has been translated at the State department, but its contents will not be given out for publication. It is now the intention of the administration to inform Congress of this late phase of the Hawaiian situation as soon as the mail advices brought to San Francisco by the Corwin are received at Washington, which will be on Thursday or Friday next. The administration officials say that it will not be necessary for Representative Hitt to press the resolution which he introduced to-day and which was sent to the committee on Foreign Affairs, as Congress will be promptly put in possession of all the facts without compulsion. The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs, in reference to this, that the Provisional Government declined to abide by President Cleveland's decision, and President Dole expressed his determination to resist by force of arms any attempt by the Queen's forces to oust him.

DISTRESS IN OREGON.

Governor Pennoyer Reiterates That Remunerative Employment Is Lacking—Matters in Idaho.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.—Governor Pennoyer, replying to criticisms on the statement in his Christmas letter to the President that two-thirds of the people of Oregon were without employment, to-day said: "In one sense of the word all are employed. The tramp is employed in hunting from place to place for a job, and the mechanic out of work is employed in contemplating the sorrowful condition of his wife and children. What I meant was remunerative employment, and what I said was true. Business is paralyzed, and two-thirds of our people, if not falling behind, are making no headway, nor will they until we have full legal tender currency, gold, silver and treasury notes, with which to effect a ready and complete interchange of commodities."

DENVER, Jan 7.—A special to the Republican from Boise City, Idaho, says: In a call issued to-day for the executive commission of the trans-Mississippi Congress to convene in San Francisco on Monday morning, February 12, Governor McConnell, president of the Congress, says: "As the time approaches for the meeting of the Congress I feel more and more the importance of the gathering. At no former period has wise counsel and Conservative action been so necessary. With silver down, thousands of laborers are thrown out of employment, and hunger and destitution are for the first time abroad in our far West. It behooves the commission to exert every possible efforts to make the coming season a representative body of American citizens. Men should go there not as partisans, but imbued with love of country, determined if possible to adopt such memorials to Congress and give such advice to the executive as may benefit and will result in bringing relief to thousands of saddened homes in the stricken mining towns of the West."

NORTH PACIFIC PILOT CHART.

Advance Copies Sent to the Customs Department.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., Jan. 7.—Advance copies of pilot chart North Pacific Ocean for January, 1894, were received at the hydrographical office, this city. It is a facsimile of what (if favorable legislation is secured) the bureau of navigation intends to issue monthly. The chart will contain information and warnings to mariners and will predict for succeeding months winds and currents to be expected; also fogs and rains, together with a normal condition of barometer and thermometer, the feeding grounds of the whales and seals and the most advantageous routes to be followed by sail and steam vessels. All in return which the hydrographical office asks for this information is that incoming and outgoing masters keep an accurate account of all events during their voyage on a prepared form furnished on application by Lieutenant H. T. Mayo, in charge of the hydrographical office at Port Townsend.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

Dan. Coughlin Will Testify in His Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Dan. Coughlin will go on the stand in his own behalf. This is rendered certain and necessary from the character of the testimony of the state. Coughlin is far from well, and no one knows it better than he. Within the walls of a prison he will never regain his health and Coughlin is getting tired. He knows, it is said, that he has only to speak to obtain absolute immunity from the state, therefore it is thought when he kisses the book on the witness stand it may be to gain freedom and safety by telling what he knows. Although Coughlin is looked upon by the state as the leader in the actual murder of Dr. Cronin, the man the prosecution is after is not the ex-detective. It is a man they have had their eye on for nearly five years, and they are determined to run him to earth provided Coughlin tells all he knows.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—John Grill, a long distance horseback rider, arrived to-day from Europe. He proposes to ride from New York to San Francisco in eighty-five days. This feat was attempted once, but was not accomplished. He says the route he will take will be from New York to St. Louis and then north. From the latter place he will go through Arizona to San Francisco and will take the trip with five horses and a pack mule.

AMERICAN NEWS.

United States-Australian Mail to Be Forwarded by the Canadian Liners.

California Lemon and Orange Crops Damaged by Frost—Chinese Won't Register.

Orange and Lemon Crop Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The unusually cold weather of the last few days in Southern California has seriously damaged the orange and lemon crop, large quantities of fruit having been frost-bitten, making it almost worthless. Some growers declare about three-fourths of the crop has been damaged, and the majority express the belief that only a quarter of the crop is injured. Chairman Perry, of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, says the loss will run far into the thousands, but the exact amount cannot be known for several days. Other prominent growers, however, state that choice fruit has largely escaped, and that the damage will be found to be comparatively small.

Congress at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Ex-President Harrison and Governor McKinley of Ohio have been invited to be present (the former to preside) at the congress of "economies and politics" to be held during the Midwinter Exposition. Among other congresses to be held are one on education, another on astronomy and a third on mining.

Chinese Resisting Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—It was discovered to-day that Chinese had torn down all Government posters put up in Chinatown informing them that an office had been opened for their registration under the McGreary law, and that Chinese placards warning their countrymen not to register had taken the place of the posters.

Removal of Direlicts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The recent discussion in the British House of Commons concerning an international agreement for the removal of direlicts, especially from the established lanes of trans-Atlantic travel, has been followed by a communication from the British ambassador here, inquiring whether the Government of the United States has taken or will take any definite steps for the removal of these menaces to ocean trade and travel. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain stated that the subject matter of the British ambassador's letter has been referred to the Navy Department, where it properly belongs.

Recruits for Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Harry Tarchell, the Englishman who has been enlisting men in this city for Rhodes' Brazilian company, has over 500 men on his roll. Julius C. Rhodes, who expects to command the battalion when it gets to Brazil, says that he now has two companies from Washington, each from Baltimore, Providence, R. I., Boston, Philadelphia, and two of miscellaneous men from different parts of the country—in all about 800 men. Rhodes informed the Philadelphians that when they got to Brazil they would be expected to fight, and any man showing the white feather would be shot. Rhodes said that he expects no trouble from the government about taking the men to Brazil, as none of them will be actually enlisted until they arrive in that country. Rhodes expects to sail with his men for Brazil on Wednesday.

A Lunatic and Crank.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8.—Edson C. Chick, the newspaper man who wanted George J. Gould to give him $100,000, with which he proposed to start a magazine and make Mrs. George J. Gould editress, was to-day committed to the insane asylum.

American Mails via Canada.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.—Acting Superintendent Nielson, of the railway mail service, has written a general order that hereafter all mail for Hawaii, Fiji Islands and Australia, except New Zealand, be forwarded by the most direct route to Vancouver, B.C., to be included in the mails for dispatch thence to destination on the 16th of each month. It is provided, however, that such mail matter can be forwarded to Vancouver in time for dispatch at an earlier date than the sailing date of the regular San Francisco mail steamer. The object of this arrangement is to provide against delay in the delivery of mail. It is also ordered that in any case in which it is not reasonably certain that the Vancouver route will be the more expeditious the mail be forwarded to San Francisco.

Admiral Mello Wounded.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 7.—A correspondent at Rio sends word that news has been received confirming the report that Mello is wounded on the Aquidaban. It is also learned that he is suffering from beri-beri. Peixoto is displeased at the refusal of Gen. Argollo to engage the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul, commanded by Gen. Saraiva, and has removed him from command of the army in the south. He has been superseded by Col. Pego.

Arrival of a Long-Delayed Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The British ship Yarkand, according to advices received at the Merchants' Exchange, has reached Calcutta from Port Blakely, with a cargo of lumber, after a voyage of long duration. She left Port Blakely on August 1. She was such a long time on the voyage that fears were entertained for her safety. Ten per cent. re-insurance was offered and accepted. Since the re-insurance commenced nothing was heard of the ship until her safe arrival was reported.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the House today there was no more difficulty encountered as to a voting quorum, and when, after a controversy between Mr. Boutelle and the Speaker, came the vote on ordering the previous question of the report of the committee on rules as to the tariff bill, it was carried by 189 yeas to no nays, all the Democrats (ten more than a quorum) voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans not voting at all. Then the order was modified so as to leave the whole of this week to a general debate on the tariff bill, and to let the five minute debate run on till Monday, Jan. 29. The debate was opened at 3:15 by Mr. Wilson (Dem.), chairman of the committee on ways and means, but he had not concluded his remarks when the hour for a recess came.

SICILIAN RIOTS.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Dispatches received from Palermo late this evening say that the proclamation of a state of siege in Sicily has made a good impression upon the people and has been especially reassuring to the law-abiding citizens, who had become alarmed by the apparent impotence of the local authorities. The arrest of Guiseppe de Felice, a Socialist deputy for Catania and founder of the revolutionary Fasci del Laboratori, is regarded as a wise act since, by his personal influence alone, he has been able to bring all Catania to the verge of rebellion. A few hours before leaving Rome for Sicily Deputy de Felice said, in an interview with the United Press correspondent: "The Fasci are perfectly organized and will resist the military. My place is there among my people. I do not fear the force of arms." Although watched by Government agents from the moment he entered Sicily, de Felice did not alter his plans in any way. Last evening he called a meeting of the revolutionary committee, and presided over their deliberations. Immediately after leaving the meeting he was arrested at his house.

A bomb burst this evening in the court yard of a private palace in Palermo. Little damage was done. No arrests have been made. A mob in Trapani wrecked the fronts of several shops to-day and smashed the street lamps. When the troops charged them the rioters fled. In St. Catarina, Province of Caltanisetta, a mob attacked ten soldiers and a company of police in the streets. The soldiers and police charged with fixed bayonets, but the mob fought them off. The soldiers fired, killing ten and wounding several others. At 11 o'clock tonight the dispatches concerning the riots are still very meagre. The proclamation of the state of siege and the arrest of Deputy de Felice have provoked the Socialists of Milan and Naples to issue manifestos against the Government's course. This action, however, has caused little comment and will have probably no effect upon the people.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

The Dispatches via. Auckland Discussed by Members of the U. S. Congress.

Willis is Acting Within the Line of His Instructions From the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The story put in circulation that the State department had informed the House committee on Foreign Affairs that the Auckland dispatches stating that Minister Willis had demanded the retirement of the Provisional Government, in favor of the Queen is discredited by Representative McCreary, chairman of the committee. He declined to say anything as to the nature of the dispatches received at the State Department from Mr. Willis, but to fellow-members of the House, who remarked to him that he had heard that the Auckland dispatch had been confirmed, Mr. McCreary sententiously remarked: "Don't you bet on it!" Mr. McCreary said that, in his opinion, the attitude of Minister Willis had not changed the report to Congress by President Cleveland, and that the President, in his message of the 18th of December, had definitely left the matter in the hands of Congress. This information was authentically confirmed by prominent Democratic members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. This Senator who is said to have had a conference to-day with Secretary Gresham, stated subsequently that the only message the secretary had received was simply one announcing the arrival of the Corwin, and stating that her dispatches had been forwarded by mail. Senator Gray, when asked about the news, answered the question by asking: "What if it is true? The President in his message to Congress told what his plans were, and that they had been checked by the refusal of the Queen to accept his conditions. If the conditions have been agreed to, and Mr. Willis makes the request of the Provisional Government, he is simply acting within the line of his original instructions, and there the matter ends. If the Provincial Government refuses to acquiesce, Mr. Willis' instructions are to report to this Government, and there the matter ends again. I have no doubt that the President will send all its information to Congress as soon as he receives it."

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It has transpired that, quite innocently and, indeed, with the very best intentions, the U. S. Government and Capt. Picking, in command of the U. S. naval forces at Rio have in a measure been responsible for a diplomatic change at that city. It seems that Mello, the insurgent naval chief, while in the bay of Rio, seized the Argentine ship, Dom Pedro III, laden with cattle from Buenos Ayres. Mr. Arroyo, Argentine Minister at Rio, in the absence of any war vessels of his nation, appealed to Capt. Picking for protection. The captain referred the request to the authorities at Washington, and he was advised by them to render any assistance within his power. The matter coming to the attention of the Argentine government, however, Mr. Arroyo was recalled to Buenos Ayres, on the ground that his application was premature or unnecessary. The case was argued by Argentine officials, being one in which Brazil could have been held for damages at the expiration of the present condition of affairs, and not one calling for the interference of armed forces. Mr. Arroyo has served his country as minister to Chili as well as to Brazil.

CAPTAIN WILSON AND PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir Henry Leitch, Imperial Governor of Cape Colony, cabled to-day to the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he feared all hope of the survival of Captain Wilson and his party must be abandoned. As soon as the rains cease and the streams fall sufficiently to make travel possible, a strong patrol will be sent out, Sir Henry says, to bury the bodies of Wilson and his men. Captain Wilson crossed the Shangani river with twenty men, on Dec. 4, in pursuit of King Lobengula, and on the next morning was reinforced by Major Forbes, his chief, who sent Captain Barrow with fifteen men to help him fight the Matabele. Nothing positively as to the fate of Major Wilson has been learned since.

A HOME TESTIMONIAL.

GENTLEMEN—Two years ago my husband suffered from sev.re indigestion, but was completely cured by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I can truly recommend it to all sufferers from this disease.

MRS. JOHN HURD, 13 Cross st., Toronto.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Increase in Canada's Consumption of Spirits—New Grading of Cereal Products.

A Libel Case Arising Out of the Municipal Elections—Epiphany a Holiday.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—The consumption of spirits last year was increased by 180,000 gallons. The export of whiskey has been increasing annually. Last year 50,000 gallons were sent abroad.

The Controller of Customs rules that middlings are to be reckoned as a course grade of flour, dutiable 75 cents per barrel.

The Evening Journal has taken action against Alderman MacLean for alleged libel, an outcome of the recent municipal elections. MacLean said the Journal's support had been purchased at ten cents a line.

To-day's festival of the Epiphany was observed as a departmental holiday.

MATTERS IN RIO.

Government Claims the Right to Bombard Enchandos Island as Occupied by Insurgents.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 8.—Everything is quiet to-day in this capital. A special meeting of the commanders of the foreign warships in this harbor was held yesterday. The commanders refused to consider the protest of Admiral da Gama, commander of the insurgent squadron here against the bombardment of the hospital on Enchandos Island, held by the insurgents. The Government claims the right to bombard the island, for it is not only occupied by the hospital but by active insurgents. The insurgent magazines are also located there. One of the hospitals in Rio Janeiro had, on November 30, twenty-eight wounded soldiers. During December one hundred and three wounded were received. Of this number ninety-nine were cured and six died. One hundred and one soldiers have been treated at the surgeons'. The total number of wounded in Rio Janeiro does not exceed two hundred and fifty.

IRREGULARLY IMPRISONED.

Loud Protests in Rio Janeiro Against Arrests of Orderly Citizens.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Lisbon states that advices received there show that loud protests are being made in Rio Janeiro against the irregular imprisonment of orderly citizens, some of whom have been kept in jail for twenty days without a sign of their being tried for their alleged offenses. The prisoners are not allowed to communicate with their friends. The Government newspaper El Tempo, which recently suspended, was compelled to stop publication owing to the character of its comments on the British consul's notice that all communications between British vessels and the shore had been stopped, owing to the danger from the fire of the Nichteroy battery. The Brazilian sailors who were lately ordered to return home from Toulon, are said to have been thrown into prison as soon as they arrived at Rio Janeiro.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

More Fighting Going On—Bonilla's Troops Outnumber Their Adversaries.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 8.—General Williams, who was taken prisoner when the town of Choleteuca, in Honduras, was captured on January 4 by Bonilla's troops, tried to escape to-day and was killed by a sentinel. General Ortiz has sent a body of troops to capture Amapala, ex-port of entry of Honduras, on the Pacific Coast. Foreign residents here have asked the U. S. minister to order the warship Ranger, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, to Amalpa at once to protect their interests.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 8.—Forty refugees from Vasquez's army have crossed the frontier into Salvador. They say Vasquez's army is disheartened on account of defeats, and that he is concentrating his forces to defend the capital, leaving other towns unprotected. Bonilla is capturing these towns. They also say Bonilla has a force of over 2,500 men, and the allies number about the same, while Vasquez has only about 4,000 men.

AYLMER, Jan. 8.—A fatal and unknown disease has broken out among the hogs north of Aylmer, and is taking them off in large numbers.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 60 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O. or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mo10-8-tfw