

SALISBURY AT BIRMINGHAM.

He Discusses Gladstone's Recent De-liverances Which Point to Irish Separation.

British Domination to be Maintained all Over the World—The House of Lords.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 24.—Lord Salisbury, addressing the National Union of Conservative associations, this evening, said that their opponents apparently thought that the only way to carry Irish Home Rule was to sandwich it in between other subjects, as chemists disguise offensive medicines with "gelatinous capsules" (laughter). The Liberals failed to deal, in their programme set for that Newcastle gathering, with a number of the more important questions affecting the welfare of the people, and such issues as they did assume to mark out for party agitation were all to be measured for Home Rule. The Liberals have pledged themselves to an amended representation in parliament, but it is doubtful whether they will adhere to the principles it would deprive Ireland of thirteen seats. They were not content to advocate district courts, but even went as low as parish councils with a view of making the villages. The next election would be fought on the issue of separation, or as the Gladstonians called it, home rule, which however really meant a division of the three kingdoms and a weakening of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Salisbury said that there would be an enormous gain, nationally, if the public credit should be used to aid in increasing the number of small proprietors, as nothing tended to make a more Conservative as a fixed interest in the community. Lord Salisbury alluded to the threats of the Gladstonians that the House of Lords would be abolished. The Lords would not resist the public opinion of their countrymen, whenever that opinion should be clearly expressed; but to abolish the House of Lords without its own consent would be revolution, and he did not think that the people of Great Britain would be prepared to agree to a revolutionary method of changing their form of government. As to the proposed abandonment of Egypt, advocated by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury said the commercial interests of Britain owed their supremacy largely to the maintenance of British domination in various parts of the world. If the British possessions abroad were to be abandoned, the British commercial interests would be injured, how were the multitudes now supported by these interests to be kept from starvation? This was a question which the Gladstonians would do well to answer. Lord Salisbury remarked that the severely on Mr. Gladstone's remark that the Irish Protestants are capable of self-defence should they be dealt with wrongly by an Irish Parliament. Lord Salisbury said that an utterance like this was an insult to the Irish people, and that it was, in fact, physically able to overcome the tyranny which Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Walsh were preparing to have established; but that the worst of all was that it was intended by the Gladstonians to recall the memories of the cruellest domination in secular affairs, a parasite eating the national vitality.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Damages Against Bradstreet's John D. Grant, furniture dealer, who, a short time ago, asked his creditors for an extension, has filed a suit against Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, claiming \$35,000 damages. The petitioner alleged that the defendants, Co., last July, published a report containing a malicious and slanderous statement, which was made with a view to the purpose of injuring him, and prevented his creditors from granting the respite asked for.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field died yesterday, aged 72.

The Brooklyn Water Famine. BROOKLYN, Nov. 24.—The break in the water main was repaired last night, and the water famine is now at an end.

U. S. Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Gen. Grant, Assistant Secretary of War, when informed of the report that the President had decided to appoint him Secretary of War, to succeed Secretary Proctor, replied that he had not been officially informed of the matter, and that he was not prepared to accept the position.

"Palman Qui Merit Perit." WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Joseph Hodgson, keeper of the Cape Arago life-saving station, Oregon, has been presented with a gold watch and chain by the Oregon Coal and Navigation Co., in token of their appreciation of his valuable services in rescuing the survivors of the steamer Arago, which was wrecked on the coast of Oregon, on October 3rd last. This vessel was saved by means of a life line having been passed over from another vessel, the first time such a feat was ever successfully accomplished. To Keeper Hodgson's skill the men owe their lives.

Drowned of Sandy Hook. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Two men battled for life and lost yesterday in the lower bay of the point of Sandy Hook. They were Thomas McKenzie and Frances Labor. They were down at Atlantic heights, and in order to return to Brooklyn a small life boat was sent out. The sea was rough, but the young men did not pay any attention to that. The little craft went prancing over the waves until it looked as if she would reach her destination in half an hour. Suddenly those on shore, who had been watching the boat, gave a cry of horror. The white sail had disappeared and the boat was turned bottom upward. The two young men were seen battling with the waves for a few minutes and then disappeared. Several boats were sent out to the scene, but no trace of either of the unfortunate young fellows could be found.

Fewer's Fall. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Latest News confirms the despatch from Brazil about the resignation of President Fonseca, and states that Vice-President Píxoto had succeeded him. Minister Mendonça says that the receipt of the news gave him great pleasure, as there had been no bloodshed, and that the country would now prevail. The change will

establish harmony among the people. Fonseca was not a man who would cause bloodshed, and he would willingly sacrifice the honor and glory of his high position rather than cause a civil war. As the uprising was a national movement, the people not being in accord with the policy of Fonseca, he had bowed to the inevitable and had retired. He also thought it was the desire of the people of Brazil to support the deposed Congress, and that President Píxoto would be in thorough accord with it.

Starvation in Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—A Picayune Durango, Mexico, special says: The total failure of the corn and bean crop of this State, owing to drought, is causing intense suffering among the poor. The price of corn has risen to an enormous figure. The fruit of the estate has no other work nor food. Whole families, covered with a few rags and half dead with hunger, drag themselves into the mountains, hoping to prolong their lives by feeding upon the fruit of the estate. Only the severe measures of the soldiers keep the people in subjection.

Her Heart Was Another's. DERNOT, Nov. 25.—A fashionable church on Woodward avenue is already prepared for a wedding, to-morrow, which will never take place. It was declared romantic that Clarence Gould, son of the richest wholesale grocer in the city, should espouse Miss Edna Percy, of Napanee, Ontario, who had only beauty, charming manners, a delightful voice, and a few acres of land to recommend her. Mr. Gould, senior, had furnished a fine house for the couple. The bride-elect had purchased a \$1,000 trousseau, for the payment of which young Gould had, it is said, given security. Miss Percy's parents died a year ago, leaving her a one-third interest in the Gould estate. She had come to Detroit to study in the School of Music. In Napanee there lived a druggist's clerk named Edward Fullerton, whom Miss Percy had promised to marry. The fair young lady came to Detroit and saw and conversed. She lived in fine style, and accepted Clarence P. Gould's proposal of marriage, as she is said to have explained in Napanee, "for his money." The cards were issued, and nearly all of the preparations made as for the wedding. Meantime the prospective bride took part of her trousseau, a week ago, and went to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Cowan, of Napanee. She and her relatives were expected to arrive in Detroit last evening, but not arriving, Mr. Gould telegraphed to Napanee, when Dr. Cowan replied, "Edna gone away. Don't know where." Gould, who took the blow much to heart, subsequently learned that Edna had run away to Toronto to marry Edward Fullerton.

To Settle Virginia's Debt. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Virginia bondholders' committee submitted their report, yesterday, to their advisory board, Grover Cleveland, chairman, which immediately took the matter under consideration and, to-day, rendered an opinion approving and recommending the plan of settlement of the Virginia debt, as embodied in the report of the committee.

French Respect For Lord Lytton. PARIS, Nov. 25.—It has been decided by the French minister that the remains of the late Earl Lytton are entitled to the same ceremonies and the official marks of respect as those of a field marshal. Mr. Rivet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has agreed with Hon. Edward Egerton, the first secretary of the British legation, in regard to the funeral. It is now definitely decided that the remains will be interred at Knock.

Spread of the Chinese Rebellion. SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—The special correspondent in China of the United Press is able, on the best authority, to state that the rebellion is spreading rapidly in the northern provinces, so much that there is considerable alarm felt at Peking.

Divorce in High Life. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The divorce case of the Duchess of Russell, against her husband, Earl Russell, will probably be taken up on Tuesday; but sensation lovers are disappointed to learn that it will be heard "in camera," and that both sides have agreed that the testimony be as brief as possible. The ground alleged in the prosecution will be confined to the charge of cruelty, and just enough evidence to make out a case will be admitted. This will enable the court to grant a separation, which is all that the countess insists upon.

Lord Salisbury's Speech Criticized. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lord Salisbury's speech at Birmingham was a rather disappointing one to his followers, many of whom would have been glad to have had the Premier show a leaning toward protection, as a remedy for the evils which he admitted had been brought upon England by the hostile protectionists of the Continent.

Police Court. Roy Gilman was yesterday brought before Police Magistrate Bevis in the police court on two different charges—viz., that of breaking jail and that of stealing goods. The decision in each case was not given, and the case was remanded. H. B. Jacobson was also brought before his honor for assaulting Nellie Nettles, but was dismissed as the information was not sufficient to prove him guilty.

Capt. Pier is said to have been the purchaser of the yacht Casco, whose sale to a Victoria party was chronicled in this paper about a week ago.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lord Dufferin Likely to Receive Further Diplomatic Preference From Lord Salisbury.

Continued Massacres in China—Inefficiency of the Coast Guard on the British Coast.

Presidential Manifesto in Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro, this evening, states that President Píxoto has issued a manifesto, which has been received with general satisfaction by the people, in which the new President says that he has decided to abandon anything which may appear too arbitrary or dictatorial in the authority assumed by Marshal de Fonseca, and declares that the regular order of affairs has been re-established.

Flight With French Strikers. PARIS, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Lons, in the Pas de Calais, says that there has been further rioting among the miners who are on strike in that district. A body of strikers to-day tried to prevent a number of imported workmen, who were loading coal for the Paris gas works, from carrying on their work. A fierce fight followed. The police interfered, and five strikers were arrested. To-night the district is said to be quiet.

Brazil's New Order of Things Welcomed. RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 25.—Members of congress and others arriving, to-day, announce entire satisfaction with the restoration of the old government, in the person of Acting President Píxoto. Several of these who had been most violent in their opposition to Da Fonseca, visited Senor Píxoto, to-day, and assured him of their cordial co-operation. The date, Dec. 16th, was set for the re-assembling of Congress after consultation with the army and navy leaders in Rio Janeiro, and is as early as will give time for those members who have to return from their homes in the more distant parts of Brazil. There seems to be a special animosity against Da Fonseca, and even the more active of his opponents speak with approval of his course in having resigned so quietly. It is recognized that much of the antagonism which provoked Da Fonseca to an arbitrary course was inspired by a source favorable to the restoration of the monarchy, and that Da Fonseca had grounds for believing that a monarchical conspiracy existed. If such was the case, there is no reason to suppose that the monarchical restorationists appear to be entirely silenced by the course of events, showing that there is no sentiment whatever among the people, the army or navy in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

Lord Dufferin to Succeed Lord Lytton. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The death of Lord Lytton has left Lord Salisbury the most important appointment in the diplomatic service of Great Britain, and one that requires careful consideration. The name of Lord Dufferin is prominently mentioned in connection, to-day, rendered an opinion approving and recommending the plan of settlement of the Virginia debt, as embodied in the report of the committee.

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troubles of the rural population could not be attributed to any persons or party, but to the general state of the country, and to the economic sources originating out of England. The effect was a constant drain of laborers from the country to the towns. Referring to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's recent tactics, that Parliament should be left to stew in their own juice, Lord Salisbury sarcastically declared that, in his opinion, the painters missed some of the best historical subjects. Nothing, however, could be more beautiful or touching than a painting of Mr. Gladstone, leading his embarrassed constituents, yet hesitating, apocryphes to their baptismal bath in Parnell's juice. The Premier's humorous treatment of this topic was hugely enjoyed by his hearers.

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LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Other Topics Dwelt Upon at Birmingham—The Untitled Land Question—Protection Needed.

Blackthorns and Priests in Ireland—The Archbishops Defying the Pope—Territorial Consolidation.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—Lord Salisbury, in his speech in Masonic hall on the political topics of the day, said he was in favor of rating the ground of landlords, provided the reform be executed with fairness, and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. Morley's complaint about the land not being tilled, said the premier, is due to the withdrawal of the protection under which the land formerly grew wheat. That, said he, is the price you pay for the advantages of free trade. Nowhere in the world will you find corn grown without protection. In the fifty-second degree of latitude it is absurd to imagine that it is possible to correct this defect without abandoning the great policy to which we are all attached. If we have read aright the political history of the past two years, the great cause will appear to be the rural districts take the opposite view, it is on some local matter. In the possible event of a Gladstonian victory they will fight at every step in the Commons.

Speaking of Gladstone's references to the House of Lords, Salisbury said it is contemptible to menace without power to execute the menace. When Gladstone is able to present home rule to the electors, and to carry a decisive majority in favor of it, he will not have much trouble with the Lords. He cannot menace the House of Lords without a revolution, and he can not have a revolution on limited liability. If we should fail in the House of Lords, we would still fight to persuade the electors of the mistake they had committed.

Great Britain's vast commercial and political supremacy depends upon the dominion she exercises in many lands and in the various parts of the globe. If you cut off these great possessions, England, unable to feed one-third of her people, will be unable to maintain anything but the most miserable and servile condition that inhabits her soil. You would tell the world that you are so weak that Ireland would be wringed from you by sheer agitation. Do you not think your other dependencies would take the lesson?

Returning to Ireland, Salisbury said that in that country two great influences predominated—blackthorn and priests. (Laughter.) The blackthorn is the influence of the Archbishops Croke and Walsh in the recent history of Ireland. Ecclesiastical domination, said he, is a parasite which eats the vitality of all. After remarking that he believed the Irish Archbishops were defying the Pope, he dilated upon the results of giving every institution in Ireland into their hands, and said:

It will be only by rebellion that the Irish Protestants will defy such a power. It will be a terrible resort, cause unnumbered scenes of cruelty and massacre, and a revival of the terrible religious wars from which Ireland has already suffered too much. We must bring a decisive modern history equalled in the world, and the long dreary role of seven centuries will recommence. We are moving with the stream. Gladstone is battling hopelessly against it. He is attacked by Germany, Italy, and the United States, as proving a tendency to consolidate territory, and said the Conservatives were certain that the coming election will decide in their favor.

THE LITERARY CLASSES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTRAGES—The Viceroy's Quietly Blind.

Russian Troops Make a Demonstration in China—Brutal Executions—Grave Condition of Unrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—"There has been no recent native outbreak against foreign residents," said a gentleman who resided in China for thirty years, "but bitter feelings are smoldering in Chinese breasts, and as soon as the present government vigilance is withdrawn the acts of violence may be repeated. All education and most of the intelligence in China is confined to the literary classes who live principally in Hunan. They are well versed in Chinese history and philosophy, but know nothing else. It is always the literary class which stir up the lower grades of Chinese to revolt. They have published scores of books about the foreigners, written in the highest style, but containing the most filthy accounts of the immoral crimes with which they charge foreign residents. All of the mandarins must first go through this literary training. In some districts the Viceroy is a friend of the administration and insists that his subordinates preserve order, but more frequently he is quietly blind to outrages until the Government is forced to make reparations, when some condemned criminals are taken from prison and beheaded with great show as the culprits."

Russia and France have both withdrawn from the European alliance formed to force the Chinese government to discontinue the opium trade, and to secure sitting reparations for the sufferers. Germany is said to be lukewarm in the matter, and England stands aloof through territorial complications. Russian troops have lately occupied Peking, the neutral ground between Russia, China and England, and which is an important position with respect to India. In view of the reported alliance between Russia and China, matters may become interesting both as regards Indian and Chinese territory."

Violating Interstate Commerce Law. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Peter H. Wickoff, general freight agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was arrested to-day on an indictment found by the United States grand jury of the Eastern district of Missouri, on Oct. 31st, charging him with the violation of the interstate commerce law. The Central Railroad, of New Jersey, is one of the most important lines in the United States, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western had established joint tariffs of rates and charges upon shipment of locomotive brakes over a continuous line operating from Philadelphia to St. Louis to Philadelphia of 35¢ cents per hundred pounds. The charge is that the American Brake Company was allowed a rebate, 31¢ cents per hundred pounds, only being charged. Mr. Wickoff was released on \$10,000 bail.

Corrugated rubber for stairs, etc. Rubber and corks door mats at Waller Bros.

A RACE OF WILD DOGS.

They Roam Arkansas and Resemble the Tame Species.

The Animals Said to Have Frequent a Certain Locality for Twenty-Five Years—Some of Their queer Characteristics.

The discovery has recently been made that a species of wild dogs exists in this country, writes a Euroka Springs (Ark.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact that they have been here for more than a quarter of a century has been known to some of the old citizens, who seem to have thought the matter of small importance, and consequently a valuable contribution to science and history is yet to be published. Mr. Jacob Everman, a citizen of this town, is the first man to investigate the matter and establish the fact that these dogs are unlike any breed of dogs known in this country. Everman is an old woodsman and hunter, and he keeps a pack of five fine hounds as ever "gave music to the hunter's horn." One morning recently he went into the woods alone, and his dogs not scenting a trail in the locality where foxes have always seemed so plentiful, he extended the hunt several miles further into the mountains than usual. When he reached the headwaters of Clifty, in what is known as Panther canyon, he heard the dogs baying at something in the distance, and, hurrying up to them, at the root of a large black oak tree he saw what he supposed to be a black wolf snarling and snapping at them furiously, but as he stepped into it, he wheeled and ran off at great speed. He discovered that it was not a wolf, but a dog of some kind. He hissed and urged the dogs to give it chase, and they started in pursuit, but he thought, rather reluctantly, and returned after following a short distance. Looking into the hollow of the tree, he saw four small pups, probably about two weeks old, which the mother had been defending so savagely.

Having no means of taking them with him, he returned the next day prepared to carry them home, but when he went to the tree again they were gone. After considerable hunting his dogs found them secreted in a tree, three hundred yards from the hollow tree. He brought them home, and they are growing finely under domestic care. These young dogs are black, the hair being finer and more resembling fur than that of the tame dog, and their feet are like the feet of a cat; their teeth are sharper than those of the domesticated dog.

Since the capture of these puppies some of the old mountaineers who lived here in ante-bellum days have been telling what they know concerning these wild dogs, and from the best authenticated accounts Everman can gather they now number six pups, and are probably more, and are frequently seen, but seldom more than three or four together. There is a tradition that there were wild dogs in this vicinity when the earliest white settlers came here, but whether they were left by the original occupants of the country or were introduced will not appear in the found in South America, Australia, and the countries of the far east no one pretends to explain.

The country in which these dogs are found is one of the most inaccessible regions in the state. It abounds in high mountains, deep gulches and dense thickets, and is seldom visited, and those who do visit it are hunters and farmers who have stooped to stray into it. The dogs have seldom been seen out of this particular locality in the daytime, but it is known that in late years they come into the settlements at night and commit great depredations by killing the sheep, hogs and other small animals belonging to the farmers. Several have been killed from time to time by hunters. Only on one occasion have they been known to attack man. Many have mistaken them for wolves, but the experienced mountaineers have always contended that they were not wolves. They are invariably black, and a black wolf is a rarity in this part of the country. They are not so large as the timber wolves, and do not seem so active in their movements. They have never been known to howl or make much demonstration by barking. It is said that when discovered in some dense thicket they usually utter a kind of terrified bark and make off at great speed. They show no inclination to fight with the domestic dogs, and will fight them with great courage. They are of medium size, having rather small heads, with small pointed ears, slender limbs and long, bushy tails. In some respects they look as though they might be allied to the Esquimaux dog, except that their hair is not so long and the nose not so small and fox-like. Then there is another peculiar feature about these dogs. They carry their tails in a horizontal position like the fox, while the Esquimaux dog carries his caudal appendage in a short curve.

Odd Religions in Russia. Russia has a lot of harbored more eccentric and mysterious religious sects than any other country under the sun. One of these has for some months past created great perturbation in the province of Vezin. This new creed, the members of which are called "shearers" or "shearers," is extraordinary to the extent of the villages in the province above mentioned discover in the morning, one after the other, that their fowls have been plucked of their feathers, their sheep shorn of their wool and the homes of their mains and hair shed that the feathers, wool and hair thus obtained have been burned as a sacrifice to some unknown divinity. The peasants are terrified at the depredations of the "shearers," who are they believe, inspired by an evil spirit, and complaints are being sent by them to the authorities. The delinquents, however, are so careful to avoid detection that up to this day it has been impossible to catch any of them in the act.

Extension of the Seamen's Union. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, informed the correspondent of the United Press to-day that he intended shortly to establish branches of the union in the chief ports of the United States and Canada. The first branch would be started at New York. This action has been inspired, before now, owing to the existence of an American union of a somewhat similar nature, which had now become extinct. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said Mr. Wilson, has had a solid growth in its membership is now 120,000. Its expenses in conducting strikes in England alone during the past three years have been \$250,000, and this resulted in a gain of \$15,000 in increased wages.

Shipping Intelligence. Steamer Falcon went to Saanich, yesterday morning, for a scow-load of lime to be taken to Nanaimo. On the return trip she will bring back a scow-load of coal. Steamer Lettie is still undergoing repairs at Spratt & Gray's wharf. Steamer City of Puebla leaves San Francisco for this port, this morning. Steamer Kait returned from the Mainland freight, ex steamer Unstall, to Vancouver, yesterday morning. Steamer San Mateo, loaded with coal for San Francisco, passed down from Nanaimo late on Tuesday night.

The new steamer the Wellington was successfully placed in position the day before yesterday, and she expects to resume services in a few days. Schooner Kate returned from the West Coast, yesterday, after having experienced very rough weather.

RECKLESS CRITICS. The Shock Inflicted Upon a Hostess by One of Her Guests.

The rage for drawing-room entertainments grows. Every hostess tries to surpass her predecessor in the novelty of the diversion for her guests, and plain conversation and feasting have long ceased to be adequate preparations for a company of one's visiting list. This strife to excel in the programme offered, says the New York Times, has developed a considerable talent which it must be admitted, becomes often rather arrogant after it has received the stamp of fashionable approval. Not long ago a well-known New York woman issued cards for a morning with one of the art deities of the moment, and a company of social lights gathered in the drawing-room to listen to pearls of wisdom and to gather golden ideas upon the subject of art in furnishing. The conversation of the hostess and guests may be imagined when the lecturer, in pursuance of the topic, calmly remarked: "Most wall decoration is atrocious. If pictures are used they are hanging in a tasteless and skill, and the result is an inartistic jumble like—well, like this room, for instance," with a sweep of the hand about the apartment.

A threatened incident of a similar nature was averted only by the prompt action of the hostess, who in this case was the wife of a prominent lawyer. Esthetic dress was being discussed by the guests, and the result is an inartistic jumble like—well, like this room, for instance," with a sweep of the hand about the apartment.

An Immense Procession. At a recent Hindoo service in Kaligat shrine at Calcutta, two hundred thousand persons took part. Brahmins, zemindars, merchants, shopkeepers, pleaders, professors, graduates and doctors were present, and the Hindoo ladies fasted. Three hundred Brahmins conducted the services, chanting the Vedas. Ten thousand homas were performed for the protection of religion, thousands of hymns, and songs, and horrible sounds, and the people seemed mad. Many of them swooned, and one devotee offered his neck, but was prevented.

The Carr's Nurse. An old lady died in Russia late last winter untitled and unknown, but the czar of all the Russias followed her remains on foot through the snow, in the teeth of an icy wind, to the cemetery and brushed tears out of his imperial eyes when the frozen earth fell on the plain coffin. She was the old English nurse who took care of the emperor and his brother when they were children, and the royal family of Russia has ever manifested a most kindly regard for the servants of their household.

Extension of the Seamen's Union. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, informed the correspondent of the United Press to-day that he intended shortly to establish branches of the union in the chief ports of the United States and Canada. The first branch would be started at New York. This action has been inspired, before now, owing to the existence of an American union of a somewhat similar nature, which had now become extinct. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said Mr. Wilson, has had a solid growth in its membership is now 120,000. Its expenses in conducting strikes in England alone during the past three years have been \$250,000, and this resulted in a gain of \$15,000 in increased wages.