

75, \$4.50 to \$10.00, 00, \$8.50

CO.,

you anything, at you want, ng them; not them.

Store, opp. City Hall.

DOMINION.

COLONIST.

anti-toxine is being used in the city hospital. Herbert Pickwith, reed while skating. The trial of the Brantford street images, for personal at the assizes here d in the jury award-00.

J. M. Fortier has spruce to ruin his American Tobacco Co. of New York. The tariff commis- ral deputations to a grant of \$10,000 ment of the British s next year, and 0,000 to aid the is a Dominion ex-

Madame Albani enthusiastic recep- indoor hall, which doors. The large y pleased with the d the recalls were Alban's support- eportable praise, more gley, the violinist, a favorite attraction at this date. Madame week for the Pacific at the principal

THE BAR."

(Special) A re- bec that a lesson of Justice and the at Ottawa on Satur- Casault in the su- paigne, a Liberal on that he should rney in one of the His Honor, it is re- "I cannot do this motion, y duty to say proceedings before e to say that what stitutes an insult by the whole bar. Liberal government a Conservative ayees should be lawyer named in natives who repre- ntry politics spoil

NIAGARA.

9.—It is stated as been signed in Messrs. Albright one of the largest electric and chemi- Britain, will estab- the Niagara land leased cover- ill use 400 horse- ing it as occasion

old the mineral rbert Outhbert of ager for the Brit- Exploration, stment Company, this company has country, although claims in other

r Fletcher has re- visit to the pro- ED.

Inst. by the Rector, Henry Fry, A. E. of r Brooke, youngest son, the Commission- er, 1896.

idence, 49 Princess st. No. 24 San Juan Mary Jane Moffat, aged 2 years and 11 months. Frederick H. a native of London,

ing at 7 o'clock, at ts. No. 24 San Juan Mary Jane Moffat, aged 2 years and 11 months. Peter cece, aged 50 years.

the residence of his strict West Session die of Devonshire, at of his wife. Mrs. Dorn, a native, aged 70 years.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the London and Continental Press—The Cuban Question.

Coates Thread Company Absorbing Rival Interests—Important Strike On the Clyde.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—All the newspapers this morning have editorials on President Cleveland's Message. Most of them regard the Message as of rather minor importance except so far as concerns the Cuban question to which phase the bulk of the comment is devoted.

The Fall Mall Gazette; this afternoon, commenting upon President Cleveland's message to congress, says: "There is nothing in the message unsatisfactory to Great Britain. As far as Cuba is concerned, President Cleveland is neither diplomatic nor politic. His language pleases neither Spain nor the insurgents."

The Globe sees in the message "Monroism thrusting itself forward in the usual menacing fashion," and doubts that Mr. McKinley will be grateful to his predecessor for bequeathing him the task of bullying Spain.

The St. James's Gazette contrasts the "polite, cautious tone" of the message with the mandatory message of a year ago on a similar topic, and says: "The conditions in Cuba undoubtedly give the United States the right to call upon Spain to enforce her authority speedily or acknowledge her inability to suppress anarchy, or be deprived of her right to be considered as governing the island."

The Daily News, Liberal organ, says of the Cuban portion of the message: "President Cleveland's argument is clear enough that no country possesses the right to foster a perpetual source of trouble, and Spain must either grant autonomy or sell, Spain, however, will probably refuse to do anything of the kind. She will be disposed to insist upon the right to 'wallop her own niggers.' Being very sensitive just now on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, Spain will probably be influentially supported if she holds out. We hope she will not prevail because autonomy is best for Cuba and best for Spain."

The editorial in the Times says: "The tone and spirit of the message are worthy of all praise. It is a pity that the moderation and balance of mind which Mr. Cleveland has just displayed were not more conspicuous last year when he started two continents by a menace of war. If the Venezuelan question had been handled as Mr. Cleveland handles the Cuban question he might have averted a disruption of Democracy and have kept Bryan and Bryanism in obscurity."

"The President's message gives the soundest advice in most unobjectionable language, nor can the least complaint be made of the character of the warning addressed to Spain. It is not improbable that Spain will take offence, but clearly Mr. Cleveland is actuated by friendly feelings, and Spain will do well to acquiesce, otherwise the war will be clear for the influences represented by Mr. Call's resolution in the senate yesterday. If Spain closed now with Mr. Cleveland's offer, it would be difficult to see the McKinley administration to steer a new course."

The Standard says it thinks that Spain had better accept Mr. Cleveland's friendly counsel, as Mr. McKinley is not likely to be less exacting than Mr. Cleveland. "The Monroe doctrine," says the Standard, "is making great strides. It is a large bold policy, not quite free from danger. Fortunately, as far as England is concerned, the prospects of the arbitration treaty make the risks of trouble small. Altogether it is a dignified and able message."

There is a keen feeling of disappointment in the City of Mexico, at the fact that President Cleveland could not see his way to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, for Mexican sympathy is undoubtedly with them, and the most of Latin-Americans, with the possible exception of Chile, is ready to follow the lead of the great republic. It is said Mr. McKinley will take a more generous attitude.

Of the proposed Cuban settlement, the Chronicle says: "We believe the time has passed when the Cuban insurgents will accept any solution placing Spanish officials over them even nominally. There is no mistake, however, about the warning President Cleveland addresses to Spain, and Spanish statesmen should be aware that the Democratic government is far more pacific and conservative in its foreign policy than the coming Republican government is likely to be. Spain has to face a humiliating dilemma, but she could not fight the United States for 24 hours."

The Chronicle, Liberal, in common with other papers, congratulates both countries on the prospect of the adoption of an arbitration treaty. It says: "It is clear that the Cleveland administration means to conclude this great reform before resigning office."

Le Temps, of Paris, says that President Cleveland "worthily crowns his international administration, which bore the stamp of honesty," and adds: "Reference to Cuba, however, will satisfy neither side, and we doubt the efficacy of his offer to guarantee the autonomy of Cuba. Spain will not think of agreeing to an arrangement making the United States the sovereign power in Cuba while the rebels want independence or American annexation. President Cleveland risks displeasing everybody. The Venezuelan arrangement, however, giving unexpected recognition to Monroism is a triumph for President Cleveland."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the President's message to congress, says: "President Cleveland has not allowed himself to be carried away by the prevailing opinions of the Americans. What he suggests is perfectly correct and compatible with the honor of Spain. May the President's well meant proposal meet with approval in Spain before there is a change of government in the United States! Perhaps with this favorable situation there may be an agreement reached with the powerful States which will pacify Cuba."

Coates' Thread Co., which on June 24, after becoming amalgamated with the Clark Co., also amalgamated with Jonas Brooks & Bros., and James Chadwick & Bros., and announced that the

MACEO'S LAST FIGHT.

He has Outmaneuvered General Weyler—The Famous Trocha Really Crossed.

Gomez Pushing Forward—The Insurgents Jubilant—Spanish Victory—Maceo Killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—There was much excitement here when it became known that General Maceo had crossed the military line with, it is understood, a strong force of insurgents, especially when coupled with the fighting between Spanish troops and insurgents close to the city. It seems evident that the insurgent commander has not only clearly turned the flank of Captain-General Weyler, but has succeeded in getting on his rear and crossing the famous military line near the port which has been used as a base of supply for the Spanish troops in Pinar del Rio. The importance of this movement cannot be exaggerated. The exact whereabouts of General Weyler is not known, but he is believed to be hunting for Maceo in the mountains in the extreme eastern part of Pinar del Rio, while the insurgents, which has seemingly doubled on his tracks, turned the flank of the Spanish general and passed in his rear in the direction of this city, crossing the military line at will, and possibly being in this line in the vicinity of the capital of Cuba. If Maximino Gomez has hurried out the plan attributed to him, that of pushing westward to the support of Maceo, a junction of the two main bodies of the insurgents may be effected shortly.

Nothing appears to be known of the strength of the insurgent force with Antonio Maceo in this province. In fact while the news was being passed from person to person in the streets, the authorities would give a half-hearted denial to the truth of the rumor that Maceo had crossed the trocha. This, it is believed, will alter the whole situation, and important events may occur within a short time.

There is no doubt that the insurgents have recently increased in numbers about the capital. The bands of twenty to thirty bands met by the Spanish troops have now swollen the insurgent forces of 20,000 to 40,000. It seems to be believed that Maceo will strike back from Pinar del Rio. Indeed it is currently reported that the captain-general was wounded in an engagement with the insurgents before the latter crossed the military lines and may not be able to return to the city as a prisoner of the Cubans. The authorities naturally are doing all in their power to minimize the crossing of the trocha by Maceo and intimate that he is, as usual, a deserter from the Spanish forces, running away from them.

This does not alter the fact that the hunter may experience difficulty in getting the wild beasts of the insurgents arrested. The campaign, and are boasting that Maceo and Gomez will soon be knocking at the gates of Havana. To this the Spanish officials simply say: "We are not denying, however, that the supporters of Spain here to-day are looking much crestfallen and discouraged. Even a defeat at the hands of the insurgents, if it limited, would have been better than the humiliations which the Spanish troops have suffered in being so skillfully out-manoeuvred by the insurgents."

General Fieringer yesterday left the heights of Morales and Volcan, where the troops are waiting for a force of 4,000 insurgents awaiting them. They promptly attacked the Spanish troops, but were repulsed by a brilliant charge of the Spanish cavalry. The insurgents, however, after 38 shells had been fired into their camp and 60 men killed. Of the Spanish, one lieutenant-colonel and one lieutenant and 24 privates wounded. Major Cierdo was informed that a strong force of insurgents, under the command of Brava, and hearing the sound of firing in that direction, moved his column towards Quezad and Havy Colorado, where the enemy was also reported to be in the range of mountains, the Spanish command went in the direction of San Pedro and there found a body of about 2,000 insurgents occupying a strong position behind some walls. The troops dislodged the insurgents, but in the process of the column returned to Punta Brava. The insurgents had 40 men killed and left many horses on the field. The troops lost three men.

The authorities now permit the publication of the report of the engagement with Maceo on December 4, when he forced the trocha. It was a fearful combat, which is the first official admission that Maceo brought with him across the trocha a considerably equipped following and fought a hot engagement to effect his passage. After the Cubans had passed into Havana province the Spanish commander executed a fresh concentration in that province and awaited the arrival of Maceo. He had received confidential information of the proposed movements of the Cubans and arranged his forces accordingly. He had, in addition, received a detailed description of the horse which Maceo was to ride, as well as of his companions.

The expected battle occurred yesterday, but no details of the engagement are given for publication here. After the fight the Spanish troops made a retreat, but were held by the Cubans. Here was found the two corpses lying together, and, indeed, almost locked in the embrace of death. One body was that of a mulatto, a stout man, with gray, curly hair, and the other that of a slender dark-haired youth. Both men were dressed in white linen duck suits. When the linen was removed from the corpse of the elder of the two it was found to be the body of Maceo, and it was under his right arm that a fine undershirt with the initials "A.M." on it. The pair of black silk socks on the body contained the same initials, worked in red ink. There was a gold ring on the finger, con-

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION

Government Wires to Be Carried Over Six Hundred Miles Below Quebec.

A Public Holiday—Canadian Cases Appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The superintendent of the government telegraphic service is preparing for the construction of a government telegraph line from Esquimaux Point towards Belle Isle. Next year it is expected to add about eighty miles of line, which will carry the wires as far as Naticshuan, 666 miles below Quebec.

As a result of this year's geological survey explorations there have been splendid additions of specimens to the museum. This was a dies non in the public departments, the feast of the Immaculate Conception being a statutory holiday. Few ministers were at their offices or civil servants at work.

Reference to the record of cases appealed to the Privy Council during the past twenty years shows there is less force than had at first been supposed in the objection that Chief Justice Strong, while in London would be reviewing judgments delivered by him here. During the period mentioned 112 appeals have gone from Canada to the Judicial Committee. Of these 75 per cent. were direct from the Court of Appeals in the several provinces, not passing through the Supreme court.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—Mr. Hogan, M.P., interviewed Hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright to-day regarding the contract for the fast Atlantic service. He is strongly urging the claims of Mr. Hurdart.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has sent out to creamery proprietors over one hundred sets of plans for cold storage accommodation. There are many applications from parties anxious to secure government grants.

A deputation of Quebec members have seen Hon. Mr. Laurier to urge the repatriation of the Canadians who went to Brazil a few months ago.

The Supreme court delivered seven judgments to-day, but none affected British Columbia.

BAYARD COULD NOT ACCEPT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Bayard has written to the Daily Telegraph, under date of Saturday, confirming the report cabled to the Associated Press on Saturday that he would decline the proffered Christmas gift intended as a compliment to him and in honor of his efforts to bring about an era of good feeling between the United States and Great Britain. He had asked the proprietors of the paper not to carry out their "kind and generous proposition" along the lines planned. He then proceeds to describe the manner in which he first learned of the proposal, on Thursday afternoon, by reading the announcement in the columns of the Telegraph. He says he was naturally deeply touched and gratified when the following issues of the paper contained so many spontaneous contributions of respect and esteem from St. Louis. One of the companies will introduce a telephone system in St. Louis, at much lower service rates than those prevailing at present. It will establish a home telephone plant which will in time extend to neighboring points. The second company, owned by the same persons, will operate an immense electric plant, supplying power of all kinds for public and private use. The third company will construct telephones and electric plants for the two other companies, and will equip and construct a complete system of underground conduits. A fourth company is also in the deal, but it will not figure in the proceedings at present.

CHEAP TELEPHONES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—A gigantic deal, involving revolution in the telephone and electric lighting business of St. Louis has been consummated. Three big companies, with an aggregate paid up stock of nearly \$3,000,000, has been organized by about twenty of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis. One of the companies will introduce a telephone system in St. Louis, at much lower service rates than those prevailing at present. It will establish a home telephone plant which will in time extend to neighboring points. The second company, owned by the same persons, will operate an immense electric plant, supplying power of all kinds for public and private use. The third company will construct telephones and electric plants for the two other companies, and will equip and construct a complete system of underground conduits. A fourth company is also in the deal, but it will not figure in the proceedings at present.

CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the speaker of the house estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. They are retabulated by titles, as follows: Legislative establishment, \$4,379,820; executive establishment, \$19,865,962; judicial establishment, \$907,120; foreign relations, \$1,000,000; military establishment, \$24,292,638; naval establishment, \$32,434,773; Indian affairs, \$7,270,525; pensions, \$141,328,890; public works, \$31,437,061; postal service, \$1,288,334; general appropriations, \$98,344,216; permanent annual appropriations, \$120,078,220; total, \$421,718,965. The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073. Appropriations, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, amounted to \$432,421,650.

SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in the available supply of grain on Saturday, December 5, as compared with the preceding Saturday: "Wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, decrease 2,447,000; flour for and in Europe, decrease 2,554,000; total decrease world's available supply, 4,991,000. Corn, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, decrease 958,000 bushels. Oats, decrease 346,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons has received from the Pope an official registered letter informing his eminence that His Holiness has appointed Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., rector of the Catholic University in Washington, to succeed Right Rev. Bishop Keane. Rev. Father Conaty has been advised of his appointment and is now the guest of the cardinal.

BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—With the aid of X-rays, provided by Thomas A. Edison, a lancet operated by Drs. W. C. Bailey and A. S. Wendall, has probably restored the sight of ten-year-old Mary Schoeliner, of Newark, N.J. Two years ago the girl fell on her head. When she was picked up her skull was apparently injured and the scalp wound healed. A few months ago she contracted a mist before her eyes, and in a week she was totally blind. After consultation it was decided to try X-rays on the girl. She was taken to Edison's laboratory at Orange. The X-rays were focused against the side of the girl's head. Dr. Bailey could see the bone pressing down on the little girl's brain and a dark shadow between convolutions, was a clot of blood. A plate was held before the girl's eyes while the X-rays were still being thrown on her head. She was able to see a shadow. The operation was performed and it was found that the X-rays told the truth. There was a bit of bone pressing upon the anterior part of the brain and a blood clot extended down and pressed upon the optic commissure, causing blindness of both eyes. Bit by bit the clot was carefully cut away and the skull trepanned. Two or three large buttons of bone were taken out. "The operation has been successful," said Dr. Bailey, "there is no reason why the child's eyesight should not be fully restored."

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The former Canadian High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the counsel of the United Empire Trade League. Sixty-eight guests were present, including James Lowther, Howard Vincent, Lowles, Dirsall and Laurier, members of parliament; Lord Maitland, the agents-general of Australia, Natal and Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. Rufus Pope of Canada. Chairman Lowther presided. "The Commercial Federation of the British Empire," coupled with the names of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. John Lowles, M.P., an ardent imperial federationist, who is largely interested in trade with Western Australia and the Conservative in politics. Sir Charles replied on the line of his previous speeches, saying he believed in the trade intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonies should be placed upon a more favorable footing than foreign trade. He referred to the extraordinary growth of the colonies, "which," he added, "would be impossible under a free trade policy." Sir Charles also said he regarded the question of closer relations as being of great importance to Canada and the whole empire. Treaties with Germany and Belgium, he explained, alone stood in the way of preferential trade, "and," the speaker continued, "the sooner those are quashed the better." He ridiculed the fears of retaliation.

COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Correspondent of the Glasgow Herald.) In a measure the extraordinary development of the Colonial Institute within the last fifteen years has been typical of the change of public opinion as regards our duty towards our colonies and our sense of their value to us as well as the action of corresponding sentiments amongst colonists. I will remember the beginnings of the Institute. Two not very imposing rooms at Charing Cross were amply sufficient for the wants of the members as regards an elbow room whilst a certain number of maps and an imposing display of directories—not, I fancy, by any means belonging to the current year—were a sufficient literary repast. The efforts of men such as Sir Frederick Young and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran have entirely altered the complexion of affairs. A palatial building in Northumberland avenue, with a most valuable colonial library and theatre for discussions, is the rendezvous of some 4,000 members, amongst whom are comprised many of the most distinguished public men alike of the mother country and the colonies. Sir Charles Tupper often expressed his sense of the great value of the work which the Institute had accomplished and was accomplished; whilst the Prince of Wales and leading British statesmen, notably Lord Rosebery, have borne no less emphatic testimony to its usefulness. How much of the change in public estimation of the co-relation duties and interests of Great Britain and her colonies is due to the work of the Colonial Institute it may not be possible to gauge; but it can hardly be doubted that the Institute may fairly claim some of the credit of the national awakening.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The Messrs Reed, contractors for the island railroad, have discovered another coal mine, in Codroy valley, and so situated that the product can be readily shipped by rail to Port au Basque, near Cape Ray, and used on steamers bound from Montreal for England. These ocean steamships are now obliged to call at Sydney, C.B., for coaling purposes.

DEATH OF COLONEL FELLOWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Col. John R. Fellows, district attorney and former member of congress, died yesterday of an illness which had confined him to his bed from the time of his return from an electioneering tour of the Middle Western States. In that tour he spoke frequently in behalf of Palmer and Buckner, the nominees of the National Democracy. John R. Fellows was born in Troy, N.Y., in 1832. In 1850 he went to Camden, Ark., at the invitation of an uncle who was a merchant at that place. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and made speeches throughout the state. After the election of Lincoln he urged acquiescence in the result, but when secession was declared, young Fellows enlisted in the First Arkansas regiment.

MINING COMPANIES' OFFICE STATIONERY

A Mining Companies' office stationery & specialty at the Colonist office.