

DISPUTE REGARDING HOURS OF LABOR

TWO SMELTERS HAVE BEEN CLOSED DOWN

Plants at Greenwood and Boundary Falls Idle—Demands of Men and Employers' Offer.

Phoenix, Jan. 2.—Since Sunday night not a wheel has been turned or has a ton of ore been reduced at the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood and at the Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, the question being the adoption of the eight-hour shifts instead of twelve-hour shifts. This resulted in practically the stoppage of operations at the mines of both companies in Greenwood and Phoenix camp till an adjustment is arranged, over 300 men being idle as a result.

Both companies stand together in the matter, and are willing to grant the eight-hour day on practically the same basis as is now in force at Trail, Nelson and Grand Forks smelting works.

The demand of the men is eight hours with the same pay for twelve hours, and the employers' offer is an increase per hour, but a decrease of time on shift.

The old schedule was from \$3 to \$4 per shift of twelve hours, according to the character of the work. The new schedule is for \$2.70 to \$4 for eight hours.

EDUCATION OF NEGROES.

Governor of Mississippi Takes Stand Against Expenditure of Public Money.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.—Governor Vardaman in an annual message to the Mississippi legislature, which assembled yesterday, again took a strong stand against spending public money for the education of the negroes, saying in part: "As a race the negro is deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that he is more a criminal as a free man than as a slave; that he is increasing in criminality with fearful rapidity, there being one-third more criminals in 1890 than there was in 1880. In southern Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with an account of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute, and this crime I want to impress upon you is but the manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the state is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain."

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Third Engineer of the British Steamer Dulwich Lost His Life at Union Bay.

Nanaimo, Jan. 2.—A drowning accident occurred at Union Bay yesterday morning, by which John Southwell, third engineer of the British steamer Dulwich, which has been filling her bunkers at Comox, lost his life. Southwell was endeavoring to board the ship on a rope ladder, and in doing so slipped and fell between the wharf and ship into the water. Although a boat was promptly lowered, life was extinct when he was pulled aboard the exposure in the water proving too much for Southwell came from Pelaw-On-Tyne, and was unmarried. The body will be interred at Cumberland.

FIGHT POSTPONED.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The boxing contest between Willie Lewis, of New York, and Willie Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, originally scheduled to take place on January 2, has been postponed until the night of January 12th.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

Nephew of Great Commander, Will Be Appointed Chief of General Staff of German Army.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Moltke to succeed Field Marshal Count Von Schlieffen as chief of the general staff, is expected shortly. Von Schlieffen, who is nearly 73 years of age, was kicked by a horse severely last summer, and was to attend the manoeuvres, but suffered since. A reply of the general staff is that no one not physically sound may remain on the staff. Even statesmen are excluded from the most honored department of the army. While Von Schlieffen's injury is such as to make it impossible for him to remain chief of staff he probably would soon have been retired for age. Von Moltke is a nephew of the great commander.

TRAIL IN FINE CONDITION.

(Special to the Times.) Seattle, Jan. 3.—P. R. McGill, an old Klondike operator, reports that the winter trail from Dawson to Skagway is in better shape now than it has been since first built five years ago. Business is very good in Dawson this winter.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Statement Issued for the Year Ending June 30th Last.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The public accounts for the Dominion issued to-day show a surplus of \$7,863,089 on the consolidated fund for the year ending June 30th last. There was added to the public debt \$5,355,449. Capital account shows \$4,755,577 expended on the Inter-Colonial, \$891,412 on Prince Edward Island railway, and \$778,491 on the National Transcontinental, on canals \$2,197,075, on public works \$1,620,642, Dominion lands \$794,400, and militia \$1,289,954. The Kootenay & Arrowhead railway earned \$4,176 of a subsidy. The average interest on debts was 2.26, against 2.46 last year.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

Teller in Bank Committee Suicide—Land Sales—New Buildings.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—Overcome by depression, after days of morbid foreboding, Robt. Geo. McCosh ended his life this morning by shooting himself through the head. Deceased was paymaster in Canadian Bank of Commerce. On his not rising at his ordinary time, Mrs. McCosh asked him if he were not going to work to-day, to which he replied that he was not. She soon after left the room and McCosh took a revolver, and lying down on the bed dressed merely in his underclothes, placed it just above his left ear and pulled the trigger. His wife, hearing about seven months ago, cried out what had occurred and ran screaming downstairs. Dr. Martin was at once summoned, but life was extinct. The act was premeditated as in a letter that was found addressed to his mother he stated his intentions. All his transactions at the bank were in order, and the one thing that is said to have been the cause of all the worry that eventually led to the fatal act was that he was under notice from the bank to leave. There is a law in the banks that clerks shall not marry until they are in receipt of a certain salary. Deceased was married at Neepawa about seven months ago, and before he was receiving salary which, in the opinion of the bank is sufficient income with which to support a wife. He was removed to Winnipeg, and informed that it would be necessary for him to look for another position. This apparently preyed on his mind until he preferred death. He deceased was a son of Rev. Mr. McCosh, of Chatham, Ont.

Land Sales For Year.

During the month of December, 52,128 acres of land were sold by the land department of the Canadian Pacific railway. The amount realized from the sale amounted to \$282,066, an average of \$5.40 per acre. During the year the entire amount sold amounted to 782,332 acres, and the amount realized being \$4,041,247. During the previous year, 520,665 acres were sold for \$2,240,529. During the month the Canadian North-west Land Company sold 11,190 acres for a total sum of \$77,570. The sale of the company for the entire year amounted to 144,860 acres, the total amount received being \$966,340.

Buildings erected in Winnipeg last year were 4,122, at a total cost of \$10,846,200. Last year the buildings numbered 2,285, the cost being \$9,851,753.

Execution on Friday.

Radcliffe, the hangman, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Kamloops, where he will officiate on the 5th instant at the execution of an Indian, Alexander Chewlina, convicted last fall of the murder of a fellow-tribesman named Hopkins.

JEROME K. JEROME

Will Give Humorous Recital in Institute Hall on January 16th.

Jerome K. Jerome, who is to give his humorous recital in Institute hall on the 16th inst., has achieved his success only after an experience which would have broken the spirit of many a stronger man. His first book, "On the Stage and Off," was written in a garret in Whitcomb street, Russell Square, London. As the tale progressed, the author used to read it to a friend of his, J. E. Johnson, who had played in his time with Edmund Kean and Macready. Johnson had but one criticism of it: "It's beastly clever, young 'un; beastly clever. I shouldn't have thought it of you." Despite the author's theatrical ambitions, he had none of it, and it was hawked about without receiving a commendatory word until the manuscript became worn and frayed. Finally it found a home with Play, an obscure theatrical journal, and the author received for it the munificent fee of five pounds. A year later the world was ringing with the fame of the author of "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," and "Three Men in a Boat." The latter book passed through no less than one hundred and forty editions in three years, and has probably passed through as many more editions since.

B. E. NEVILLE PROMOTED.

C. P. R. Official Will Take Important Position, With Headquarters at Vancouver.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—B. E. Neville, assistant inspector of the sleeping, dining and parlor car department of the C. P. R., has been promoted to an important position in the department with headquarters at Vancouver, and en route for the coast last night. Mr. Neville has been in the service in Winnipeg during the past two years.

IMMIGRATION.

Brigadier Howell, of the Salvation Army, Expects Ten Thousand Immigrants During the Year.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Commissioner Coombs and Brigadier Howell, of the Salvation Army, are in the city. Brigadier Howell has got charge of the immigration work in Canada. He expects 10,000 immigrants to arrive during the next year.

IMPORTER DEAD.

New York, Jan. 3.—Theodore P. Ralli, for many years the senior manager of the American branch of the firm of Ralli Bros., importers, which has its headquarters in London, died yesterday in London. Mr. Ralli was born in London 57 years ago, and came to New York in 1875.

THE LATE MINISTER.

Mayor of Montreal Offers City Hall as Resting Place for Remains Prior to Burial.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Mayor Laporte, of Montreal, has written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier offering the use of the city hall as a resting place for the remains of Hon. R. Prefontaine, prior to burial. The idea is to give a state funeral. The remains were to be left in the city for a couple of days. A special catalogue will be prepared and the chamber heavily draped. The battleship Dominion will arrive on January 22nd. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. W. Patterson and Hon. P. Brodeur will accompany the remains to Montreal.

The Pennsylvania road is planting trees so as to provide cross-ties for use 15 to 20 years from now.

PROTECTION OF NIAGARA FALLS

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

An International Agreement Necessary For Effective Preservation—Affairs of Insurance Companies

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The New York state legislature convened at Albany to-day. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, being elected Speaker of the assembly, after which the annual message of Governor Higgins was read. The message in part is as follows: "The magnitude and extent of the business of life insurance is startling, even after a year of discussion and agitation. At the end of December, 1904, forty-two companies doing business in the state of New York had total gross assets of \$2,454,669,486.63. For the year ending December 31st, 1904, these companies had received in premiums \$489,542,922.04, and they had a total income from all sources of \$587,743,938.14. The disbursements for commissions to agents on this business amounted to \$67,086,887.97. The salaries, medical fees and payments to employees, were \$36,537,255.38, and other disbursements were \$33,336,698.56. The total number of policies in force December 31st, 1904, of the forty-two companies named was 9,949,727, insuring \$10,628,090,981. The business may be roughly divided in halves between these great companies, existing under the laws of New York on the one side, and the remaining companies on the other. The problem of State Regulation of Insurance has become one of overshadowing importance. It calls for courageous and intelligent treatment. We must aim to cure, not to kill, to preserve, not to tear down. It is improper for me at this time to anticipate the report of your committee which has conducted its trying duties with ability, courage and success, nor shall I seek to outline a new insurance law. Legislative action prior to the presentation of the report would be an injustice and premature.

"You will be called upon to make a radical revision of the law for the benefit of investors in life insurance, and for the regulation and restraint of the companies. We may well consider at this time the expediency of providing for more thorough regulation by the department of insurance. Future effective action by congress or the federal government is not probable, and the possibility of such action should not retard for an instant the work of the state."

The governor takes the same stand as President Roosevelt in the matter of election reform, and recommends that the making of political payments by corporations be made a penal offence, and that all officers and agents of such corporations knowing or approving of such be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Referring to regulation of public utilities, the governor says: "Private companies control our railroads, telegraph, telephone, gas and water supplies, and other services which have become necessary to the daily lives of many of our citizens. Such companies are quasi-governmental agencies, vested with the Sovereign Power to condemn private property for their uses. They are permitted to exist because the state delegates to them its own power for convenience and economy, and to promote industrial development. Such corporations should be tolerated only as long as the rates are reasonable and their service prompt and efficient."

Referring to the surrounding system to its primeval being and treating state reservation as a free pleasure ground for the people. It has spent large sums of money in the establishment and maintenance of the reservation, and many thousands of people enjoy its privileges yearly. This state and the Dominion of Canada have in the past been engaged in an unworthy rivalry in granting franchises to power companies, and the result has been to them to take the power from the Niagara river above the falls for commercial purposes. The privileges granted to these companies now constitute a Real Menace to Niagara.

The state of New York cannot carry out the work of preservation effectively without the aid of an international agreement to protect the cataract and the river from spoliation. It can, however, in some degree repair the mischief already done (1) by limiting the amount of water which may be taken from the river by the New York companies now engaged in developing power; (2) by repealing all undeveloped charters, of which several remain on our statute books, if not defunct; and (3) by instituting legal proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of any companies which may be guilty of usurping their franchises by force or usurpation of powers. I earnestly desire to impress upon the legislature a due sense of the responsibility of this state for the protection and preservation of the grandeur and beauty of Niagara Falls."

CRESCENT CITY DERBY.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3.—Of the 77 candidates entered for the Crescent City Derby to be run on March 23rd, 54 entries remain, increasing the stakes by \$1,800, which makes the total amount of the stakes to date \$8,850. An additional \$250,000 will become due on February 22nd, and starters will pay \$100 on top of that so the total value of the stake on Derby Day will be between \$9,000 and \$10,000.

MINER'S FATAL FALL.

Seattle, Jan. 3.—Mike Johnson, a coal miner employed at the Black Diamond mines, fell eight feet from a trestle to the bottom of a gulch, breaking his neck. He was walking over the trestle in the dark without a light.

EARTHQUAKE IN INTERIOR.

Two Distinct Shocks Felt at Rossland—Other Towns Shaken.

Rossland, Jan. 2.—At 5:42 o'clock this morning two distinct and heavy earthquake shocks were felt here. The first lasted five seconds, and then there was an interval of five seconds and then came a second series of vibrations which lasted for five seconds. It shook plastering off walls in a few places and knocked dishes off shelves, breaking a few. Deceased and Nelson experienced similar shocks. They sent messages to this city inquiring if there was another powder explosion, ascribing the shocks at first to that cause. No Damage at Nelson.

Nelson, Jan. 2.—A distinct earthquake shock lasting about ten seconds was experienced at this city shortly before 6 o'clock this morning. Pictures were moved out of place, articles were thrown down off shelves, plaster came off the walls and the swaying motion was observed by many persons. No damage at Nelson.

Revelstoke Startled.

Revelstoke, Jan. 2.—An earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 5:55. No damage was done beyond making the windows rattle and startling the inhabitants.

Buildings Trembled.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 2.—At 5:30 this morning, Grand Forks was visited by a few, but severe earthquake shocks ever experienced for the last fifteen years. The shock lasted about a minute and made many buildings tremble. The shock appeared to come from a westerly direction.

DESPERATE LOVER'S CRIME.

Killed Girl Who Refused to Marry Him—Wounded Her Mother, Sister and Himself.

Caledonia, Minn., Jan. 2.—Matthew Styer, infatuated with Pearl Wheaton, daughter of S. N. Wheaton, a wealthy farmer, broke into the Wheaton home near here last night, shot and killed the girl, and then fatally wounded her sister Ruth, her mother and himself. Styer is a dental student at the University of Minnesota.

Pearl Wheaton refused to marry him. Unable to secure entrance through the door, Styer broke through a window. He was met by Ruth Wheaton who, armed with a revolver, attempted to protect the family. Styer wrested the revolver from her and shot her twice in the breast. He then turned on Mrs. Wheaton, shooting her in the throat and arm. He ran upstairs to Pearl's room, breaking in the door he shot her through the heart, and then shot himself. When neighbors rushed in, Styer was found with his head on the girl's breast, she dead and he barely living.

BACK FROM JAPAN.

Party of Japanese Who Have Been Visiting the Homeland.

The Empress of Japan, which arrived here to-day had among her passengers a party of Japanese, who are bound for the Eastern States. One, a merchant of New York, bears a very illustrious name, that of Ito, although armed with a revolver, attempted to murder the party. Styer wrested the revolver from her and shot her twice in the breast. He then turned on Mrs. Wheaton, shooting her in the throat and arm. He ran upstairs to Pearl's room, breaking in the door he shot her through the heart, and then shot himself. When neighbors rushed in, Styer was found with his head on the girl's breast, she dead and he barely living.

Mr. Ito spent several months in Japan and Korea. He reports a sharp reaction in popular feeling from the gloom which submerged the enthusiasm for the war. With reference to home rule he told his hearers that, were it adopted, "you will have in Ireland a sort of jumping off place for every enemy of our country who desires to take the jump."

Mr. Chamberlain further said that he did not regard John Redmond as dangerous, adding: "So long as the Unionist government is in power, we should endeavor to allow him to bluster as he likes."

Among the interesting manifestoes is one issued by C. W. MacArthur, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Great Britain, which strongly favors free trade.

Rumor says that Sir Anthony Patrick McDonnell, the permanent under-secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is busy at Dublin castle, shaping a scheme for the administration of Ireland, but it is said that the cabinet has really decided that no Irish bill will be presented in parliament during 1906.

Chamberlain's Manifesto.

London, Jan. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain published his election manifesto to-day. After vigorously attacking the new government, which he describes as being essentially a "home-rule-lit-tle Englander government," depending for its existence on Irish votes, he declares himself entirely to an exposition of his fiscal policy, especially to the subject of colonial preference, which he speaks of as the first item in the constructive programme of the Unionist party, the second item, closely connected with the first, being the policy of retaliation.

He declares that the colonies will not wait indefinitely, but will be forced to enter into arrangements with strangers. He points out that the scheme of colonial preference will include a provision for a small tax on foreign wheat, but says that as both home-grown and colonial wheat will be free, and the price of bread will not be increased in the slightest degree.

Mr. Chamberlain declares that he believes the Unionist party to be absolutely agreed regarding these aims, though he admits that there may be some differences of opinion when the time comes to discuss the methods by which these aims are to be accomplished. He says, however, that these differences of opinion probably are exaggerated, and that they are matters more of verbal distinction than of practical importance.

"I believe our objects can be fully attained by a moderate general tariff policy, scientifically adapted to the existing conditions of our trade, and so arranged as to secure the largest amount of employment at fair wages for our people."

"It would necessarily provide for the free admission of raw materials and of articles which we do not market ourselves, while it would place a toll on the manufactures of those countries who do not treat us fairly."

"Our policy is constructive and practical, while the policy of our opponents is destructive and theoretical."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN OLD COUNTRY

FORMER PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO ELECTORS

Reform of the Fiscal System—Joseph Chamberlain Has Also Issued a Manifesto.

London, Jan. 2.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former premier, issued his election address to-night. In it he says that the country knows the members of the present government chiefly as critics and that their criticism sometimes has been singularly unscrupulous and perverse, as in the case of Chinese labor and other matters.

After referring to the adherence of the new ministry to home rule for Ireland and to the disestablishment of the church in Wales, the address says: "One thing the Liberals regard as immutable, however, the condition of international trade may have changed, is the fiscal policy of the country. I take the more conservative view and hold that the time has arrived to adapt England's fiscal policy to the changing conditions of a changing world. Should you return the Unionist party to power, it is to the reform of the fiscal system that its attention ought first to be directed."

With this brief reference to fiscal reform, Mr. Balfour quits the subject. He then proceeds to express his want of confidence in Sir Edward Grey as foreign secretary because whatever his capacity to direct the foreign office, there must be two conditions in his favour, first, a strong army and navy, without which in times of stress diplomacy must degenerate either into bluff or to appeals to mercy, and, second, the support of a united cabinet.

Mr. Balfour says it is doubtful if these conditions can be fulfilled, and continues: "In imperial matters the gulf which now divides say Robert William Perks (the Liberal member for East Lindsey) Lincolnshire, from John Redmond (leader of the Irish party) is insurmountable. No formula can conciliate, and no compromise can bridge it."

The former premier has plunged into the campaign with all his old time ardour. In the face of considerable opposition he delivered two vigorous speeches at Birmingham to-day, and is scheduled to speak in a number of the largest towns during the coming week. Mr. Balfour contents himself with a quiet fight that does Chamberlain no harm.

His attitude on the fiscal problem, as indicated by his election address, is of a non-committal character, in strong contrast to Mr. Chamberlain, who does not shrink to advance his views at every opportunity.

In the course of his two speeches at Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain asserted that he would "to-morrow put a duty on leather and foreign manufactures," but that he would not touch raw materials. With reference to home rule he told his hearers that, were it adopted, "you will have in Ireland a sort of jumping off place for every enemy of our country who desires to take the jump."

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"PRECAUTIONARY"

Germany Wishes to be in Position to Move Troops Rapidly—Reply to France.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 25,000 freight cars, at a cost of \$50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February, besides utilizing the car works of Germany. The contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reasons for haste existed. Inquiry made regarding the reasons for urgency resulted in obtaining the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March.

This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military re-arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

The ordering of these cars, each of which would accommodate 40 soldiers, would enable the German army to transport material, is only in consequence of the French preparations, and must not be taken to indicate any hostile designs on the part of Germany, whose peaceful intentions remain unchanged.

The step taken is due to the conviction long held and acted upon here that the best preservation of peace is complete preparedness for any eventuality. The word "war" is in use because such a word may in itself be a provocation, and every interest in and outside the government shrinks from such a possibility, unless it be a small group of military men.

The government will probably regret the publication of this intelligence, but its transmission seems necessary to a proper understanding of the drift of events, and of how both France and Germany are strengthening their diplomatic position on the eve of the Moroccan conference by material preparations.

No doubt exists though that the French and German policies will differ in the conference of policing the Morocco-Algerian frontier and on some less important questions. Under the terms of the agreement to hold the conference all the participating powers must agree to the conclusions of the conference or the situation reverts to the status quo. In other words, if at the conference all the powers except one agree to a plan for international control of Morocco the conference will have been vain, and if the situation becomes so serious that the powers assented to call the conference, serious disagreements between those specially interested may arise.

Germany's book on the Moroccan question probably will appear on January 12th, and copies will be supplied to the delegates at the conference which it now seems will meet January 16th, while the energies of German diplomacy are now fixed upon various features of the pregnant event.

CANADIAN APPLES.

Second Shipment Arrived in Australia in Splendid Condition.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Canada's commercial agent in Australia reports to the department here that the second shipment of Canadian apples arrived in splendid shape. He also says that a market for apples can be found there next year. Of the shipment received cases which were in good condition drew \$4.38.

NO NEWS OF THE PUEBLA.

Two Vessels Which Have Reached Seattle Did Not Sight Disabled Steamer.

Seattle, Wn., Jan. 3.—Steam schooner Chehalis, with the disabled City of Puebla in tow, is believed to have been blown off her course and may be far out to sea with the Puebla. Two boats have arrived and neither saw the disabled vessel. The Chehalis may be hugging the coast line, and thick weather may have prevented the other vessels sighting her.

CLIFF-BLANCHARD.

Marriage Solemnized by Rev. W. C. Pescott in the Terminal City.

The following wedding announcement from the Vancouver News-Advertiser will be of interest to Victorians, the bride having formerly resided here: "The home of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Bolton, Burnaby street, was the scene of a pleasing event on Thursday evening, when Rev. W. E. Pescott united in marriage Miss Ethel Blanchard, of Athens, Ont., and Mr. Frank A. Temple Cliff, of West Westminster. The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of cream silk with real lace and carried a bouquet of roses and carnations. She was attended by her niece, Miss Isabel Bolton and little Marion Bolton, who made a pretty picture, with a basket of flowers. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Ronald Cliff. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Flossie Spencer of Victoria. After luncheon the happy couple left by the steamer Ramona for a short trip through the Sound cities, followed by a shower of rice and other expressions of good-will from a number of friends who had witnessed the ceremony.

"The large collection of gifts manifested the high esteem in which the bride was held in her native town of Athens, Ont., and it is believed that where she had been for a time engaged in mission work as well as at the cities of Victoria and Vancouver. Among the tokens was one from the employees of the Western Canadian Can Co., of which the groom is a member; also a cheque from the senior member of the firm. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful diamond and ruby ring. The bridesmaid received an opal ring, the flower girl a gold bracelet, and the bridesman a pair of gold links."

Grape growing in pots is much practiced in France, where these are largely used for decorative purposes on festive occasions.

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO

TROOPS UNDER RODRIGUEZ ATTACK PUERTO PLATA

Number of Men Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Fighting in the Streets.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 3.—Advices received here early this morning from Puerto Plata, on the northern coast of Santo Domingo, say that the troops of the fugitive President Morales, under the command of Gen. Demetrio Rodriguez, attacked Puerto Plata at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The fighting which was severe, lasted until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the besieging force retired.

A number of men were killed and wounded on both sides in the engagement, during which bayonets and swords were principally used.

The forces of Gen. Rodriguez, who are massed under Puerto Plata, when these advices were forwarded, were preparing for another attack on the place.

A portion of the population of Puerto Plata has declared in favor of Morales, and street fighting has occurred, the supporters of Gen. Morales shooting from the windows of their houses at the troops of Gen. Cacceres, the temporary president of Santo Domingo. These troops were experiencing difficulty in defending themselves, as they were unable to locate persons firing at them.

A messenger who arrived here from Monte Crist to-day brought the news that Gen. Demetrio Rodriguez had announced that if his attack on Puerto Plata is successful he will proclaim himself a candidate for the presidency of Santo Domingo.

No doubt exists though that the French and German policies will differ in the conference of policing the Morocco-Algerian frontier and on some less important questions. Under the terms of the agreement to hold the conference all the participating powers must agree to the conclusions of the conference or the situation reverts to the status quo. In other words, if at the conference all the powers except one agree to a plan for international control of Morocco the conference will have been vain, and if the situation becomes so serious that the powers assented to call the conference, serious disagreements between those specially interested may arise.

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