CAPE BRETON COAL FIELDS

Some eastern people seem disposed

Boston coal syndicate. Grave state

to flow from the syndicate's control of

Cape Breton coal fields. In view of

these some interest attaches to an arti-

cle in the Montreal Shareholder by C.

Ochiltree-Macdonald, who does not

think the arrangement a bad one. He

says: "It is not generally known that

even in this short space of time the

concentration of he mines has changed

Cape Breton. Work is abundant: no

louger need the population mourn the

lack of opportunity, and a sense of in-

dependence is faltering the disposition

of almost every man." It is a mistake

to suppose that nearly all the coal beds

have passed into the syndicate's hands.

On this point Mr. Ochiltree-Macdonald

And yet there are those that actually

murmur and assure us that the country

has paid dearly for all this in the sac-

rifice of the coal fields to a foreign syn-

tity of coal attached to the properties

turned over to the Americans was 750,-

000,000 tons; the quantity of coal, how-

ever, available below low water mark

is 2,000,000,000 tons. In addition hun-

threds of millions of tons exist in the

land areas outside of what some critics

term "the rapacious maw" of the cor-

the island in Inverness county small

though valuable coal fields exist, one

of which, five and a half square miles

in extent, is estimated to contain 60,-

000,000 tons of coal, in some respects

better than Sydney coal, and capable of

supplying the St. Lawrence for sixty

years. In Nova Scotia proper the coal

fields are scarcely scratched, and an

estimate of the quantity of coal in New

Brunswick is 150,000,000 tons. There

need, then, be no fear of outside control

of all the Lower Canadian coal fields.

Even the amount of foreign capital in-

vested is absolutely under British con-

If these figures are correct there

should be no chance of any designing

persons bringing about a panic by howl-

The Quebec government's new taxation

proposals are thus described: "Manufac-

urers, shop keepers, traders, brokers,

livery stable keepers, agents of all kinds,

theatre managers and proprietors, steam-

boat and vessel owners, are to be required

to take out licenses to carry on their

respective businesses. In Montreal and

Quebec the license fee is to be the equiv-

alent of six per cent, on the rent of the

places occupied. Outside of these cities

the scale for manufacturers, wholesale

houses and retailers varies from \$50 a

year to \$10. An individual or a firm may

carry on more than one kind of business

on the same premises for a single license;

veterinary surgeon, artist, painter, mu-

sician, sculptor and architect, is to pay

the population of the place where he

lives: in Montreal and Quebec six per

cent. on the rental; in smaller places

from \$3 to \$6 a year. Members of the

government and minor officials will be

called on for their share. The farmer

escapes, and so do cheese and butter fac-

Every advocate, notary, physic

ing about a "monopoly."

dicate.

This is a fallacy. The quan-

Upon the opposite coast of

Victoria, Friday, January 5, 1894.

THE VANCOUVER LIAR.

In the Winnipeg Free Press appears

the following dispatch: Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 31.—One of political secrets that were never in tended to get out has been told confidentially by a prominent politician of the opposition benches in the provincial house to a reporter, and the reporter could no This is the secret; The oppo and independent members of the local house practically hold the balance of voting power, so, according to the law strength in unity, have combined in attempt to crush the government. Beaver, of Victoria, the leader of the opposition, carried a flag of truce to the independents' camp, who, through the independents' camp, who, through Mr. Colten, their leader, stopped hostilities and decided to throw in their full weight with the Beaverites to fight s pitched battle with the Davie adherents at the next session. The first difficulty that presented itself was the choice of Of course everybody wanted to A compromise was finally arrived at by the advancement of Charles Augustus Semlin, of Cache creek, to that osition, a gentleman of very mediocre ntellect, and possessing more talent for vocation of farming than direct ing and guiding a powerful party, which may eventually bring about a disunion of the island and mainland. But a figure head was needed to soothe con-

flicting interests, and when Mr. Colten

or Mr. Brown pull the strings no doubt

Charles Augustus Semlin, Esq., of Cache

creek, will rise to the occasion.

Judging from its tone, this wonderful combination of lies, cheap wit and malicious sneers must have emanated from the World office, but it is hard to imagine why any partizan of the Davie gang should take the trouble to send such stuff to Winnipeg. The most likely explanation is that he is paid by space and at the moment felt an aching void in his pocket which he desired to fill up. If the Free Press or any other eastern paper paid anything for this worse than worthless piece of trash it is a pity, for the money is worse than wasted. If the writer of the dispatch intended to deceive the easterners, he can congratulate himself on having at least partially succeeded, because the Free Press offers this editorial comment: "It is rumored that the opposition and independent members of the British Columbia legislature have formed a combination for the purpose of defeating the Davie government. Lively times are expected at the coming session, and it is feared that the disunion of the province may result from the combine." We respectfully advise our Winnipeg contemporary to beware of any effusions that come from the neighborhood of the World if it wishes correct information in regard to British Columbia polities. It may understand the absurdity of the Vancouver lucubration when it learns that the opposition and independents in the British Columbia legislature are already united ernment; that, unfortunately for the prouarge enough to turn the government out, though the result will in all likelihood be different after the next election: that nobody has the slightest fear of disunion being brought about by what is called the "combine," the prospect being, in fact, quite the opposite; and finally, that Mr. Semlin is very generally respected in the house and the province for his ability and his high character. We are sorry to see the Free Press or any other eastern paper imposed on by one who can be correctly described only as a press thug, with a small mind bent on the double purpose of doing mischief and getting money on false pretences.

## WIDE TIRES.

An illustration of the methods of the government press is afforded by the way in which certain mainland weeklies and the Vancouver World are at present endeavoring to work up a feeling against Mr. Kitchen on account of the act prescribing wide wagon tires. These papers carefully suppress the fact that the act applies only to wagons carrying loads of over a ton weight, in order that they may persuade the farmers to believe themselves martyrs. Then Mr. Kitchen is represented as solely responsible for the act, which, as a matter of fact, had the warm support of the ministers. The brief discussion on the second reading of the bill was thus reported in the Colo-

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the bill for the preservation of public roads, which, he explained, was to prevent narrow tires being used on country

Hon. Mr. Davie wondered that the hon, leader of the opposition had not He expressed an opinion on the bill. (Mr. Davie) remembered that when the subject had been before the house on a previous occasion his hon. friend (Mr. Beaven) had opposed it, saying that the only difference between a wide tire and a narrow tire was that a wide tire would make a bigger hole. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown humorously objected the hon, attorney-general trailing his coat on the ground for the hon, leader of the opposition to tread upon it. (Laugh-

Hon. Mr. Beaven opposed the bill, advancing the argument suggested, that a wide tire only made a bigger rut than a narrow one. (Laughter.) Wide tires made heavier work for the horses, and he claimed that experience had shown that they cut up the roads more.

Hon, Col. Baker suggested that when the hon, leader of the opposition went home he should get a round ruler and try to cut a piece of butter instead of using a knife (Laughter.)

The second reading carried. It is apparent that Mr. Beaven was

the only meber who opposed the passage the bill, and that whatever odium or credit attaches to the measure should be shared with Mr. Kitchen by the ministers and a good many of the members. The World has fiercely attacked Mr. Kitchen on account of the act, so its opinion on the course of Messrs. Davie and Baker now seems quite in order. We are ready to wager that it is not honest enough to give that opinion; it will not even permit in its columns any mention of the fact that the two ministers actively supported the measure in the house.

CIVIC ELECTIONS. Next week the citizens will have to choose the material for this year's council, and they cannot make too earnest a use of the short time left for the performance of this duty. There is only too much reason to believe that the subject of civic government does not receive enough attention from the ratepayers, who, as we have already pointed out, are apt to content themselves with an annual grumble. They have before them all through the year the means of judging of the council's work, and there is no excuse for failure to keep watch on the civic situation. Every citizen understands that an efficient mayor and ouncil are necessary to keep the affairs of the city in proper condition, but the

trouble is that individuals are apt to

shirk their own share of the duty of se-

lecting the best man There are two good candidates for the rayoralty in Mayor Beaven and Mr. reague, and the city is therefore tolerably certain of having a worthy chief magistrate, whatever the result of the contest. Nonsensically extravagant claims to superiority are made by the Colonist on behalf of Mr. Teagueclaims that will do him harm rather than good. The public understands well enough that our neighbor's fussy effusiveness is caused by hatred of Mr. Beaven rather than by any sincere admiration for his opponent. Mr. Teague is a worthy man and a good citizen, holding a satisfactory position in the community; but there is not the slightest evidence that he would give the city a more efficient service than Mr. Beav-

en. The superiority, in fact, would appear to be on the present mayor's side for the reason that he has experience and familiarity with civic affairs to which Mr. Teague cannot lay claim. This, from all indications, is the view taken by the majority of the citizens, and there is a strong probability of Mayor Beaven being elected. One thing is sure—that the Colonist is doing its best to bring about this result by the injudicious way in which it "supports"

It is a great mistake to represent the but where the same parties carry on difmayoralty as all-important in the line ferent kinds of business in different of civic government. No doubt the may- places a separate license for each must of civic government. No deabt the may places a separate license for each must be can exercise a large amount of influence in the direction of the city's busi- the license fee is to be due by the particular of the city's busi- the license fee is to be due by the particular of the city's business, and therefore Victoria is fortunate nership. All licenses are payable in adno matter which candidate secures elecian, dentist, land surveyor, civil engineer, vince, their combined vote has not been tion. But the mayor is far from exercising the functions of the whole council; the aldermen have in reality the an annual tax, differing in amount with more control, the more responsibility and the greater share in the work of legislation. Let the mayor be ever so anxious to secure good water, good drainage, proper lighting, well-kept streets, etc., he is powerless to do so without the help of an intelligent and efficient aldermanic board. The beginning of satisfactory

men, and the ratepayers as well. The

same may be said of the water supply.

We believe it is not true, as the Col-

onist asserts, that the quality of the

water is worse than in former years,

each user than when the population

was smaller. Mr. Teague and the Col-

onist are not quite agreed on the water

question. The former advocates the

improvement of the present system.

while the latter's policy is-or was a

short time ago-the city's acceptance of

the Esquimalt company's proposal for a

share in its scheme. The streets are

bad, undoubtedly, and they will always

be bad so long as the present haphazard

method of treating them is in force. But

permanent paving and well-kept streets

pre-suppose the completion of sewerage,

the laying of water pipes, etc. It would

be foolish in the extreme to put down

expensive pavements only to tear them

up again in a few months for some

sewer or pipe-laying project. If Mr.

Teague becomes mayor he may be able

to devise some plan of improving the

streets without paving them, but we

cannot feel very confident in advance,

for he is but human and subject to the

same limitations as other men. If Mr.

Teague were 50 times as well qualified

as now he would not be able to effect

the much-needed improvements by his

own determination; he would require the

help of a good council. This brings us

back to our starting-point, and we may

be allowed to repeat our reminder to

the citizens that they should pay partic-

ular attention to the quality of alder-

men they elect for 1894.

civic government is the selection of the London Advertiser: Alfred Boultbee, right sort of aldermen: that secured and ex-M.P., the newly appointed customs no mayor could go very far wrong if he inspector for Western Ontario, is 63 tried. There are certainly very grave years of age. Mr. Vankoughnet and problems for the council of this year other officials recently superannuated at to deal with. The sewerage system must be extended and made effective. great expense to the taxpayers were under sixty years of age some of them There has been a good deal of blunderless than fifty. But Mr. Boultbee tried ing over it in the past, but for that to defeat the late Alexander Mackenzie. Mayor Beaven is no more responsible after the veteran leader had been shamethan the man in the moon. Neither Mr. Beaven nor Mr. Teague as mayor could fully gerrymandered, and for the odium thus shouldered he demanded and has correct the blunders and put the system in its proper condition without the cofinally obtained office. operation of a sensible board of alder-

Unconquered Problems.

Science has done well, but her work has only just begun. She has evolved no specific for diphtheria or for consumption. Science offers no conclusive exposition though of course there is less now, for of the origin and dispersion of cyclonic

> She has not vet fathomed the material nysteries of comets and meteors. She has not yet produced an effective and permanent cure for baldness. How would it do to try grafting from normal

hairy scalps to bald ones? She has so far failed to discover a cure for cancer or for Bright's disease. Here the science of medicine and of surgery halts, perplexed but not hopeless.

Science has not yet solved the problem of aerial navigation. She presses forward in the processes of invention, and discovery, but the air current whispers. Not yet! not yet!"

Science rejuctantly confesses itself baffled, halted, helpless to explain the great mysteries which stand just before he beginning and just behind the end of the phenomena called life.

She has not discovered a cure deafness or devised a simple, portable contrivance which, fitted into the ear, will vercome deafness. Possibly the germ of the appliance is yet to be found in the elephone or phonograph.—New York

Goodwin's Fatal Sands.

London, Jan. 5.-The severe cold weather continues throughout England and other parts of Europe. A vessel went on the Goodwin Sands last night. Owing to the heavy sea it was improsible o launch the life-boats. At daylight this morning the wreck had disappeared without doubt all her crew were frowned. It is believed the lost vessel was the Swedish bark Christiana.

make trouble for the Nova Scotia gov-The Board of Trade Move to Reduce ernment over its arrangement with the Landlord Privileges. ments are made as to the disasters likely

TRANSPORTATION TALKED

The Collier San Pedro-The Proposed Insolvency Law Discussed-Exhibition at Tasmania—A Letter from Agent-

General Beeton re the Fisheries.

The quarterly meeting of the British Coumbia Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, President Flummerfelt in the chair. There were present Messrs. E. Wootton, J. H. Todd, Dr. J. S. Helmcken, C. E. Renouf, R. H. Hall, R. Erskine, F. B. Gregory, H. Connon, G. Leiser, R. Ward, H. F. Heisterman, F. Claxton, and T. S. Futcher.

The Canadian committee acknowledged a letter from the secretary relative to provincial exhibit at the Midwinter fair, and asking for photographs and other matter for the Canadian building. Referred to the council. T. R. Smith, Belgian consul, wrote

nclosing circulars from the Antwerp exhibition. Laid on the table. The secretary of the Tasmania exhibition wrote stating that a committee had waited on Hon. Mackenzie Bowell n regard to a Canadian exhibit and askthat the board endeavor to induce Victorians to exhibit. Referred to the

C. T. Ceperley asked the board to perate with the Vancouver board in enleavoring to have the mortgage tax repealed and enclosing a petition for sig- be beaten in her own territory. natures. The board passed a resolution in the

same line some time ago. Referred to ther would charge the usual rates. The The minister of finance wrote that the of the tax on mortgages would be consome of the reasons given by the board why the tax should be repealed. Hon. Robert Beaven and Dr. G. L.

the receipt of copies of the resolution. Received and filed. The following letter from H. C. Beeton, agent-general in London, was re-

Milne. M. P. P.'s. also acknowledged

ceived and filed: London, November 23, 1893. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your fapor of the 31st ult., transmitting the report of your board's standing committee on fisheries, and in reference thereto your committee is quite right in supposing that the proposition has been made direct to the different canners on the Fraser. So far I have only heard from Mr. J. H. Todd, one of your board, who is willing to contribute the bonuses on account of the canneries. I have also heard from Mr. Dumbleton (Mr. Zingler's solicitor) who, with the Hon. J. H. Turner, has approached the different canners on the subject, and I understand from him that without any exception the ners are willing to do their part. I had an interview with Mr. Zingler yesterday, who, seeing that he cannot succeed in getting for his company a municipal guarantee for the bonuses of the canners, is now actively engaged in forming his company upon the present understanding, as he is most desirous to have everything in readiness for next season. In your last paragnaph you are

H. C. BEETON. Agent-General for B.C. A vote of thanks was tendered C. E. Redfern for copies of the second and there are ports of the council. Two copies of the first report are still required. R. Ward asked if the secretary had

received copies of the proposed fisheries regulations. He understood from the press that the boards of trade and those nterested were to receive reports. He ad not yet received one. Very few having received copies, the

ecretary was instructed to procure copies for the use of the board. The subject of the landlord and ant was taken up.

Mr. Gregory said the matter should

receive the immediate attention of the Legislation was needed. The landlord had too many privileges over the ordinary creditor. The landlord could let his rent run as long as he liked, then step in and claim rent, thus debarring all other creditors, if the estate of an insolvent were small. There was an act in Ontario that debarred the landlord from claiming for arrears of rent This legislation was over six months. found to be good, and there was no reason why it should not be tried in British Columbia. The law was the old law of England; the law had changed there, but in British Columbia the old immemorial privileges of the landlord over all others were still maintained. There was another bad point about the present law; all the goods on the premises of a distressed tenant could be taken by the landlord. In fact he had it all in his own hands. boarder in a lodging house did not own his own things as against the landlord. This was manifestly unfair. He would advise that action be at once taken to change the law. Chairman Flumerfelt mentioned two cases in which furniture dealers of Victoria lost \$4,000 as against a landlord, although they had a mortgage on the goods. The landlords got it for rent. Mr. Gregory wanted to have

drawn up. Mr. Renouf thought that the government might feel affronted at such an It might be better to embody ction. the points in a memorial to the attorney-

Other members were of the opinion as Mr. Gregory, and the follow ing committee was appointed by chair: J. H. Todd, A. L. Belyes, H. D. Helmoken, H. S. Mason, H. F. Heisterman and J. Sehl.

Mr. Ward brought up the question of beacons, lights and buoys. He com-plained of the wretched condition of affairs in this particular on the British Columbia coast, especially on the northern coast of Vancouver Island. The esstern part of Canada was perhaps one of the best lighted of coasts and the western one of the worst. The matter should be taken up by the Dominion representatives. The speaker then touched upon the insolvency act. It had been said that both parties were afraid to tackle such legislation. The mercantile men of the Dominion and the err de of the country should be protected. It was rumored that a bill would be introduced at the next meeting of the

the government should "funk" the sub-Mr. Gregory-It is because of the

farmers. Chairman Flumerfelt argued that the lack of a bankruptcy law was detrimental to Canada and its trade with foreign countries. He read in Montreal prpers that the matter would be taken up at the next session of the house; that was the promise given by one of the ministers to a deputation that waited upon him in regard to the matter.

Mr. Todd would like a public meeting called and the matter discussed when the Dominion representatives were present. He understood the proposed bill of insolvency had already been printed, and he suggested a dispatch be sent for

Mr. Hall spoke upon transportation On some commodities he said Winnipeg could supply Kamloops more cheaply than either Victoria or Vancouver could. The board should take up the matter. The eastern cities had active boards of trade, and that was a good deal. They were making even parts of British Columbia tributary to them. This was not done by accepting lower profits or giving longer credit; but by studying the question of transportation in all its bearings. Neither Vancouver for Victoria could compete with eastern louses for the trade of Kootenay. The rates were favorable to the east. He suggested that a committee be appointed deal with the matter.

Mr. Ward thought it quite time it vas looked into. Some measures should be taken to prevent eastern houses from taking the trade that naturally belonged to the cities on the coast. It should not be said that British Columbia could

Mr. Leiser understood the C. P. R. had stopped taking mixed cars, or ramatter of transportation was a difficult one to deal with. The C. P. R. might board's resolution asking for the repeal give lower rates to Kootenay, but, as at present, it ought not to be expected sidered, but that he did not agree with that goods could be brought to Victoria and reshipped to Kootenay at the same price as they could be shipped directly to Kootenay.

Mr. Heisterman suggested it might be a good idea to look into the question of ransportation by American railroads. Chairman Flumerfelt thought now the Fort Sheppard was opened the C. P. R. yould lose freight if it did not make a eduction.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the question of transportation in its general bearings. The committee was composed of the following: R. H. Hall, M. P. P., J. H. Todd, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker and F. J. Claxton.

An amendment was made to the laws so that in case of change of agent of any transportation company, who was a member of the board, his successor in office would not be requird to pay the \$20 initiation fee.

Mr. Heisterman wanted \$100 expended in photographs of Victoria to be sent to the Australian colonies, that they might know there was another city in British Columbia besides Vancouver. He advocated putting a notice in large type under the photographs that Victoria was the first and last port of call to and from Australia.

Mr. Leiser-We have no money, Mr. Heisterman-I would give \$20 with the rest of you.

Mr. Renouf informed the board that he had received a letter from a friend, who asked him to send a picture of the stranded collier San Pedro, which look- assistance is required at Honolulu she so pretty in Victoria harbor. The San Pedro had now been over two years in the water in the same position in which she was when first wrecked. Such an eve-sore would never be tolerated in

any other city but Victoria. The board were all agreed that it would be a good thing to get her out of the way of navigation, but no action was

Mr. Claxton reminded the board that the great Manchester ship canal had been epened to navigation, and thought that would be a good idea to send a cable. or at least to send a letter of congratulation to the directors of the company. It was one of the greatest undertakings of the age and cost almost as much to puild as the C. P. R. He offered a resolution to that effect.

A member asked what practical good would be. Mr. Claxton replied they might receive n return a nice picture of the canal and some interesting information. A chorus of members: "We'll second

the motion." The meeting adjourned at 5

General Dispatches. London, Jan. 5,—Dispatches received here from the North Sea and Baltic ports vesterday state that a furious storm is raging. The indications are that the whole of Northern Europe affected. A large fleet of vessels lying weather bound at the mouth of the

Paris, Jan. 5.-The weather last even ing became colder and the river Seine was covered with thick ice. The trains arrived hours behind time, the delay being caused by water freezing in the feed pipes of the engines.

Vienna, Jan. 5.-Telegrams received early last evening from Trieste said that the blizzard there had not abated. It was the worst storm that the city has experienced for ten years. More than 50 accidents have been reported since All the trains have been denoon. layed and the delivery of mails has been suspended. Traffic both by sea and land was stopped early in the after-

Capetown, Jan. 5.-King Khama denies Premier Rhodes' charges of desertion and cowardice. He says that when asked for a thousand men to help the company's forced he sent double that number. He desires a full inquiry ino his conduct.

Palermo, Jan. 4.—Owing to the discurbed condition of Sicily and the fears that the Fasci del Lavoratori, the powerful secret socialistic society, might attempt to make further trouble, a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the island. General Morro di Lariamo, who was ordered to this city to take Signor Colnayer's place as prefect, has been endowed with full powers, both military and civil.

Berlin, Jan. 5.-The German gunboat Falke has been ordered to the Marshall slands. The German Jaluit company has bought out the Crawfords, an American firm at Jaluit, dealing in copra. Dr. Irmer, the new governor of the Marshall islands, will sail for his post house. He could not understand why at Jaluit on February 26th.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great

Washington, Jan. 4.-No official noti-

President Peixot

RAID TO BE CRUEL AN

Cavalry Patrol the

The Infantry Lend a

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Deterred by Fear

Rio de Janeiro, Ja

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Washington, Jan. 4.

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Rio de Janeiro, Jan

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foreign war ships now

Lisbon, Jan. 5.—The zed at Rio Neigro, in

Catharina, Brazil, bet

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London, Jan. 5.-In.

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de Janeiro, Jan. 4.-

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Montevideo, Jan. 5.-

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important change in

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Down the

fication has been made to the members

of the Chilean claims commission that

the suggestion for the extension of the

period of its legal existence has been de nied by the government of Chile. The first official act of the commission when it met on the 9th of last October was to address a communication to the two governments calling their attention to the fact that six months was a brief period in which to transact the business committed to it. It is intimated that if the United States government is desirous of the extension of the career of the commission its attitude towards that proposition has changed since the subject was first broached, at which time and later representatives of the United States were reported to be opposed to the exten sion. Favorable consideration thereof has been manifested only since December 8, after which date, according to the terms of the treaty, no claims could be filed. The docket then showed three claims filed against the United States and thirty-nine against Chile. The government of the latter country is also said to have undergone a change of opinion at about the same date with regard to the expediency and desirability of giving the commission further time. For where as it was previously the understanding that Chile would authorize her ministe here to agree to an extension, now reported she deems six months time for the commission to do its wor The effect of the failure to extent the term of the commission, in the opi ine term of the commission, in the opin-ion of those connected with it, will be to put beyond any hope of determination

all the claims not fully submitted by Jan uary 15. Ashland, Wis., Jan. 5.-Nearly 600 men are thrown out of work by the closing to-day of the Ashland blast furnace, the action being based upon slack sales and low prices. .It is understood that operations will not be resumed for five onths unless there should be a decided in mprovement in existing conditions in the

meantime San Francisco, Jan. 5.-The revenue cutter Corwin, which was due last Sat urday, arrived at the entrance of the harbor this morning about 11 o'clock. She did not enter; but lay to off the point long enough to send a boat ashore with dispatches for Washington and then anchored off Savsalito, whence she afterwards proceeded to the Mare Island Navy Yard. A United Press re porter in a boat met the cutter off the fort and endeavored to board her, but was repulsed. His enquiries as to how things were going on at Henolula were unanswered. All hands had evidently received the strictest injunctions to silence on that point, and not a word could be got out of anybody. The only hint of the news at first was given by one of the crew, who said over the side to the reporter: "There is a big row on down in Honolulu!" The Corwin lay at Sansalito for about half an hour, and while there the revenue cutter Hartley went over to her. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run up, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her star board coal bunkers were apparently empty and she had a decided list to port. At the navy yard the cutter will go out of commission and will be re-turned to the custom house authorities. The Mohican is at Mare Isla equipped and provisioned, and if more

hour. San Francisco, Jan 5-Viscount Cornely, chief of the foreign department at the midwinter fair, has received word from the French minister that the permission of the home government has been granted to French artists to transfer their pictures from Chicago to San Francisco. Gov. McConnell of Idaho has telegraphed that Idaho has decided to take space in the exposition. She will make a mining exhibit and an exhibit of her horticulture and agriculture as well. The officers who had charge of the Ferris wheel at Chicago have arrived here to manage the work at the Firth wheel. The executive committee have granted a concession for what is to be known as "A Southern Plantation," which will occupy a space of 150 feet, and where plantation life will be faithfully repre-

sented.

can be got ready and dispatched in

San Francisco, Jan. 5.-The suit of G. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels, and his brothers. Adolph and John D. Spreckels, and the Hawaiian Commercial Company, has been arranged. The suit was brought several weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining an accounting and the complaint was fraught with threatened exposures. The plaintiff alleged that he had been defrauded out of his interest in the Hawaijan Commercial Company by is relatives, who had denied him his right of participation in the management. He also declared that a large amount of money was due him. To-day a stipulation was filed in court which was signed by all the parties to the suit, agreeing to dismiss it. The court thereupon ordered the dismissal, and it was struck off the calendar.



Mr. John Hungerford Proprietor of the fine livery stable at the West End hotel, Elmira, N. Y., says Hood's Sarsaba rilla goes way ahead of anything he ever took for troubles with the

Liver and Kidneys with which he suffered for a long time, until he took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was completely sured. Other members of his family also take Hood's Sarsaparilla and are highly gratified with the benefit from it. HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, paint

Sir Ashmead-Bartlett pply that the British