The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL.

People on Christmas Day are expected to be in good humor with all the world. And why should they not be? The Founder of the Christian religion, the day of whose birth we celebrate with rejoicings that can never be adequate to the occasion, commands His followers to love even their enemies, and to do good to those who hate them, and this, not for one day in the year, but for every day of every week. If it is not impossible to do exactly as he enjoins—and it surely cannot be—it should be a comparatively easy thing for us to be at peace with all the world on Christmas Day. A great many try to do it, and the effort, no doubt, does them good. Who is benefitted in any way by cherishing hatreds, dislikes and antipathies? It is pleasanter and better for us to try to find out what is good and estimable in our neighbors and acquaintances, and to be as blind as we possibly can to what is unlovely in their character and conduct. The person who does this habitually gets through life more easily and pleasantly than he or she who magnifies faults, and who is always on the look-out for causes of offence.

Would it not be, to say the very least, an interesting experiment on this Christmas Day honestly to endeavor literally to carry out Christ's injunction, and to show by our words and our looks and our whole manner that we do not harbor hard thoughts of anyone, that we wish well to all, and that we would do good to every creature both great and small if we had the power. It seems to us that the experiment would do good to him or her who tries it and to those on whom it is tried. It would make many a heart to sing for joy, and be the first step towards the reconciliation of many who have been estranged. If we only knew how hungry many are for kindness, and how the mere expression of good will raises the spirits of those who are discouraged and depressed we would all of us be more demonstrative. This is Christmas Day! Then let love prevail!

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

When reading the account of the trial of Eyraud and Gabreille Bompard for the murder of Gouffe, the intelligent reader must be struck with the difference between the British and the French procedure in criminal cases. Under British law the accused is carefully warned against saying anything which may incriminate himself. He is notexamined;he is not even allowed to testify in his own behalf if he desires to do so. One of the objects of the authorities seems to be to prevent his giving evidence against himself.

It is very different in France. The accused is examined privately and publicly, and what he says is without hesitation used against him. The man Eyraud was sworn in open court, and before he was examined by the counsel for the prosecution, the judge told the jury all that the authorities had been able to find out about him previous to the commission of the crime which he was accused of committing. The same thing took place with regard to the woman, who was his accomplice, or, as she wishes to make out, his passive unreasoning instrument. What the judge had to say about them both was not to their credit. He described both the man and the woman as having led bad lives. What would be thought in any British country if the judge on the bench not only examined the criminals, forced them either to commit perjury or to condemn themselves, but had, by relating all that the officers of justice had been able to find out about them, prejudiced the jury against them before they were allowed to say one word.

The British practice seems, of course to us, fairer and more preferable in every way. We say that no man should be required to condemn himself, but we also say that no man shall be permitted to clear himself. The French say that their system, while it is more effective in securing the condemnation of the guilty, gives the person who has not committed the crime of which he is accused a better chance of proving his innocence. There may be something in this latter contention. When the accused has a chance of being a witness in his own case, he may, if he is innocent, be able to show by some apparently unimportant circumstance, known only to himself, that he could not have committed the crime with which he is charged. It seems that prisoners are in French courts allowed a greater latitude than they are in those of Great Britain. At any rate it is well to know that the criminal system of a highly civilized nation is very different, in some important respects, from ours, and that knowledge should cause thinking men to hesitate before they oppose changes in criminal procedure which their advocates believe to be reforms. Many men of high legal standing, as well as many intelligent men outside the legal profession, are of opinion that justice requires that all men charged with crime should be competent to give evidence in their own behalf. The opposition to this reform is strong, as we believe, because people generally have thought very little about the subject, and because they have a prejudice against it when they hear it is borrowed from the French.

There is another feature of this trial that makes it more than commonly interesting. Gabrielle Bompard declares that she was impelled by an influence she could not resist to assist Eyraud in the commission of the murder, that she had been hypnotized by him. It is said in favor of this plea that persons under hypnotic influence can be made to commit crime. At the suggestion of the operator they are induced to stab a person with a paper-knife, believing it to be a real dagger, and to shoot a spectator with a ruler, believing that they are using a deadly revolver. On suggestion, they can be made to pick pockets and set fire to a house. These are what are called academic experiments, but it does not appear that they were "academic" to those on whom they were tried. If the dagger, revolver and match had been real, would they not have been used in the same way? The subject himself thought at the time they were real, and he showed no reluctance in using them. He had, to all intents and purposes, committed the suggested crime. He was not conscious of being the subject of a harmless experiment. The conviction is, in fact, becoming general that hypnotism can be used for the purposes of crime. It, however, does not appear very probable that Gabrielle was Eyraud's victim. She was not, by any means, innocent. According to the accounts given of her she is one of the unfortunates who, like Birchall, is born without conscience or moral sense. She was evidently bad enough to commit crime without compunction. She did not need the suggestion of the hypnotist to engage with zest in any form of evil-doing that promised to give her the means of gratifying her evil inclinations. This is where her plea is weak. If she had been a girl of good character before she came under Eyraud's influence, people would be more inclined to believe her story, but if the accounts of her life are true she was quite as likely to have influenced Eyraud for evil as he was to make her the unconscious instrument of his criminal designs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We are glad to see that Mr. Joseph Hunter has been induced to accept the candidature for James Bay Ward. It would be hard to find a better man. He will serve the city faithfully and effectively. His ability is unquestioned and so is his integrity. He knows what the city wants and he has the business capacity, which will make his assistance invaluable in devising ways and means to supply its needs. He is a careful administrator—an enemy to waste and extravagance of all kinds. Now that the city has in hand an expensive and very important work, men of experience like Mr. Hunter are required, to look after its interests and to see that it gets the worth of its money.

THE SEATTLE AND NORTHERN.

PORTLAND, Dec. 23.—Receiver Simon, of the Oregon Improvement Co., to-day filed a petition in the United States circuit court asking that an order be made allowing him to purchase a dismantled schooner at San Francisco, to be used as a barge for conveying coal from Seattle to the bunkers at various points on the Coast. A barge has heretofore been used for this purpose, but it is claimed that by purchasing a schooner a great saving would be effected.

The receiver also asks for an order to have a number of box cars built for the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad, such cars being needed for the business of the road.

He also asks for an order allowing him to build seven miles of the Seattle and Northern railroad to complete it to Hamilton, and also to ballast the whole road and repair the bridge of Anacortes. It is alleged that completion of the road will increase its business, as now it has no terminus. The cost of the barge, cars and completing the Seattle and Northern is estimated at $50,000.

A RAILWAY RUMOR.

The Real Object of Mr. E. A. Blow's Summer Visit to Port Simpson.

The Winnipeg Free Press has the following, in connection with Mr. E. A. Blow, who was one of the excursion party to the North by the Islander last summer. It will be remembered that Mr. Blow went ostensibly as a special correspondent for the Free Press, New York Sun and Dominion Illustrated. The first of his sketches on the trip appeared in the Free Press of the 20th inst:

"Mr. E. A. Blow has left Winnipeg for Prince Albert. It is said that he is going out in the interests of a railway company which has a line projected from the Manitoba capital to the Pacific Coast. From Prince Albert he will go to the Peace river, and thence into the mountains, by the Yellow Head Pass, where he will spend the winter to observe the climatic conditions of those regions. He will organize the party to accompany him, at Prince Albert, and he bears letters of credit to the Hudson's Bay Co's offices for all necessary supplies. In September last Mr. Blow visited the North Pacific Coast, ostensibly on a pleasure trip, but it is now stated that the real object of his mission was to investigate certain matters in connection with the proposed railway. He spent some time at Fort Simpson, the prospective terminus, and there provided himself with a formidable array of facts.

LET NOTHING YOU DISMAY

Is the Christmas Motto Taken by London Shop Keepers—A Prosperous Season.

Parnell's Object in Going to Paris—A Conciliation is out of the Question.

"LET NOTHING YOU DISMAY."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Though the number of persons unable to find employment is probably greater than ever before in recent years, the average condition of the British people is considered fairly prosperous, and the trade done by the shops during the holiday season has seldom been equaled in magnitude. "Let nothing you dismay," is literally taken as the motto of the Christmas tide, and it will be a merry holiday despite the poor prospects of foreign trade. The shutting down of the iron works and manufacturies; the distress of the army of the unemployed; and the lockout of the 5,000 railway men on the Scotch lines, whose pay has been withheld by the company, because of alleged breaches of contract. The remarkable thing about this strike is that it is wholly on a question of hours, no demand for increased wages being made. The men want the number of hours worked in any one day to be limited to ten, and it is this moderation in their demands which attracts public sympathy so strong to their cause.

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

Persons who know Mr. Parnell say it is useless to entertain the idea that he is open to conciliation. His whole object in going to meet Mr. O'Brien in Paris, they say, is to convert the latter through his emotional nature to Parnell's view of the situation. Mr. Parnell is said to have the most undoubted confidence that he can influence O'Brien in this degree. It is stated that the conference in Paris will begin by a personal interview between Mr. Parnell and O'Brien, and that if their intercourse proceeds satisfactorily, Mr. Justin McCarthy will be called in, and possibly other prominent Irishmen. The bitter language used by Timothy Healy in the late campaign is now recognised as a serious obstacle in the way of harmony, as Mr. Parnell is said to be deeply wounded by the allusions to Mrs. O'Shea. Timothy Harrington said to-day that any settlement which would retain the valuable services of Mr. Parnell would be satisfactory to him, for he still regarded Parnell as indispensable to the party. The conduct of the priests, he added, had been such as to bring shame upon the church, and he feared that it would tend to alarm the Nonconformists of the English Liberal party far more than the O'Shea matter had offended them. One cardinal principle of the Nonconformists was that the church must not be permitted to dictate the politics of the people, and Catholic priestly interference had always been held up as a bugbear to prevent Englishmen from doing full justice to Irishmen. Intelligent and liberal-minded English leaders have taught their followers to discard in a large degree these old notions as to priestly power, but what could they say now to the exhibition in Kilkenny? Mr. Harrington feared that home rule had received a blow, the effect of which would be felt for many years.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY INTERVIEWED.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 24.—In an interview today, Justin McCarthy said that Mr. O'Brien, who is eminently a patriot, left America for Paris with the desire to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Parnell and his opponents, but the events which have transpired since he sailed will cause him to find that this is impossible. Even negotiations are hardly possible, as the basis therefor does not exist, because Mr. Parnell refuses to accept the result in Kilkenny as the verdict of the people on his case. Mr. McCarthy added that some of Mr. Parnell's present adherents are likely to join Mr. O'Brien when the latter's decision is known. After informing Mr. O'Brien of the recent happenings, Mr. McCarthy will return to England and await the result of the conference between O'Brien and Parnell.

AS A COMPLIMENT TO O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—On leaving Dublin this evening, Mr. Parnell said he was going to Paris as a compliment to Mr. O'Brien, but he had no intention of receding an inch from his position. He will resume his campaign at Limerick on his return to Ireland.

THE UNHAPPY JEWS.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that a Jewish woman, whose house was about to be sold by the authorities to meet a fine imposed by reason of her son's avoidance of the conscription, in her despair lay down in the kitchen and allowed herself to be burned to death.

AN EXCELLENT PROPOSAL.

The Prussian Government proposes in its arrangement to be concluded with Dr. Koch, to have full control of the production and distribution of the lymph, with the object of insuring the purity and efficacy of the lymph, and of providing that the poor shall have equal access to its benefit with the rich. The charge for an injection shall not exceed a penny.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN TUGS.

Captain Stetson Protests Against the Treasury Department's Ruling.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 23.—Captain J. H. Stetson, one of the owners of the tugs Mogul and Collis, recently fined by the Canadian government for towing vessels on the Canadian side of the Straits of Fuca, was seen by the Post-Intelligencer correspondent and asked his opinion of the decision of the treasury department at Washington City sustaining the ruling of Canada. "It is one of the things I cannot account for," he said. "For years we have been doing just what the tug Mogul was fined for, and nothing was done to indicate that it was against the law of Canada. But suddenly we are called on to pay a fine of $800 without any warning whatever. The fine was paid under protest, and the matter was referred to the American minister at Ottawa. From him it went to the treasury department at Washington City, and the result is a decision that is a big surprise to the tug owners, to say the least, because there is no law to sustain it."

"On what do you base your assertion that the decision is not according to law?"

"On the international treaty between these countries. On June 15, 1846, a treaty between the United States and Great Brit in was signed that declares the relations that shall exist between them on the waters of the northwest. Articles 1 of the treaty is as follows: 'From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude where the boundary laid down in the existing treaty and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundaries between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britanic Majesty shall be continued westward along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of said channel and strait south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall remain free and open to both parties.'

"As far as we have been informed, that treaty is still in force, and we have always proceeded with that idea. The last clause is as plain to my mind as words can make it, yet the ruling of the department at Washington City grants every claim of the Canadian Government. Our case is not yet ended, and we will get another ruling. The secretary has removed every chance for a favorable settlement with the Canadian Government by giving his decision all the publicity possible.

"There is another phase to the question. Now the Canadians claim that the imaginary line that runs along the centre of the straits of Juan de Fuca in reality divides Canadian and American soil. At least they claim that the water on the north side of this line is part of Canada. Hence they say that an American vessel that once crosses the line has, in the eyes of their law, touched at a Canadian port and can go to no other port on that side without being subjected to a fine. Canadian tugs, however, can come over on the American side without the least fear of being molested. I do not see how Assistant-Secretary Spaulding reconciles his ruling on this matter with one he made a short time ago on the sub-port bill. At that he said a foreign vessel could not only cross the line, but she could be taken past every port and clear up to the head of the Sound without even the formality of stopping at the port of entry to leave her papers. Now he wheels around and makes a ruling directly the reverse of this in order to agree with the Canadian authorities.

THE NEW DRILL SHED.

Its Dimensions and Appointments—Not Equal to What Was Promised by the Minister of Militia.

What about the drill shed? What is doing in the matter? What will the government do? What will the building look like? These are questions which have been asked on all hands for some time, particularly since the City Council voted the sum asked by Colonel Prior toward its erection and completion. Yesterday the Colonel received from Ottawa a sketch, together with plans and elevation, of the edifice which the Department of Militia proposes to put up. The plan was not accompanied by any explanations; but, in the opinion of Colonel Prior, the government appears not to be willing to carry out the promises made to him when in Ottawa last fall. From the coloring of the sketch it is presumable that the material to be employed will be brick, upon stone foundations. It will, however, it would seem, be lacking in the imposing appearance that was looked forward to. Its dimensions, according to the scale, will be 160 by 75 feet, which, with the 24 feet side extension provided for offices, will bring the ground width up to 100 feet. The offices will consist of commanding officers' room, orderly room, sergeants' room, six armories, quarter-masters' storeroom, and gunshed—all on the ground floor. On the second storey are the officers' room, gunners' room, a large reading room, four spare rooms, two store rooms, and a large band room, with a Morris' tube shooting gallery for the purposes of practice. The building will be fifty-eight to sixty feet high. It is the intention of the city members to endeavor to keep Sir Adolphe Caron to his promise as to the outside appearance of the structure, the inside being apparently pretty much up to the standard and conditions originally stipulated.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Fight to a Finish.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Johnny Van Heest, of Buffalo, and Tommy Hogan, of St. Paul, fought to a finish, for a purse of $1,000, in the rooms of the Twin City Athletic Club, of Minneapolis, last night. Van Heest knocked his man out in the twenty-second round with a hard swing on the neck. Van Heest weighed 119 pounds and Hogan 118½. It was the best fight seen in this section for many days. Van Heest outfought his opponent at all points. He broke his hand in the second round, thus prolonging the fight. Curley Johnson, of St. Paul, and Jimmy Griffin, of Minneapolis, two well-known middle-weights, fought in the same rooms, for a purse of $200. Griffin was knocked out by an upper cut, in the twelfth round.

Preferred Suicide to the Gallows.

DALLAS (Texas), Dec. 24.—J. S. Lane, who murdered J. W. Wilson, of this city, in 1888, for slandering his wife, committed suicide in prison to-day. The poison is supposed to have been smuggled into the prison by his wife. Lane had been convicted of the crime, and was waiting the decision of the court of appeals in his case.

French Canadians Emigrating.

HAVERHILL, N.H., Dec. 24.—The statement is made on good authority that French Canadians living near the States line are forming an organization with a view of obtaining many abandoned farms of this state, and also of Vermont. It is believed there will be an emigration from the lower part of Canada to the States this coming spring.

Brick Hotel Burned at Butte.

HELENA, Dec. 23.—Fire broke out in the Tyrolean boarding and lodging house at Butte to-day, and in a short time the two-story brick structure was a mass of ruins. Robert Ochsner, owned the building and furniture, but had rented them to another man. The loss is estimated at $13,000, and the insurance $5,000. The origin of the fire is said to be incendiary.

4,000,000 Miles.

In a life of 70 years the blood travels 4,000,000 miles. It impure and unhealthy it carries disease with it. Purify your blood with B.B.B.

I was up night and day with a bad arm, and could find no cure from doctors' medicine, so I took two bottles of B. B. B., which cured me.

MISS GERTIE CHURCH, Aylmer, Ont.

"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS."

Church Decorations in Honor of Christianity's Greatest Festival—A Labor of Love.

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace and Good-will to Men."

As the poet has said

On Christmas Eve the bells were rung.
On Christmas Eve the mass was sung.

And why should this not be so. With more or less distant footsteps there has continued to echo and re-echo "down the corridors of time" the Joyous message of Peace, which was borne to the earth upon the wings of angels and delivered to man, not by the single voice of the chiefest of the Seraphs, but by a multitude of the heavenly host. In concert sweet, or in sonorous cadence they proclaimed that the ladder that Jacob saw had once more been let down, and that the Son of God himself had descended, taking upon himself our humanity, with all its sufferings, but yet without sin. Despite the scoffs of the ignorant and brutish, the sophistries of the agnostic, the negations of the infidel and the denunciations of the profane, thousands upon thousands have departed this life "in sure and certain hope" of that peace, the bringing of which is, to-day, so generally rejoiced in by almost every son and daughter of Adam. Christmas everywhere will, before this paper reaches its readers, have awaked to "salute the happy morn." And, though it had not been for them to be "witnesses of these things," they rejoice in the faith, the hope, and the joy which possessed the shepherd as they understood the purport of the celestial message. "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," is the cardinal point of agreement between Catholic and Protestant alike. As one they will, to-day, "adore the mystery of love." Many of them—and not a few besides who care for none of these things—will attest their faith by their works of charity and good-will. "The brotherhood of man" will more than ever impress itself upon them as they think of those matters which angels are said to have desired to look into. To-day glad anthems will arise in honor of the despised and neglected of men, the feeble helpless babe of Bethlehem, who, after treading the winepress was able to save. "The Good-tidings of Great Joy" will be announced from hundreds of thousands of pulpits with glad consent and with united voice. The lately neglected Christmas school-house will be the audience chambers in which millions shall to-day congregate, all actuated by the one impulse, that of "rejoicing and being glad." Let us all feel glad, for even should the story of Bethlehem be the myth which some have made it out to be, it is a pleasant and a cheering one, and one that is pregnant with refreshment and instruction. Whatever may be thought of it, Christmas is a day when everyone feels glad. Our hearts are full, our homes are made as happy as we can make them, and there can be no dissent from the trite old saying that a "Christmas gambol oft will cheer the poor man's heart through half the year."

JAMES BAY CHURCH.

This little church was, yesterday,—as, indeed, it has been for some time past—the scene of very great activity, the ladies of the church being busily engaged in giving to the edifice everything possible towards making it beautiful and in keeping with the festive character of the Christmas season. It was easy to see that the hearts of the parties interested were fully in their work, and that they were not busying themselves at hap hazard; but had a definite plan in view. No arch was erected over the chancel, because it is intended to put in the new pulpit almost at once. The organ was neatly decorated with evergreens, and around the walls and over the windows is the inscription, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." Banners are disposed all around on the walls, and present an excellent effect. Over the main entrance is a very attractive star. Calla lilies, white agalias and evergreens occupy the altar table. The font in its dress of ivy, holly, white chrysanthemums, calla lilies and berries presents an admirable appearance, reflecting the highest credit upon the ladies of the church, who have been most assiduous in their labor of love. Among them may be mentioned Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Mrs. Stamford, Mrs. P. D. Goepel, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. King, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Jones-Jones, Mr. Mallandaine, etc. The ladies have every reason to congratulate themselves on what they have done, and possibly never did the church present a better appearance than it will do, to-day. This morning, service will be held at 8 o'clock. There will be a full choral service, to-day, when will be presented Stamer's "Te Deum" and Haydn's "Glory to God in the Highest." On Sunday afternoon, there will be an appropriate children's service. The members of the choir have presented their choir-master, Mr. George Jay, with a handsome and valuable watch, in token of their appreciation of his services. It was obtained from the establishment of Messrs. Pennock & Kingham.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The ladies of St. John's have done an immense amount of work in decorating their pretty church under the direction of Mrs. Jeans, which, under the hands of her lady and gentlemen coadjutors has been made really beautiful in its adornments. Everything in connection with the work of adornment is simple, yet most effective. In front of the chancel has been placed a rood screne, at the top of of which is the legend "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given" Handsome crosses, the alpha and omega, together with I. H. S., are displayed in banner screens above and below. "Glory to God on High and on Earth Peace, and good will" is displayed on the side walls. On the communion table are wreaths of choice flowers, holly and berries, the pillars being twined with ivy and evergreens in magnificent festoons. The sacred building presents a beautiful floral appearance, and testifies to the good taste of the ladies. Miss O'Reilly, who had undertaken to decorate the tort, displayed a highly creditable amount of artistic taste. Indeed no professional decorator could have done the work more effectively. An admirable programme of services has been arranged for today.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Here Rev. Mr. Beanlands, who has acted as general director, has had large numbers of lady and gentleuen helpers. Over the chancel are displayed the words "Holy! Holy! Holy!" Crosses, stars and monograms composed of the Greek Alpha and Omega occupy each side of the centre piece. The altar table had been decorated with garlands and evergreens, the choir seats being dressed with evergreens and holly berries. Starting from the chancel on the south side, there runs around the church, "Wonderful Councillor, Mighty God," and running up the other side, "Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace, Immanuel, God with us." Other mottoes are: "Veiled in flesh the Godhead see; Hail the Incarnate Deity!" The pulpit is most tastefully adorned and the whole of the pillars in their garlanded decorations prove that the ruling idea has been "the best for God." Alphas and Omegas monograms and I. H. S. designs are numerously displayed, some of them picked out in ivy leaves on a white ground, the letters of the mottos being principally in rice on a red ground. The font is smothered, but in a very tasteful way, with holly, ivy, natural flowers, laurestines, chrysanthemums, roses, stocks, cyclomens, mignonette, stocks and ferns. Nothing indeed has been left undone to add to the beauties of this house of prayer. The following is the programme of to-day's services: This morning there will be a full choral service, the sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The following is the order of the service—Processional hymn, No. 60; Venite, Dr. Crotch; Psalms, Special; Te Deum, Tours in F.; Jubilate, Dr. Crotch; Anthem, with tenor solo, Hark! the Herald Angels Sing; Hymns, No. 62, 59: Kyrie, Clupp in G.

ST. ANDREW'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.

The tasteful work of the ladies is here displayed, not by any means profusely, but in a modest and altogether unpretentious manner. The main altar, under the deft and dainty fingers of Miss McDowell, has been made really beautiful, the candles having been placed where their religious light shall be the most effective. The evergreens and flowers, which she has placed in position, show that a "maitresse" has been at work, and truly her efforts have been in the highest degree successful. The crib, at the left of the sanctuary, has been well taken care of by Mrs. Tilton and Miss Skinner, who, above the mottoe, "Gloria in Exelsis," have turned to the best effect the flowers and evergreen which they had to make available. The altar of the Blessed Virgin has been made to appear at its very best by Miss Dwyer and those who co-operated with her, and nothing was left undone to give to the Midnight Mass and its accompaniments, all those elements which made the solemn service so impressive and soul-stirring.

OTHER CHURCHES.

This morning, Rev. P. McF. Macleod will preach and hold, in St. Andrew's church, a special praise service.

The Reformed Episcopal church has undergone considerable garnishment for to-day's services.

The Pandora street and Gorge road Methodist churches will, this morning, have joint services conducted by Rev. C. Watson, several special anthems being presented.

Services will be held in Victoria West Mission hall at eleven o'clock this morning. The musical service will be a special one.

At Cedar Hill church the decorations for to-day are specially fine, and Rev. Mr. Brown expects to have a service of extra effect and attractiveness.

ATKINS ON ELLIOTT.

He Says That the Professor is Attorney for the Seal Fishers.

The Buffalo, N. Y., Courier, of the 18th inst., contains the following interview with Mr. Barton Atkins, late U. S. marshal in Alaska, who will be well remembered by Victoria sealers as the man who represented American law and seized and sold the Victoria schooners a few years ago:—

"Mr. Barton Atkins has been asked his opinion in regard to the recent statement made by Prof. Henry Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute, to the effect that the seal fisheries must be abandoned for a time in order to give the seals a chance to breed and to prevent the entire extermination of the animals.

"I don't think much of it," said Mr. Atkins. "The contract that was made, last June, with the lessees of the seal islands stipulated that but 60,000 seals should be killed each year; but the contract that was in force prior to that time allowed the slaughter of 200,000 seals per annum. The contract is taken by the Alaska Commercial Company, which also has a contract with the Russian government for the privilege of killing seals on Copper Island, in the Behring's Sea. For my part, I do not believe a particle in the statement that there is a scarcity of seals. I think that it is only done to 'bear' the market, and to keep up prices. I think Elliott's report was written in the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company."

"How is that? How is he interested?"

"Well, the company has to pay the government a royalty of $10.50 each pelt, and other stipulations are exacted, such as keeping free schools for the children of the natives, and I guess they would be very glad to get out of the contract. They would like to throw up the contract right where it is, and this cry of a scarcity of seals is therefore raised. It is said, and generally believed throughout Alaska, that Elliott is the attorney for the Alaska Commercial company. He is so considered on the whole coast, and he has always left his seat at the Smithsonin Institue to go to Washington and oppose any legislation that would be for the good of Alaska. I tell you Elliott is looked upon in a very different light in Alaska than that in which he is regarded here. There he is called 'Seal Elliott,' and anything he says in regard to Alaska is taken with an extremely large grain of salt, and he is generally spoken of in derision."

Mr. Atkins spent over four years in Alaska in the interests of the United States government, and he should be considered as one who is eminently fitted to talk upon the seal question, the matter which is now keeping busy the brains of the most eminent men of both the United States and Russia. Mr. Atkin's drawing-room would almost make a visitor think he had been bodily transported to Alaska. The *etagere* is covered with walrus tusks, horn spoons, idols and earrings; lynx and seal robes cover the floors, and the walls are decorated with canoes, paddles, bows, spears, lances, darts, and all manner of beautiful and curious relics brought by him from Alaska.

INSURRECTION IN PERU.

Great Destitution Among the People—An Uprizing Suppressed at the Cost of Forty Lives.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—Rumors have been in circulation for some time past of revolutionary movements in Peru, and it is known that, on the 22nd inst., a meeting was held in Port Santa-Catilana, outside of Lima, and that an effort at an uprising was made in behalf of ex-Dictator Pierola. The movement was suppressed, but at the cost of 40 lives. As matters now stand, it is not unlikely that similar uprisings will occur at short intervals, as the conditions are entirely favorable. The great destitution prevailing throughout Peru is largely responsible for the unsettled condition of affairs. Pierola was in Ecquador very recently.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prosecution of an Offender Against the Customs—Canadian Eggs in England—A Royal Wanderer.

A Fortunate Ex-Deputy Minister—Inspector of Steam Boilers in British Columbia.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—A claim of penalties, amounting to $68,000, has been entered by the Customs Department against Thomas Deery, of Montreal, for exporting deer, woodcock and partridge to the States contrary to the statutes.

Consignments of Canadian eggs are being sold in London before their arrival.

The Archduke Johann, of Austria, is missing, and the Canadian government has been asked if it knows anything of his whereabouts. The last he was heard of was on his voyage from Montevideo to Valparaiso.

Mr. Baillarge, ex-Deputy Minister of Public Works, is a claimant to an estate in chancery in England worth ten million dollars, being a fortune left by an aunt.

The appointment of John A. Thompson, as inspector of boiler machinery for British Columbia, is officially announced.

Capt. Deville, surveyor general, fell on an icy sidewalk to-night and broke his leg.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

In Favor of Eyraud.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—There is a revulsion of feeling in Paris in favor of Eyraud, the strangler of Gouffe. It is generally felt that his companion, Gabrielle Bompard, was the greater criminal of the two, and the fact that she was let off with a term of imprisonment, while Eyraud was doomed to the guillotine, has aroused a feeling of protest against the apparent injustice of the verdict. This sentiment is strengthened by the news that only five out of twenty jurymen were at first inclined to give the woman the benefit of extenuating circumstances, though others finally consented to take that view of the case. The theory of hypnotism has also been disproved to the satisfaction of the public, and the belief that Eyraud was the tool of a modern Lady Macbeth in the person of the wicked Gabrielle, finds more and more wide acceptance. It is probable that a new trial will be granted, and, in that case, it is doubtful if the verdict of the late trial will be repeated. The latest Parisian novelty is a small model of the trunk that figured in the Gouffe murder as a receptacle of the victim's mutilated body. It is a puzzle to open the trunk, and, when the experimenter has overcome the difficulty, the lid flies open and he is rewarded by a sight of a leaden image of the unfortunate police notary.

Royal Patronage.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The young Prince Hohenlohe, who has won an honorable rank among sculptors, has completed a statue of the Princess of Wales for the Royal College of Music. The work is favorably criticized.

Scotch Strikers Stop Traffic.

GLASGOW, Dec. 23.—Despite all efforts at settlement the railway strike continues to extend in every direction. Traffic is now hopelessly behind on all the lines affected. Enginemen report many signal boxes along the lines deserted, while on others the signalmen gave misleading signals, calculated to delay and annoy traffic. The strikers report that they will have the men at Perth out before long. Work at dock terminii and in the yards is completely blocked. Should the strike continue much longer the coal trade of Lanarkshire will be paralyzed.

To Confer With the Strikers.

GLASGOW, Dec. 24.—The board of directors of the Northeastern Railway has held a meeting and it is understood the board is endeavoring to arrange for a conference with a committee representing the strikers, in the hope that an understanding may be arrived at between them by which the strike can be terminated.

POWDER IN THE STOVE.

Terrible Accident at Snohomish—A Father and Two Children Burned to Death.

SNOHOMISH, Dec. 23.—The most terrible affair which has ever taken place in this city occurred, to-day, at 1.30. A laboring man, named J. C. Templer, was drying some Judson powder under a stove in his house. It is supposed a spark from the stove fell into the powder and instantly the house was in flames.

Templer got his wife and baby out and went back for his two little boys, Frank and Howard, aged two and four years, but the flames drove him back and the little fellows perished. Templer is terribly burned, and will die. His head, face, arms and body are literally cooked.

Mrs. Templer is also badly burned, and is nearly insane with fright and horror. The house and effects are a total loss.

When the flames subsided, the firemen recovered the bodies of the boys. Nothing was left but the charred trunks. The heads, arms and legs were detached and represented a horrible spectacle.

The family are poor, and their plight is terrible. Mrs. Templer is left with four small children living and two dead at the undertaker's. The husband is beyond recovery, and they have no home. The citizens are taking charge of them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

Steamer Thistle is discharging coal for the Albion Iron Works Co.

Steamer Boscowitz will discharge a quantity of her salmon cargo at Esquimalt, to be put on the Henry Villard.

Steamer Juanita is about to go on Turner's ways for overhauling.

Steamer Walla Walla yesterday morning brought a cargo of 82 tons general merchandise.

Steamer R. P. Rithet towed in the C. P. N. scow yesterday, which had been on the beach near Cadboro bay.

Steamer Yosemite is ready for service again and expects to go on her regular trip Friday morning.

Steamer Lorne came down from Nanaimo yesterday morning.

Steamer R. P. Rithet left for New Westminster yesterday afternoon for salmon.

Among the Islander's freight last night were 240 cases canned goods for S. Leiser, 400 sacks wheat for Merchants' Bank, one carload of furniture for Hastie & Erskine, and one carload of emigrants' effects for R. Daniels.

From THE DAILY COLONIST

LOCAL AND PRO

High School Exami

At the semi-annual exam the schools of the province the High School 127 submit of whom 57 pupils were su

Information Forw

Captain Hanson has gi Milne a sworn statement of cial islands, both this call a will be forwarded both t London by request.

First of the L

The children of St. M Lake District, enjoyed t treat, last evening, under th Rev. Mr. Brown. Comple had been made for the even presumed every one enjoyed

To See the Fig

A party of sporting men i ized in this city to visit Nev occasion of the Dempsey fight. The trains will lea the scene of battle on Janua is the fare for the round tri she Union Pacific.

For Re-Electio

Aldermen Wilson, Robert have announced themselve for re-election. It is und Ald. Coughlan will accept t his friends, and contest John A. J. McLellan is also in t be seen by his card in this i

Just Out.

The new time card of the S. S. Co., containing full pa sailing of the San Franc boats for 1890-91, has just b copies may be obtained at th agents, R. P. Rithet & Co.

She's All Right

The steamer Walla Wa safety some fears were e city on account of the high w has reached San Francisco a 104 hours overdue. She me hap during the rough trip.

Sale of the Bad

All that is left of the stea as she now lies, a wreck, o was yesterday morning sold Byrne to Mr. John Stevens, $150. The bidding was l spirited.

From Port Ang

The George E. Starr h merry excursion party from on Sunday last, and, it is future make regular trips of the and the new county seat of

Good Prices

A fine collection of Ja was disposed of at auction Davies, yesterday, the p ruling high in the main. T posed of were just the thing presents.

Educational

The Superintendent of E ceived a number of reports f ent schools of this province. very cheering character. T tendance seems to have been as usual, and the progress satisfactory.

Plenty of Seal

Capt. Charles Spring's sch and Kate have just returned coast, having battled succe strong south east gales and They report seeing any num disporting themselves off Ca

Knights of Pyth

A meeting of Far West of Pythias, will be held on next, when officers for the elected and the Grand Cha received in state. The regu the night will be followed by

Pandora Street Method

On Sunday next will be regular services in the old watchnight will be celebrate succeeding Wednesday even the new schoolroom building of Quadra street, will be purposes of the church and

Resulted Fatal

News is received from the the little child of Prof. Mul badly scalded on the trip to about two weeks after that p oil. The parents have h tunes and afflictions re Victoria acquaintances fo them.

Where is the Wind

The little trading schoo M. Campbell, owner, Cap master, is reported to have l the west coast, for this po with the Kate about a week a yet arrived. She was last s as night was coming on, at south-east gale, and lying position in shore.

Decorating.

The preparations for Ch various churches and public already well under way, church cathedral volunteers graceful transformation, ye holly is being used than of the Christmas of 1890 is likel markably well-observed one.

The Contract Awa

Yesterday afternoon Mes Snider signed a contract with Bay Co., to construct the str nues laid out in the plan of Point property, and work th immediately commenced. residential thoroughfares co view of the Straits and city, be expected to sell with a ra the lists are opened. None are of less width than 60 feet.

On Christmas D

A special service will be h drew's Presbyterian church Day at 11 o'clock a.m. The mostly of praise, and selec given on the organ by Pr efficient instrumentalist. M wick will sing "Nazareth," a Moir's celebrated song, "He The above talent cannot fail drew's to the doors.

A Coming Musical E

The Swedish Ladies Octe (eight young ladies from Sto den,) will appear on Monday day next at The Victoria. T engaged by Mr. Adderley, recommendation of Mr. Tho the Mendelssohn Quintette C