Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1888.

THE ELECTIONEERING REPORT.

Mayor Fell fired his parting shot in the shape of an annual report through the columns of the *Times* last evening. As the publication of a report before it has been read to the council is entirely without precedent, and as the very first paragraph is devoted to extolling the double-headed reservoir scheme, and, moreover, as the report has just seen daylight through Coun. Grant's paper, it can only be intended as an electioneering pamphlet, designed to aid the return of Mr. Grant to the mayoralty. The friends of the 16-inch main will now discern that the professions of Mr. Grant in favor of the main are as hollow as the Hendry scheme and quite as worthless. Mayor Fell extolls the Hendry scheme and supports Mr. Grant. Coun. Pearse maintains in opposition to the Chief Justice and Messrs. Drake and Davie, Q.Cs., that the $75,000 loan was voted for the Hendry scheme and no other, and supports Mr. Grant. Mr. Hendry sticks to his two reservoirs like a man overboard to a life preserver, and supports Mr. Grant. If the public will put this and that together, further comment will be unnecessary.

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

The estimated wheat production of all India, as officially given, is 251,1690,880 bushels in 1883-4 against 238,885,947 bushels in 1886-7, and the average yield for the period 261,937,511 bushels. In 1884-5 the average yield per acre was nearly eleven bushels, and last year a fraction under nine bushels. The wheat exports for India, from January 1st to December 3rd, 1887, according to *Bradstreet's*, have been 27,672,000, comprising 13,984,000 to Great Britain, and 13,688,000 to the continent of Europe, against 41,232,000 total export for the corresponding period of 1886. The decrease for the 11 months of 1887 is 13,560,000 bushels. The Indian wheat crop now in the ground will be harvested in March, 1888. It is expected to be an average crop, which is about 262,000,000 bushels, of which 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 will be exported. Good wheat land in India is abundant, but the methods of cultivation are of the crudest kind. The native farmer scratches his land with a stick of wood, reaps his grain with a sickle, thrashes it by having horses and cattle tread upon it, and winnows it by swinging a large piece of cloth moved up and down by two men. Lastly, he markets his wheat with much of dust and gravel included. The production of wheat in India is now only about one bushel per head.

THE YELLOW RIVER FLOODS.

A special correspondent of the London *Standard* gives a graphic picture of the tremendous loss of life in China from the overflow of the Hoang-Ho and of the awful famine now threatened. He says that a sixth of the entire area of the Garden of China, as Honan is styled, is now a vast lake, with here and there a pagoda or the parapet of some high wall rising over the increasing waters to mark the sites of what were, a short time ago, prosperous cities of many thousand inhabitants. The rest of the country is overrun with refugees, who escaped with their lives only. In hundreds of instances men who three months ago were wealthy to-day sit gazing on the inland sea, stunned, hungry, stupid and dejected, without a morsel of food. The inundations commenced at a little distance from Kai-Fung-Fu, one of the largest cities of the province, and in one instance some four miles of solid embankment of stone, brick, sand and clay, were swept away with innumerable moles and fascines. In the district of Ching Chow and Chin Chow no less than 3,000 large villages are stated to have been engulfed in a very few moments, and scarcely any of the ill-fated people had time to save themselves as the break occurred in the night time. The extent of the disaster will be better understood when we say that the extent of country is much larger than the principality of Wales, and much more thickly populated than Ireland, is now a sea, and all the inhabitants are either drowned or have fled. The people so terribly visited cannot number far short of the whole population of Ireland, as the province includes about 25,000,000, with an area of 65,000 square miles, and the waters of the river now cover it to an extent of 8,000 or 10,000 square miles. Accounts daily published in the native and foreign papers and in the Peking gazettes reveal the most horrible sufferings of the survivors, who are perishing of famine. In hundreds of instances the people, when the waters rushed into the cities, sweeping walls and houses away, refused to stir, and met death with that wonderful indifference which characterizes the Chinese fatalist. According to the most trustworthy authorities consulted the loss of life will not be numbered by the thousands or tens of thousands, but literally by the hundreds of thousands, while the starving must amount to many millions, utterly beggared and depending upon the charity of others. The Emperor has contributed 100,000 taels out of his private purse, besides ordering 2,000,000 taels out of the Imperial treasury, toward the relief of the sufferers.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT.

M. Sadi-Carnot has just passed his fiftieth birthday; like most happy men, he has no history, although he belongs to an historical family. His Christian name of Sadi was given to him in honor of his uncle, who, being born in 1796, at a time when the saints were not in favor, received this Persian name, which signifies sage. The present generation of Frenchmen, being less sentimental than their brothers of the eighteenth century, the new President has been requested to call himself plain Carnot, and he has deferred to this wish; all public documents will be signed by this historical name. M. Carnot's parliamentary career dates from 1871, when he was elected Deputy from one of the Cote d'Or districts, the birthplace of his distinguished ancestor, and where his family have long been property holders. During the war he was a delegate of the government in Normandy and organized the defence of that province. Although not an orator, M. Carnot acquired considerable influence in parliament by his industry, clear judgment and independence. He was always a firm republican but never a narrow sectarian. His education as an engineer led him to take special interest in all matters concerning public works, interior navigation, etc., and his first office was naturally one where he could utilize this knowledge; he was named in the Freycinet ministry what we should call Deputy Minister of Public Works. M. Ferry promoted him to the head of this department, and when M. Briason became Prime Minister, M. Carnot was selected as Minister of Finance. In this position he had occasion to refuse a favor of one of M. Wilson's clients, and this fact transpiring in the course of the investigation, M. Carnot's name came prominently forward. Everything concerning the new Chief of State being of historical interest, it is well for the world to know how he received news of his election. After the first ballot, when it was evident that a compromise would be made on his name, M. Carnot went into one of the reception rooms of the palace to await the result of the vote. While reflecting upon the greatness that was about to be thrust upon him, he felt himself seized and kissed like an infant. It was his venerable father, Senator Carnot, aged eighty-six, who had run to congratulate him as soon as the vote was declared. When he had recovered from his emotion, the father said: "What a joy for me, my dear child!" and the eyes of both men were filled with tears. As the oldest senator, the senior M. Carnot will have the honor of reading to his colleagues the decree by which his son will open the next session of parliament, on the 10th instant. Senator Carnot, when a young man, experienced the inconveniences of exile. He accompanied his illustrious father to Magdeburg, where "the organizer of victory" died in 1823. He resolved that his sons should have a trade, so that if the worst came, they could gain their living in a foreign country. The new president is a carpenter, and his brother a locksmith. Like his predecessor, M. Carnot has a son-in-law, but the young man is advocate-general at Dijon, and will probably be content to gain promotion in the magistracy.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In another column we republish from the January number of the *Century* the latest verse of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, our laureate. The rythm is absolutely perfect, and the swing of the poem is faultless. Prof. Roberts has really excelled himself, and his muse seems to lavish the choicest favors upon him as he advances in years. He is a young Napoleon in the realms of rhyme, of whom all Canadians may justly feel proud.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for January will contain an important article by the Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, on Leo XIII. and the civil power, urging the necessity of securing the civil independence of the Pope in order to prevent his becoming a mere agent of any nation or faction, and in order to enable him to exercise his proper influence both on foreign relations and internal politics. The Bishop will contribute a second article on the same subject in the February number. In the meantime the question is engaging close attention in high quarters of the State; but more than this cannot at present be stated. There is a much greater disposition between the Vatican and the Quirinal to come to a friendly understanding as to the position and rights of the Pope than is generally believed.

ACCORDING to a learned New Yorker the calendar is 24 hours ahead of time, and if the calendar makers did their duty the year 1888 would begin on Monday instead of Sunday. Says an exchange.

After allowing for the arrangements made for leap year, the calendar gains a little on the true year every twelve months, and this gain since the date was fixed by act of parliament in 1752 amounts to about a day. This will be corrected by the operation of the Gregorian calendar, when the 29th day of February shall be dropped in the year 1900, which otherwise would be counted a leap year. There is a further discrepancy after this correction—which is in accordance with the law that no century year, *e.g.*, 1900, of which the first two figures cannot be exactly divided by four is a leap year—of one day in every 3,323 years.

The destruction by fire of the old chapel of Laval University and the Seminary of Quebec, built in 1751 or 1752, causes a great loss to the art world. Scarcely any amount of money will reimburse the university for the loss of the paintings, which were the admiration of all visitors to historic Quebec. "The Two Angels," by Lebrun, was removed a few weeks ago into Laval University. Its value is estimated at $15,000. Ulin's original painting, "The Terror of St. Jerome in Recalling his Vision of the Last Judgment," was also fortunately removed some time since to the university, and replaced by a copy by Plamondon. Nobody professes ability to value two of Champagne's pictures which perished. One was "The Ascension," the other "The Pentecost." The others burned were "The Adoration of the Magi," by Bourien; "St. Jerome Writing," by Champagne; "Baptism of Our Savior," by Claude Guy Halle; "St. Peter Delivered from Prison by an Angel," by Charles De La Fosse; "The Flight into Egypt," by Vauloo; "Ecstasy of Vision of St. Antoine de Padua," by Joseph d'Avignon; "The Saviour and the Samaritan Woman at Jacob's Well," by Lagrend; "The Blessed Virgin Waited on by Angels," by Ledieu; "The Saviour on the Cross," by Monet; "Solitaires de La Thebaide," by Guillot; and "The Burial of the Saviour," by Hutin. Not a single picture was saved from the burning building. Most of them were purchased for the university in France at the end of last century, and their value is estimated at at least half a million dollars. Some of the pictures had a world-wide reputation, and their loss is considered a national one.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Gloom Cast Over the Holidays by Representative Moffatt's Death.

Reform in the Preparation of the Congressional Record—The Resurrectionist a Local Institution—An Interesting Conversation.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—A gloom has been cast over the Christmas holidays by the death of Representative Moffatt, of Michigan. His taking off was very sudden. Blood poisoning superinduced by a troublesome carbuncle set in just as he had reason to believe that he was making a successful recovery, and he died in a hospital without a relative near him while his plans for a Christmas reunion with his family were maturing. This sad event afforded an admirable opportunity to the eloquent chaplain of the House of Representatives to remind the survivors of the immediate need of a religious as well as political reform; and also to make a timely appeal to the throne of grace on behalf of the members. The prayers of the chaplain, I might say in passing, have of late been the only interesting discourses delivered in the House, and the temerity with which the reverend gentleman has approached the bar from which there is no appeal in behalf of his regenerate flock while it has increased the admiration of the representatives for their chaplain, owing to the absence of results has created a good deal of incredulity in regard to the efficacy of prayer. Day after day and year after year fervent supplications have been made for the regeneration of the godless politicians who haunt the capitol, yet to-day they are as graceless as ever. In a word we have in the House of Representatives and their chaplain

A NOTABLE INSTANCE

of the physically blind leading the spiritually blind, and there seems to be as little hope of curing the infirmity of the one as the other. Representative Moffatt belonged to the republican minority of the House. To-day he is with the great democratic majority, where there are no party questions to embroil. But his translation to this tranquil realm has somewhat complicated sublimary matters. It has rendered unavoidable a preliminary canvass for the course of revenue reforms. Mr. Moffatt at his last election was given a majority of 2,243 and a democratic victory on the new issue would be a feather in the cap of the administration. The election of a republican successor to Mr. Moffatt would be on the other hand a serious reflection upon the free trade plank of the democratic platform.

A very necessary reform in the preparation of the *Congressional Record* is being discussed. This publication has grown to be the receptacle of all the prosy documents to the reading of which Congress has not the patience to listen. It is also a species of oratorical limbo for "unspoken speeches" prepared for the sole purpose of electrifying susceptible constituencies at long range. The *Congressional Record* should be what it was originally intended to be, a record of the debates of Congress, and nothing else. It is an error to suppose that the abolition of the *Record* would abbreviate the proceedings of Congress by removing one of the exciting causes of the very fashionable malady, *cacoethes loquendi*. If the remarks of the members were not published in the *Record* they would be given greater prominence than at presence in the press, and if the newspapers neglected them it is not unlikely that private enterprise would fill the gap created by questionable statesmanship. It is not likely that the *Record* will be abolished, but it is highly probably that much of that which now goes into that ever burdened book will be relegated to the journals of the House or the waste paper basket.

At the close of every session the attention of the public is called to the fact that hundreds of bills die with the session, because there is no time to consider them. Among the innocents so slaughtered are often a few very necessary measures, but in the heterogeneous mass of

IMPRACTICABLE BILLS

before Congress they are lost to view and strangled with the rest. Is there any reason to wonder that this should be the rule when some members conceive it to be their duty to introduce bills by the hundred. Although Congress has not yet got down to the real work of the session, a few Congressmen have achieved a large share of distinction as the introducers of bills. Representative Stone of Kentucky stands at the top of the list with 73 bill. Mr. Hogg is second with 63; Gen. Wheeler, the distinguished Confederate cavalry officer, has introduced 67, and Mr. Peters of Kansas makes a good fourth with 47. When the gavel falls upon the close of the first session of the fiftieth congress, these gentlemen will mourn the collapse of some of their pet projects. They will, however, have only themselves to blame. It is the old story of the boy and the filberts.

The anecdote of a verdant Capitol messenger who was led to believe by his practical joking comrades that he was entitled to street car mileage in the same way that Congressmen are entitled to ordinary mileage, and who was at the same time induced to apply for his street car mileage in a lump, has now passed into the chestnut age and is now garnished with the hoary incrustations of time. The Capitol, however, is not the only place where new men are tried by the ordeal of the seductive gag. In conversation with a printer employed in the government printing office, I learned that new employees there are invariably subjected to some sort of practical joke by way of initiation. At present immediately a recent appointee enters the office and proceeds energetically to demonstrate that new brooms sweep clean, he is approached by one of the old employees and informed that the boycotte committee is "on to" him, and that he'll have to quit working so hard if he doesn't want to be reported. One hint of this kind is generally sufficient to transform a quick worker into a slow coach.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE

of this occurred last week. An industrious young fellow, full of energy, was appointed to a laborer's position. The first day he was put to work in the job room scrubbing paint, and the way in which the dust disappeared before a vigorous application of soapsuds and elbow grease was almost magical. Suddenly a printer walked up to him and made the stunning announcement that his remarkable display of energy and industry had provoked the indignation of the boycott committee. For a moment there was evidently a struggle in the man's mind, but the result showed that his fear of the boycott committee was greater than his apprehension of the superintendent's censure. No one could have worked more slowly than the new laborer for the rest of the day, and the marked change of front was a source of infinite amusement to the typo who had put up the job.

Last week I stated that under the fostering influence of the despotic district government the resurrectionist had become quite a local institution. I was not aware, however, until Christmas morning that grave robbing had been raised to the dignity of a fine art here. I left newspaper row shortly after midnight and walked home noting here and there the lighted parlors where nimble fingers were still decorating Christmas trees and large-hearted adults were sacrificing at the shrine of that pious fraud Santa Claus. My path lay along the highway to several cemeteries, but as I trudged onward my thoughts did not revert to those silent cities of the dead. With all the world around me I was in a happy mood, and I meditated joyously on the coming festivities of the day. As I neared my home I saw just before me a colored man who stopped suddenly and peered fearfully into the gloom. The light of a street lamp revealed the fact that his face was distorted by terror. His eyes were starting from their sockets. His lips were parted and livid. His breathing was suspended. His limbs shook convulsively. His hair stiffened up, if it did not actually stand on end. I never saw such an animated picture of fear before. When I looked in the direction in which he pointed as I came up, I, too, was paralyzed, not by fear, of course, but just paralyzed! Passing along the middle of the road was a phantom horse and wagon, and on either side of the horse was the apparition of a man. There was nothing unearthly in the sight itself, but the hour was one of those in which graveyards yawn, and the conveyance and its horrid crew passed along the hard asphaltum pavement without making the slightest noise. The ghostly beings in charge of the ghostly turnout seemed to enjoy our consternation, and grinned horribly as they went by. Soon the ghostly tableau melted in the darkness, and the colored man breathed freely again.

"Dem's de night doctors," he explained as soon as he was able to speak.

A new light broke in upon me. There was some foundation for the popular superstition concerning night doctors.

"How is it they make no noise," I inquired.

"Oh, de men's got rubber boots on, de horse's feet is bandaged, and de wagon wheels is muffled."

"Do you know where they are going?"

"Yes; dey's going at de medical college. Dey's been to de potter's field and done robbed de graves. An' dey'll take live folks when dey can't get dead ones."

I know that the last statement was but the reflection of an almost universal superstition here, but the strange sight I had just witnessed convinced me that grave robbing was a regular profession. Several hours' sound sleep only strengthened my determination to probe the matter to the bottom. Yesterday I discovered that these men are frequently seen especially between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and one o'clock a. m. This hour is the best in which to run the gauntlet, because the police are required to report at headquarters at midnight, and it is nearly one o'clock before they get out in the boundary again.

"What occurs if they meet the police with that silent outfit," I enquired of one man.

"It's an easy matter to square the police," replied my informant, "I've seen them once, and if ever I see them again they'll have to 'square' me, or I'll raise an alarm and have them run in."

I believe this man will be as good as his word, and I should not be surprised at any time to hear of the arraignment in the police court of these so-called night doctors. POTOMAC.

THE ESQUIMALT FORTIFICATIONS.

Canada to Construct Them and the Imperial Government to Provide Armament and Ammunition—Donald Chisholm, M. P., Arrives at Ottawa—A Government Printing Office—Buffalo Skins Scarce.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—The definite proposals of the Imperial authorities respecting the Esquimalt fortifications are expected shortly. It is understood that Canada will construct the fortifications, the British government to provide the armament and ammunition.

The Government are fitting up a temporary printing office here, at which the franchise lists will be printed this year.

Donald Chisholm, M. P., has arrived for the session.

The mounted police will be supplied with cow skin coats, owing to the scarcity of buffalo skins.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Under the Consideration of the Government—A Proposition to Settle the Fisheries Question by Arbitration—Canadian Pacific Employees Get Jalled.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The representations of the Victoria board of trade, re the steamship subsidy, have been received here. The desire of the Government is to give British Columbia the best postal service possible. The question as to whether the line can be discontinued under the terms of union with British Columbia is now under consideration by the Government.

An official stated that a proposition was received here to submit the disputed points in the fishery question to arbitration.

One engineer, driver, conductor and telegraph operator, held responsible for the Canadian Pacific accident, were arrested and jailed at Port Arthur. The trestle has been repaired, and trains are now running on time.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Body of a Man Discovered at Nanaimo—Believed to Be That of a Sailor.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 10.—A body was found in the bay here to-day by Mr. Forman in front of the gas works. The body was evidently that of a medium sized man. The face was completely eaten away. There is no chance of identifying it. A watch, found in the pocket, stopped at a quarter to nine. There were also a pipe, matches, knife and a bottle of liquor. The body is thought to be that of a seaman of the ship America, who was missing in December. An inquest will be held to-morrow, when the body may be recognized, as the ship America is now at Departure Bay.

CHILLIWHACK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHILLIWHACK, Jan. 9.—The municipal nominations here to-day resulted as follows: The contest for reeveship was between A. S. Vedder and S. Cawley. For number four ward D. S. Welder and Albert Gillanders are the candidates; numbers one, two and three wards elected by acclamation G. W. Chadsey, A. C. Wells and James Armstrong respectively.

A SONG OF CHEER.

The winds are up, with wakening day
And tumult in the tree.
Across the cool and open sky
White clouds are streaming free.
The new light breaks o'er flood and field,
Clear, like an echoing horn;
While in loud flight the crows are blown
Athwart the sapphire morn.

What tho' the maple's scarlet flame
Declares the summer done;
Tho' finch and starling voyage south
To win a softer sun:
What tho' the withered leaf whirls by
To strew the purpling stream,—
Stretched are the world's glad veins with strength;
Despair is grown a dream!

The acres of the golden-rod
Are glorious on the hills;
Tho' storm and loss approach, the year's
High heart-uplands and thrills.
Dearest, the cheer, the brave delight,
Are given to shame regret,
That whenthe long frost falls, our hearts
Be glad, and not forget!

—Charles G. D. Roberts in the January Century.

Walter Gravely left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday.

CABLE NEWS.

Riotous Crofters of Lewis Island—Renewal of the Anti-Tithe Riots in Wales—Reported Uprising.

Change in Imperial Arrangement due to the Discovery of a Plot Against the Czar.

France's Desire for Peace at Home and Abroad—Throne of Bulgaria—Discovered by the Police.

Riotous Crofters.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The conflict which took place yesterday between the crofters of Lewis Island and the police and troops was, it transpires, much more serious than at first reported. Hitherto the trouble with the crofters has been confined to a great extent with the Skye and inhabitants of Lewis Island contenting themselves with mutterings of discontent and expressions of sympathy with their brethren to the southeast. But quite frequently the police of Lewis Island have observed symptoms of concerted resistance to the laws protecting occupants of what the crofters regard as common land. Included in the large number of persons wounded in the evening fight were the proprietor and the fiscal officer who was in command of troops. Eleven of the leaders of the crofters were arrested. The police have been largely reinforced to-day, and military and naval forces in and about the island have been strengthened. Intense excitement prevails, and further conflicts are feared. Almost simultaneously with the reports of the crofters' riots comes the information that a renewal of the anti-tithe riots in Wales is imminent.

He Couldn't Stand It.

The Rev. John Lowther, rector at Bolton, near Wigton, Scotland, to-day shot and killed himself. He had been summoned to the court to answer a charge of indecent assault on his servant. The deceased was a cousin of Lord Lonsdale and a relative of Jas. Lowther, ex-Irish Secretary.

Discovered by the Police.

Private dispatches from Warsaw state that the conspiracy against the life of the Czar, centered in St. Petersburg and wide in its ramifications, has been discovered and frustrated by the police at the Capital.

For the Welfare of All.

In answer to a congratulatory address from the court chaplains, in which the latter express sympathy with Prince William in connection with the recent attacks made upon him on account of his presence at the mission meeting at Count Vonwalderez's house the prince replied "that while the misinterpretation of his acts had given him pain, it would not prevent him from always doing whatever he could for the welfare of all sufferers. By by doing this he considers that he he was following the example of the Emperor and the Crown Prince."

Hope Now Justified.

Emperor William remained in bed yesterday. He had a good night's rest and is free of pain to-day. The Emperor, in replying to an address from the salt workers of Hall, containing news of congratulations, said that the news regarding the Crown Prince was excellent and that the worst fears had passed away. The hope was now justified that the Prince would be able to return to Berlin in the spring.

Throne of Bulgaria.

The *National Zeitung* says: It is expected that the powers will soon take steps for the removal of Prince Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria.

Change in Imperial Arrangements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—It is officially announced that the New Year's court ball will not be held, and the Emperor and Empress will arrive here on Thursday and hold their customary New Year's reception on Friday, after which they will return immediately to Gatschina. This change in the Imperial arrangements is due to the discovery of a plot against the Czar, which was to be carried out by the conspirators during the presence of the Emperor at the capital and presumably at the court ball. A large number of arrests have been made in connection with the plot, including several military officers of high rank.

Indications of Peace.

Well informed persons consider that although the political situation in decidedly improved the improvement is only conditional, and that European cabinets confine themselves to platonic statements and fail to take a corresponding action. The situation will shortly become as critical as it was two weeks ago. The *Gazette* announces that the first series of the time of expired guardsmen have already been dismissed, and that infantry dismissals will follow shortly, instead of March 1st, the usual period, and welcome the measure as an augury of peace, arguing that these forces would not be dismissed were it likely their services would shortly be required.

Officers Arrested.

The arrests in connection with the plot includes officers who have just arrived here from the provinces.

Re-Assembled To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The chamber of deputies and the senate re-assembled to-day. M. Floquet was re-elected president of the chamber. In the senate, M. Carnot, father of the president, occupied the chair at the opening of the session as senior senator. Upon taking the chair he addressed his colleagues, saying, in the course of his speech, that congress had manifested, by its recent choice of president of the republic, a desire for peace at home and abroad and respect for the law. The ease with which the change in the presidency had been effected and the entire absence of disorder characterizing the change, he said, should inspire confidence in the future of the nation.

Judgement Delivered.

The Tribunal of Commerce has delivered judgment, ordering the French Cable Co. to conform to their conditions of its agreement with the Anglo-American Co., and to pay all costs and a certain amount of damages per day for each day's delay in carrying out agreement.

Shot by an Engineer.

M. Raynaud, director of Telegraph School in the Boulevard St. German, died to-day form the effect of wounds received a few days ago at the hands of M. Nilmond, an engineer, who shot him with a revolver.

Reported Uprising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10—According to reports received here by the French embassy from Juddah, the port of Mecca, on the Red Sea, there has recently been, near Juddah, an uprising against the Christians. It is said the French consul there has been killed.

Sensation in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The friction between the Vatican and the Quirinal is very great. It has been considerably heightened by the peremptory disposition of the Duke of Torlonia from his position as mayor of Rome. Many explanations have been given of this most severe punishment for his simply paying his respect to the Pope's cardinal secretary. It now appears that the bad feeling all came from the wife of Crispi for social slights inflicted upon her. Crispi has had three wives, one died, and one was divorced after some scandal. His present wife is from Syracuse, where her reputation was such that when she came to Rome, even as wife of a prominent Italian leader, she found the doors of the Roman aristocracy absolutely closed to her. But in spite of her stormy past she was finally received by Queen Margaret. After this Mme. Crispi expected no more opposition; but this reception was given for political reasons, and did not open to her a single door of the exclusive Roman houses, though some political houses received her. A few weeks ago Mme. Crispi was in the house of a foreign embassador and saw the Duchess of Torlonia, and Mme. Crispi asked to be presented. The Duchess haughtily refused, and when Mme. Crispi's request was insisted upon the Duchess left the house. Mme. Crispi, in revenge for this affront, made and most publicly demanded Torlonia's removal, which no one believes would have been thought of if it had not been for Mme. Crispi's desire for revenge.

Convict on of Wilfred Blunt.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Liberal member for Bradford, addressed a large meeting at Partumna Saturday morning, and another, a still larger gathering, at Ballinslee in the evening, taking for his subject in both cases the conviction of Wilfred Blunt. The manner of his conviction, Lefevre declared, was simply outrageous. The charge made against him in the county court was entirely different from the one at the time of his arrest and preliminary hearing, showing conclusively that his prosecutors did not regard the case against Mr. Blunt as warranted conviction, but being determined to imprison him, had falsified the records and imposed them upon the court. Why, Mr. Lefevre asked, should Mr. Blunt have been selected for conviction, while others against whom similar charges were, or could have been brought, were allowed to go free? Wrongs to which the tenantry of Ireland have been subjected to for the last two years, he declared, was directly traceable to Lord Clanricarde, and he was surprised in view of recent disclosures affecting Lord Clanricarde and others connected with the not very remote administration of the government in Ireland, that the government should have persisted in the prosecution of Mr. Blunt. No attempt was made to prevent Lefevre from speaking, and the crowds he addressed were remarkably orderly.

The Ministerial Dinners.

The ministerial dinner, which will take place on the eve of the re-assembling of parliament, will be of unusual importance and brilliancy and will be followed by a magnificent reception at the foreign office, over which the Marchioness of Salisbury will preside. The reception will begin at ten o'clock in the evening of February 8th and be prolonged until far into the morning of February 9th, the day on which parliament meets.

Salisbury Watched.

Lord Salisbury has gone to Osborne to visit the Queen. Previous to his departure yesterday evening Count Von Halsefeldt, German ambassador, called upon him and the two were closeted for some time.

Military Display Necessary.

The Maharajah of Mysora desiring to share in the defence of India, as he says, has placed his entire military resources at the disposal of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin. Large bodies of Thibetans are entering Sikkim, and to prevent further movements of this kind it is expected that the Indian government will be compelled to make an immediate display of military force on the frontier.

An Economist Dead.

Bonemy Price, the English economist, is dead.

Condition of Emperor William.

The startling dispatch sent out from Paris Saturday night, stating that Emperor William was in a critical condition, is said to have originated from private sources in Berlin, but the statements are as yet unconfirmed and probably groundless. The Emperor has a slight cold from which he probably suffers nothing more serious than inconvenience and deprivation of his out-door exercise.

Sails for America.

Doyle, the "invincible," was released from prison last spring on ticket-of-leave. He sailed from Liverpool for America Saturday. He is the only one of the convicted invincibles successful in obtaining his liberty.

To be Hanged.

Dr. Cross, a prominent Cork physician, who was convicted of having murdered his wife in order that he might marry his children's governess, will be hanged on Tuesday.

Robbed and Drowned.

The physicians who examined the body of Archibald McNeill, a reporter for the *Sportsman*, who was found dead on the Boulogne sands, agree he was beaten with brass knuckles to insensibility and robbed and drowned. The relatives of Mr. McNeill complain bitterly of the apathy of the French police in the matter of searching for his murderers. The body will arrive in London to-day.

Exclusive Right in War.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The *Reforma* says it is officially announced that Italy will concede to Spain for a period of fifteen years the territory lying along the bay of Assah, Abyssinia, suitable for coaling stations. It is, however, understood by Spain that Italy reserves the right to use this territory in time of war, to the exclusion of others.

Signs of Peace.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Neue Freie Presse* says: Russian reserves in the district of Odessa have been dismissed.

SMALL-POX.

The Ottawa Authorities Will Take Measures to Quarantine—Nine New Cases Reported in San Francisco Yesterday.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Nine new cases of small-pox are reported to-day. A dispatch from Ottawa this evening says that the Department of Agriculture will take measures for quarantine against small-pox reported to be prevalent on the Pacific Coast.

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma, and bronchitis in a remarkable manner. tu-th-sat-dw.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

AMERICAN NEWS.

Joseph Chamberlain Accused of Disturbing the Senate—Tupper at Washington.

The Walls of an Aquednct Broken by the Water's Great Pressure—Many Drowned.

Dr. McGlynn's Severe Criticism of the Pope—Fatal Railroad Accident Near Boston.

Chamberlain Scored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While speaking in the senate at Washington on Wednesday, in reply to Sherman's tariff speech, Senator Vorhees was interrupted by a loud conversation and laughter on the Republican side. To-day Vorhees stated that the United Press reported it, which caused him no little regret, but later it was learned that this breach of dignity of the senate was caused by Joseph Chamberlain, of England. Vorhees said: "Had I known Chamberlain was the disturber I would not have submitted to bad manners brought over the sea by one who failed to appreciate the privileges of the senate floor. However, I say it with renewed emphasis this morning."

The *Post* commenting upon Senator Vorhees' criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct on the floor of the senate on Wednesday last while the senator was delivering his tariff speech says: "In order that Senator Vorhees' accusation might not get ahead of any explanation or defense that Chamberlain might feel inclined to offer, a reporter waited on the honorable gentleman yesterday evening and invited him to reply, but he had no reply to make, and simply smiled rather contemptibly at Senator Vorhees' words as he read them, and said no, "I have nothing to say." The rapping of the gavel on the table in the senate on Wednesday showed that Senator Ingalls regarded Mr. Chamberlain as out of order, but the rapping of the gavel was nothing compared with the rapping which Senator Ingalls may be expected to give the distinguished foreigner with his keen-biting tongue in the senate on an early day. Senator Ingalls had met Mr. Chamberlain before Wednesday, and he has had opportunities of meeting him frequently at state dinners and other similar occasions, when the embassador tried in vain to convince the senator that his occasional oratorical shouts at "John Bull" were based on misconception or want of knowledge. This sort of argument, as might be expected, had not had the effect of convincing or converting the senator, and he will take an early opportunity on the floor of the senate of saying so and giving his version of "blood is thicker than water."

Tupper at Washington.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper arrived at Washington late last evening, and went at once to the Arlington Hotel. Lady Tupper has quite recovered from her recent serious illness that summoned Sir Charles to Winnipeg. Before the telegram, announcing Sir Charles' inability to reach Washington on Saturday was received, it was decided by the fishery *conferees*, already in town, to postpone the arranged meeting of the conference for Saturday until Monday at 2 o'clock. The meeting was then postponed. The conferences will meet semi-weekly. None of the commissioners will hazard a guess as to the time of final adjournment, but the indications point to a conclusion that the conferences will continue several weeks.

Great Loss of Life.

CHAPPAUQUA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—At an early hour yesterday morning, about the time the gang of Italians who work in the aquedunt at night were about to go home, the Pocantec river forced its way through the narrow stretch of land dividing it from the aqueduct and broke through the walls with a deafening roar, flooding the new water way the entire length to a depth of sixty feet. The loss of life is very great, although at this hour it is impossible to ascertain just how many men were at work when the break occurred. All the mules belonging to the contractors have also been drowned. The excitement about the place is intense and men, women and children are running madly about in search of missing friends or relatives. Some time ago the contractors, Howard, Brown & Company, found it necessary to change the course of the river near the dam of the Tarrytown water works, and a new bed was dug out for this purpose and the river sent through its new path. But the ground on which it was dug is soft and moist, and readily gave way to the water's great pressure. Two hundred men are now at work trying to stop up the break, but it is of such immense proportions that their work is unavailable. One of the contractors said that the walls of the aqueduct were irreparably damaged, and it would have to be rebuilt in many places.

Severe on the Pope.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Dr. McGlynn, in an address to the Anti-Poverty Society last night, made a bitter attack on the Pope. Among other things, he said: "Who shall so far forget his manhood as to offer to kiss his foot? He could be as good a Pope walking down Broadway with a stove-pipe hat instead of wearing a hat about five hundred years old and out of fashion. That figure that looks like an old woman was piled high with flattery until it was made to think it was holding the balance of power of the whole world. Flattery has been piled on an inch thick all over that poor old seventy-six-year-old bag of bones. The poor, absent-minded old man, who is made to think he is the greatest of pontiffs. Why is it Italy has been so bitter against the Pope? Because he is in politics. He is a mere politician in the lowest sense of the word, and all because of the accursed clinging of the Pope to his accursed temporal throne."

Fatal Railway Accident.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 10.—As the Portland express, which left Boston at one o'clock this afternoon, was nearing the Bradford end of the Haverhill bridge over the Merrimac river, when the spreading of the rails caused two cars to leave the track, crashing into and demolishing a water tank house at the end of the bridge. In this house a number of section hands were eating dinner. J. O'Brien, a retired merchant of Bradford were talking with the section hands and was killed, together with Mr. Taylor, one of the laborers. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundations out, leting the tank down on the car, crushing through the top of the car, and doing fearful work within. The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. The people in the smoker had a frightful experience. One of the wheels on the front truck broke and the car bumped against the end of the bridge, causing it to careen, and the car ran upon the bridge for some distance upon the sleepers. Then careened the other way and leaned against the ironwork of the side of the bridge. The passengers, of whom there were about thirty, found themselves at the top of the car. The passengers managed to crawl out, none being very seriously injured. Nine persons were killed and twelve wounded, some of whom are at the hospital and others at the Eagle hotel.

MAINLAND CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—The Maple Ridge nominations took place yesterday. For reeve W. J. Harris, H. Ferguson, and W. Isaac were nominated; for councillors, D. C. Webb, J. W. Sinclair, A. Dockstesder, R. Blackstock, J.J. Wilson, T. Haney, Noble Oliver, T. Hicks and John Fitzpatrick.

The nominations at Ladner's took place yesterday for reeve and councillors. The nominations for the Delta municipality were as follows: For reeve, J. Kirkland and J. McKee; for councillors, ward 1, T. E. Ladner and L. Guichon; ward 3, W. Pybus and W. Gowdy. In wards 2, 3 and 5, W. Arthur, W. D. Benson and R. Kittson were returned by acclamation.

THE BOWMAN INCENDIARISM.

An Inquest being Held to Endeavor to Bring the Guilty Parties to Justice—New Westminster Weather.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—An inquest was opened at York's, Upper Sumas, to-day before G. Pittendrigh, J. P., to endeavor