The Colonist.

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PARNELL REPUDIATED.

The Manifesto of the Irish-American Envoys—An Unqualified Decision.

All the Phases of the Crisis Discussed, and Parnell Requested to Stand Aside.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Five of the Irish delegates, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and T. P. Gill, have decided to join in the demand of those of their colleagues in Ireland, who call on Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish people. Their decision was embodied in a manifesto, which was cabled, to-night, to Justin McCarthy. The decision will be placed before the meeting of the Irish members, to be held in London to-morrow afternoon. Timothy Harrington is the only delegate to stand by Parnell.

THE MANIFESTO.

To Justin McCarthy, M. P., vice-chairman of the Irish party:—Our sense of the matchless genius of Parnell as a leader, of the imperishable services he has rendered to the Irish cause, of the courage, integrity and splendid success with which he led our people for 10 years, and the tie of comradeship and personal respect and affection, which for years bound us to him, have made us suspend to the latest possible moment our judgment against his further leadership. The obligation to express this judgment is to all of us the most painful duty of our lives. No earthly consideration could have moved us to our determination except the solemn conviction that we are driven to choose between Parnell and the destruction of our country's cause. So painfully alive were we to all we might be involved in by the loss of a leader that we eagerly co-operate with our colleagues in every effort to retain the influence in our councils.

The manifesto which Parnell has just issued cuts us off from the last hope to which we cling. Anxious to avoid any word that might embitter the controversy, we shall not dwell upon the cruel injustice with which he treats members of the party that has followed him with loyalty and affection, such as no leader ever experienced before. His recollections of this loyalty to him in many an hour of trial, might well have saved them from the imputation that any section of them could have allowed their integrity to be sapped by liberal members, nor would we do more than enter a protest against the violation of all constitutional principle, in flouting, in anticipation, the decision of the elected representatives of our people, from whose votes the chairman of the party receives his authority, and the resorting to a vague general appeal over their heads. Considerations like these we should readily have waived in the interest of the national society, but the method in which, ignoring the origin of the present calamitious situation, Parnell endeavored to fasten the responsibility for it upon Gladstone and Morley compels us to disassociate ourselves in the strongest manner from an imputation which we believe to be reckless and unjust.

We view with abhorrence the attacks made on Parnell by his public and private enemies under cover of his present difficulties. To attacks of this kind, addressed to a man of proud and strong spirit, we attribute many of the terrible dangers with which Ireland is now threatened, and we fear that they might do further mischief by diverting the minds of many people from the grave national to the purely personal issues in the natural resentment of an ungenerous attack on a great body in the hour of stress and disaster. But, while making every possible allowance for Parnell's feelings on this score, we consider it unjust to the English people, and lamentable from the point of view of international good feeling to describe the English as wolves, howling for his destruction.

The plea of Parnell that Gladstone's letter involves a claim to dictate to an Irish party, and thereby strikes at the independence of that party, a strictly Irish national body, is one calculated to alarm every Irish nationalist. The Irish party was formed with the purpose of winning home rule for Ireland, and any interference in the interest of England's parties would be an evasion of the independence of the Irish party, and we believe would be repelled by no one more sternly than by our colleagues and ourselves, who are now in opposition to Parnell. But every basis of our independent alliance with the liberal party is adopted by them.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the haste with which Gladstone's letter was communicated to the public, it was obviously not his hostility to home rule, but his earnest desire to save it from disaster, that prompted Gladstone to write his letter. We deplore that the difficulties of Gladstone's position were not frankly recognized by Parnell and that on the contrary, the friendly, private communications obviously made with the view of smoothing the passage of the home rule bill, have been made the basis of insinuations of treachery to the Irish cause.

By his conviction, again and again expressed, that home rule, to be effective, must be through such a measure as will satisfy the Irish people, Gladstone is bound to give full and ample measure of self government to Ireland. To offer any other scheme would not only be an act of incredible baseness, but of incredible folly, and we emphatically separate ourselves from any such charges against Gladstone.

We think it deplorable that Morley's suggestion that some of the Irish party would co-operate in carrying out the Irish programme of the Liberal home rule party should be so strangely interpreted by Parnell. Every member of the Irish party will, of course, agree with Parnell that the acceptance by any nationalist member of an office from the English ministry would be a breach of the elementary principle on which our party is founded. But nobody, who knows Morley's character, will doubt that the suggestion was made in the honest belief that the Liberal ministry would be helped in the difficult work of carrying through the details of the Irish home rule bill by the co-operation of the Irish colleagues, and it was not an insidious attempt on the integrity and independence of the Irish party.

We have now to confront the statement that Parnell's leadership opens an impassable gulf between the representatives of Ireland and the Liberal party who have faithfully observed their part of their side of the agreement as to the national claims of Ireland, and the situation is aggravated by the deplorable expressions of ill will toward the British people who have again and again within the past five years manifested their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the arm of coercion. In deliberately bringing things to this position Parnell has entered upon a rash path in which every consideration of Ireland's safety as well as of personal honor forbids us absolutely to follow him.

What Parnell asks us to do, stripped of all side issues, is to sacrifice all hope of the early settlement of the Irish struggle, to his resolution to maintain his personal position. We are driven to choose between our leader and our cause. In that choice we cannot hesitate. We lay these views before all our colleagues of the Irish parliamentary party, in the earnest belief that the decision on their part will deliver Ireland from the fearful anxiety that now hangs over her people. We are convinced that the calm, but resolute course of action on our part in this emergency will redound to the advantage of our cause, by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and our people for self-government.

We cannot relinquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the representatives of the Irish people Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often in her tragic and unhappy history robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grasp, and will save him from undoing in one short hour the results of his incomparable services to his country.

JOHN DILLON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
T. D. SULLIVAN,
THOMAS P. GILL.

PARNELL REPUDIATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A resolution was adopted by the Parnell branch of the Irish National league here to-day, calling on Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish party, and the secretary was directed to telegraph the resolution to Dillon and O'Brien at Chicago, and to the Irish leaders in London. This branch is one of the oldest in the country and has been regarded as one of the most important.

DAVITT ON THE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Michael Davitt says: "I never doubted that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon would decide as they have done, when the facts of the case were before them. It must have cost them much pain to arrive at such a decision, and its weight with the people will be immense.

"The party has come through the ordeal with the greatest honor. I believe it will remain united and independent. Its claims to the confidence of Irishmen is stronger than ever. I cannot praise too highly the many who, at the risk of having their parliamentary career closed, stood true to Ireland in this trying crisis.

"If Parnell remains in parliament, hostile to the Irish party, he will be an intolerable menace to their efficiency. Ireland, to a man, will repudiate him and Cork will do its own duty. Home rule must not be further endangered by misplaced generosity."

GLADSTONE CHEERFUL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Glaastone takes a cheerful view of the situation, and believe that he sees a way of escape, enabling him to withdraw from a contract which he finds too heavy for his strength. Home rule is dead for many years, except in the form which Parnell has declared he will never accept. It will not be long before an attempt will be made to reduce the parliamentary representation of the Parnellite party, and thus, it is expected, a mortal blow will be dealt at its power in the house. This enormous change, amounting to a political revolution, will swamp both parties before it is over.

Gladstone's and Morley's contradictions of Parnell's statements will be discussed at some future time. At present all the side issues are dwarfed in the presence of the spectacle presented by the home rule camp. The members are fighting, writhing and tearing at each other like a menagerie broken loose. Every hour the conflict wages.

Parnell's version of affairs will not be accepted in this country, but it was not intended for English consumption. The Irish here and in America will prefer it to Gladstone's.

THE CLERGY AGAINST PARNELL.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Walsh's letter having been variously interpreted, a reporter sought an interview with the prelate, to-day, to procure a clear statement of his views. He said his letter was couched in guarded terms, because Parnell had not then spoken. The manifesto of Parnell now enabled the Archbishop to speak more plainly, and he declares that, unless Parnell clears himself of the crime of adultery, the party taking or retaining him as a leader will not find the support, co-operation or confidence of the Irish bishops.

Parnell's breach of the confidence reposed in him by Gladstone is a blameable act. The Archbishop said he spoke only of the moral aspect of the case and left the political bearings of the manifesto to the Irish members.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Crooke has telegraphed Justin McCarthy strongly favoring the retirement of Parnell.

PARNELL WILL FIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Parnell wired invitations for his colleagues, favorable to him, to meet bim Saturday night at Westminster Palace hotel. Twenty-four members responded. Parnell discussed his position, informing those present of his relations with the Liberal leaders, and expressed a determination to fight for the retention of his place.

A canvass of Nationalist members yesterday showed (not counting envoys in America) 48 against Parnell, 24 for him and 7 doubtful.

THE GULF WIDENED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Gladstone, in a letter to Melor, the Liberal candidate for Bassettlaw, says Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf by which the recent disclosures had separated him from the Liberal party, who have now to consider the great cause of justice for Ireland apart from any individual name. But he (Gladstone) is glad to think, so far as appears, there will not be any severance between the Liberals and Nationalist party, for Parnell has thrown over his colleagues and refused to acknowledge in them the right of authority. He goes past the constitutional representatives of his country in a frenzied appeal to the nation which has chosen them to speak its wants and wishes.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENVOYS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Irish delegates in this city, to-night, announced that the money now being raised in this country is to be entirely turned over to the "plan of campaign" supporters, who, acting on the advice of Dillon and O'Brien, abandoned their homes in Tipperary, and are now encamped in wooden houses in New Tipperary.

The Irish visitors will leave for South Bend, Ind., where they remain for a day. John Dillon and T. Harrington will then start for Dayton, Ohio, and the four other delegates will scatter through the west.

A DOLEFUL PROPHESY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Crocker's telegram to Justin McCarthy is as follows: "We are all sorry for Parnell, but, still, in God's name, let him retire quietly and with good grace from the leadership.

"If he does so, the party will remain united in its honorable alliance with the Gladstonians, the success at the general elections is assured and home rule is certain; if he does not, the alliance will be dissolved, the elections lost, home rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated and tenants hopelessly crushed."

PARNELL DID NOT ARRIVE.

CORK, Nov. 30.—Parnell was expected to arrive here at 2 o'clock this morning. The mayor and the league committee waited at the depot with an address of welcome and confidence. There was a crowd numbering fully 1000 people with torches and several bands. There was a great disappointment when it was learned that Parnell was not on the train. The crowd dispersed after cheering for Parnell.

A LONE ESPOUSER OF THE LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—John O'Leary, a Fenian, says in an interview that though he was never a follower of Parnell he considers Parnell the only fit leader of the Irish party. It would be stupid to abandon him, because Gladstone scores him. Gladstone's advised scheme cannot satisfy any possible party in Ireland.

PARNELL'S THREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—It is reported that unless Gladstone withdraws the denials contained in his letter, Parnell will produce the proofs upon which he relies to establish the accuracy of the statements made in his manifesto.

ANOTHER BLOW.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The question of expelling Parnell from membership will be brought before the committee of the National Liberal Club. Timothy Harrington has wired the Dublin League to deny that he has opposed Parnell.

PARNELL VISITS MRS. O'SHEA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mrs. O'Shea is stopping at Brighton with her four daughters. Parnell was with her during the recess. He also returned there after the trial. Parnell is expected in Cork tomorrow.

It is expected that Messrs. Joseph Haywood, Thos. Earle and Hon. J. H. Turner, the Park Commissioners, will submit to council this evening an interesting and important report on the present condition of the Park, and the improvements which might be made to it.

On the occasion of the civic vote yesterday there were four spoiled votes in James Bay ward, and one in Yates street, but none in Johnson street ward.

The flour which the Mount Royal Rolling Mills Co. are producing is well appreciated, and numerous orders are in hand.

The Islander's freight last night consisted of a carload of yeast powers, one of flour and feed, one of wheat, one of sugar and one of mixed merchandise.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Opening Scenes in the House and Senate—Floral Tribute to the Members.

Important Measures Introduced—Bill for Free Coinage, Bill to Amend the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A multitude covered the floor of the house of representatives before the house was called to order this morning, but few of its components, however, were members, it being composed chiefly of men who wanted to see members, and sightseers. Everybody was talking, laughing and shaking hands, each member holding a little levee and receiving congratulations and welcomings.

The pages were running here and there with baskets and bunches of flowers, many of which went on republicans' desks, which led some democrats, who did not have flowers, to remark that this was an occasion for floral tributes to the memories of the members of that party. The republicans had most of the flowers, yet in point of beauty and abundance of tributes to individual members, Flower and Kerr, both on the democratic side, eclipsed the house.

As a tribute to his skill in the campaign, which landed Pattison in the governor's chair at Harrisburg, Kerr received three handsome set floral pieces, one of which was a large arch, inscribed from friends in Philadelphia. Flower had on his desk a bunch of rare flowers as big as a bushel, and Vaux was hid behind a basket of flowers which ranked next in point of beauty to those of Flower.

About two-thirds of the members were present when Speaker Reed ascended to his desk, brought his gavel down and said: "The House will come to order," and where, but a moment before, there arose a babel and confusion of sounds, indescribable deep silence reigned.

Then prayer was offered by the chaplain, f llowed by the roll call, when the confusion broke out anew.

The first incident was the announcement by Rogers of the death of C. R. Breckenridge was present and desired to be sworn. This announcement, was loudly applauded by the Democrats, and the clerk then stated that there were various credentials upon his table which he would present to the House credentials committee; C. R. Breckenridge, Second Arkansas; Willis Sweet, Idaho; C. W. Stone, Seventh Pennsylvania, and Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming.

The gentlemen then appeared at the bar of the house and were duly qualified, Breckenridge receiving a round of applause from his democratic friends. John S. Pinder, from the Twenty-fourth New York district, E. F. Hayes, from the Seventh Iowa district, and Robert Whitelaw from the Fourteenth Missouri district, qualified as representatives, notwithstanding the non-arrival of their credentials.

The speaker laid before the House the credentials of David Harvey, as delegate from the territory of Oklahoma, and, upon the motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, the oath of office was administered to him. The House then took recess until 1.30 p.m.

At the expiration of the recess, the President's message was read, which consumed until 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Compared to the scene in the house, the senate presented a quiet appearance this morning. Few people were in the galleries and less on the floor. The senators were gathered in the cloak rooms, and but few made their appearance until the chaplain entered and took temporary possession of the president's chair, from which he offered prayer for all things needed by the senate this session.

Most of the desks contained floral pieces and cut flowers, some very handsome.

About two minutes before noon, according to the senate clock, the cloak rooms were vacated, and their occupants moved out to where the general public could see what they looked like.

By this time the galleries were fairly well filled, but there was no crowd anywhere. A vacant field of blue was in the diplomatic gallery, not a single representative of either monarchy or republic greeting the occasion with his presence. The presidential and vice-presidential pews were both empty.

At noon, sharp, the Senate came to order, and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer.

The swearing in of Senators Carey and Warren, of Wyoming, was speedily accomplished. Carey drew the long term and Warren the short one.

A few of the regulation resolutions were offered and adopted and at 12:30 the Senate took a recess until 1:30. At the close of the recess the President's message was read, and at its conclusion the Senate adjourned at 2:45.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Several important bills were introduced in the House to-day. Among them are the following:

By Bland, a bill for free coinage.

McCreary, to place tin and tin plates, agricultural and edged tools, worsted for men and women's clothing, binding twine, salt and cotton ties on the free list.

Townsend, a free coinage bill.

Cutting and Flower both introduced bills for the re-numeration of the population of New York.

Bartine, a bill for the free coinage of silver and the issuance of certificates therefor.

Vandever, to cede arid lands to the States and providing for irrigation.

Pickler, a service pension bill.

Waddell, providing a rebate of two cents on original and unbroken packages of tobacco to all dealers holding such packages at the time the reduction of the tobacco tax goes into effect.

Morrow, of California, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution reciting that it is alleged that twelve senators and fifteen representatives, pending the passage of the silver bill, were admitted to partnership in various silver pools, by which they realized $1,000,000 profit in the advance in the price of silver after the passage of the act, and directing the committee on coinage, weights and measures to inquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged purchase and sale of silver. The committee shall have leave to send for papers and persons, and to report at any time.

JUST 62,622,250 SOULS.

Superintendent Porter's Corrected Count of the U. S. Whole Population—Increase Over First Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—According to the corrected count, given out to-night by Superintendent Porter, the population of the United States is fixed at 62,622,250. The total differs by 1,411,410 from that contained in the bulletin issued from the Census Bureau on October 28. This change is due to corrections in errors of what is termed first or rough count, and the addition of names ascertained to have been omitted from the enumeration.

The verified population of the United States in 1890 is 62,622,250. By States and divisions it is as follows: North Atlantic division, 17,401,545; Maine, 661,086; New Hampshire, 376,530; Wisconsin, 1,686,880; Minnesota, 1,301,826; Iowa, 1,911,896; Missouri, 2,629,184; North Dakota, 182,710; South Dakota, 328,808; Nebraska, 1,078,910; Kansas, 1,427,096.

Southern Central Division, 10,972,893; Kentucky, 1,858,635; Tennessee, 1,767,518; Alabama, 1,513,017; Mississippi, 1,289,600; Louisiana, 1,118,585; Texas, 2,235,523; Oklahoma, 61,834; Arkansas, 1,218,179.

Western division, 3,629,613: Montana, 32,179; Wyoming, 60,705; Colorado, 12,198; New Mexico, 153,593; Arizona, 59,620; Vermont, 332,422; Massachusetts, 2,238,943; Rhode Island, 345,506; Connecticut, 746,258; New York, 5,997,953; New Jersey, 1,444,933; Pennsylvania, 5,258,014.

South Atlantic division, 8,857,920: Delaware, 168,493; Maryland, 1,042,390; District of Columbia, 230,392; Virginia, 1,655,980; West Virginia, 762,794; North Carolina, 1,617,947; South Carolina, 1,151,149; Georgia, 1,837,353; Florida, 391,422.

Northern Central division, 22,392,279: Ohio, 3,672,316; Indiana, 2,192,404; Illinois, 3,826,351; Michigan, 2,093,889; Utah, 207,905; Nevada, 45,761; Idaho, 84,385; Washington, 349,390; Oregon, 313,767; California, 1,208,130.

INTERIOR NEWS.

(From the Inland Sentinel)

Rev. Mr. Lee, the new pastor of the Presbyterian church, together with his wife and family, arrived in Kamloops on Tuesday night and was given a warm reception by his congregation.

A Presbyterian church will be built at Enderby shortly. Mr. Bole, of Spallumcheen, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the building, which will be opened about January 1st.

The Douglas Lake Cattle Company shipped from Kamloops for the coast markets, on Tuesday, 218 head of cattle. They were a fine lot of beef animals.

Mr. John Wilson, of Savona, passed through Kamloops on Tuesday with a band of some two hundred cows and calves, which he will winter on the Grand Prairie range.

On Saturday morning an interesting event occurred at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kamloops, when Mr. Harry Horan, of Ashcroft, was united in marriage to Miss Maggie McMonagle, of Vancouver.

The old Harper flour mill at Ashcroft is now running, turning out an excellent quality of flour. The mill will prove a great convenience to the settlers of that district, some of whom have brought wheat over thirty miles to have it converted into flour.

Rev. D. McRae, of Victoria, is spending a holiday in town for the benefit of his health. He has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis for some time, and is in hopes that our dry and invigorating climate will aid him in regaining his wonted health.

A correspondent, writing from Kootenay, says: What promises to be a bonanza has been discovered by Mr. A. C. Daly and partners in a quartz ledge, about twelve miles from Fort Steele. An assay of samples from the ledge gives $345.62 to the ton in silver and $96.47 in gold. The ore also carries bismuth and copper. This strike is creating considerable excitement here. Wild Horse creek, on account of a large supply of water, has yielded a rich harvest of the yellow metal this season. The Government report of the yield of the creek for the season will be $25,000. The weather is keeping very fine. The farmers, encouraged by last year's crop, are plowing to the present day, anxious to make the country productive as well as consumptive.

SUICIDE ON A STEAMSHIP.

Robert Byers, Purser of the Pomona, Takes Two Ounces of Chloroform.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Robert Byers, purser of the steamer Pomona, lies at a receiving hospital in a precarious condition from the effects of taking two full ounces of chloroform. The steamer arrived in port this morning and Byers obtained a four-ounce vial, half filled with chloroform, from the steward on the pretext that he wanted it for some harmless purpose. Late in the morning one of the waiters of the vessel went to the purser's stateroom to make his bed and found Byers lying down. His groans gave evidence that he was in deep pain. The empty vial of chloroform told the story. Captain Hall was notified and a physician summoned. The latter immediately sent him to the receiving hospital, applied an antidote and revived Byers. The chloroform burned his throat and stomach frightfully and caused a severe hemorrhage. Byers's recovery is doubtful. He was a single man, aged about 28 years, and lived with his parents here. He had been in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship company for a number of years, first as a clerk on the steamers San Vicente and Bonita. He was promoted to the pursership of the steamer Eureka, transferred to the Los Angeles, and was lately installed on the Pomona. He was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and was well known. He left no writing explaining the cause of his act. It is said he once attempted to commit suicide before.

The Islander last night brought in 33 bags mail matter for Victoria.

A LONDON TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Man Confesses to the Police that He Had Murdered an Entire Family.

His Story Proves Partially True—Horrible Discovery in a Cellar in Friar Street.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Late on Thursday night, as Police Constable Sunderland, of Newcastle, was tramping around his district, looking for delinquent officers and otherwise having an eye open to the efficiency of the force, he was surprised by a wild-eyed individual, who seized him violently by the arm and made vigorous efforts to unfold some burdensome secret. Between gurgles and sobs, he told the constable that he had murdered the entire family who dwelt on Lower Friar street. The bodies, he said, were now distributed in sections around the cellar of their former residence.

The constable looked incredulous at the bearer of this grewsome tale, and suggested that he was drunk. "Well, I'll put you up for drunkenness, anyhow," he said, and he did accordingly. George Walls, for that was his name, was cast into a dungeon and his name was duly entered on the blotter as a dangerous drunkard, despite his almost sympathetic declaration that he was simply a murderer.

Yesterday, however, something occurred which began to prove that the man had been unjustly suspected. People at work in a warehouse in Lower Friar street had been for some days noticing a bad smell which seemed to emanate from a cellar occupied by a man named O'Neill. The obnoxious odor increased, and it was accordingly resolved to clean the cellar. The police authorities were communicated with, and some officers went to the cellar and proceeded to make forcible entry into the premises. They were almost stifled by the smell when they burst the door open, and had to leave for a time, but eventually they went in and began to search in the room, which had evidently been used as a sleeping apartment. They noticed that the floor was covered with splashes of blood, and that the walls, too, were smeared with the crimson fluid, while here and there on the few pieces of furniture were drops which were undoubtedly those of blood, but no body could be found.

They were on the point of giving up the search when Inspector Wainwright stumbled across something in a corner of the room, and stooping to see what it was, discovered the feet and legs of a man protruding from beneath a huge pile of bags of paper. Inspector Spencer and Sergeant Armstrong immediately went to Inspector Wainwright's assistance, and together they proceeded to pull down the bags. Then they found the dead and partially decomposed body of a man. They hauled it out, and in the light of day it was seen the face was covered with clotted blood. This was removed and Inspector Wainwright, who had known O'Neill, had no difficulty in recognizing the body.

From the appearance presented it was evident that there had been a struggle, as in the left hand of the corpse there was clutched an old bread knife, the blade of which was half broken off. Walls was yesterday acquainted with the fact that his character for truthfulness was only partially re-established, because he had led the police to believe that he had murdered a whole family, whereas he had taken the life only of an old man.

"Is that so," he replied; "I could have sworn it was a lot I tackled, but I did for him, poor old chap. You see I am not such a terrible liar after all. There was some ground for what I said."

Walls was brought before a magistrate and remanded.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

McDougal v. Robson—Application for an order for the examination of defendant before the registrar. Order made; the examination to be in the usual way before registrar and with shorthand reporter. Belyea for plaintiff, Bodwell for defendant.

Boscowitz v. Belyea—Application for an order that defendant furnish plaintiff with an account. Abandoned.

Power v. Turner—Application for ten days' further time in which to deliver defence. Order granted, with costs. Drake, J. & A., for plaintiff, Pooley for defendant.

Routledge v. Dougan—To fix day of trial. Ordered that trial be on December 16th. Mills for Plaintiff, Helmcken for defendant.

Victoria Lumbering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., v. McIntosh, judgment creditor and the following garnishees: A. Lawrence, T. Sledge & Co., Bishop & McCoskrie, Routledge & Co., Bishop & Sherbourne, A. J. Langley, and the Corporation of Victoria. In Lawrence's case the order was made for amount due, also in the case of Routledge & Co. and that of the City of Victoria. Issue is to be tried in the case of Williams, and all others stand over until Thursday.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

TACOMA, Nov. 29.—The information given your reporter by a railroad official this evening confirms the previous statements in the Telegraph that freight rates on all transcontinental lines are to be raised 10 per cent. or more during the coming month.

The Transcontinental Railroad association will meet at Chicago December 2, when the matter will be finally settled. It is also expected that passenger rates will be advanced, if not immediately, within a short time. It is also understood that all the agencies of the railroads will be withdrawn from the Pacific coast, other than those of the four transcontinental lines, that is the Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific.—Seattle Telegraph.

A Source of Joy.

DEAR SIRS,—My young sisters were attacked by croup so badly that we almost despaired and had little hope of curing them. At last we applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they now enjoy the blessing of perfect health.
ANNIE JOHNSTON, Dalhousie, N. B.

VOTE ON THE BY-LAWS.

The Four By-Laws Carried—Everything Passes off Quietly—Official Return of the Ballots.

For some time past the subjects of the extension of the limits of the city, the purchase of a building lot and the erection upon it of a public market, together with the establishment of a crematory for the disposal of garbage and offal, have formed matters for discussion by the Municipal authorities and the public at large and yesterday was the occasion appointed, after the observance of all due formalities, for the public to give expression to their opinions by the registration of their votes. The business of the day passed off very quietly, and on the announcement of the results the common talk was, "I told you so," although, in some instances, the parties thus expressing themselves had either been occupants of Doubting Castle, or had been known as opponents of the proposals. Mr. Bull had direction of the proceedings, as returning officer, having as his deputies Mr. Sylvester for Johnson street; Mr. Dearing for Yates street, and Mr. Schwenger for James Bay. The polls were at the usual places and, on the returns being made up at the City Hall, Mr. Bull formally announced the by-laws to have been carried on the following vote:

EXTENSIONS OF CITY LIMITS.

	Ayes.	Nays.
Yates Street Ward	57	24
Johnson Street Ward	76	57
James Bay Ward	172	25
Total	305	81

MARKET BUILDING SITE.

	Ayes.	Nays.
Yates Street Ward	57	24
Johnson Street Ward	71	45
James Bay Ward	74	82
Total	202	151

MARKET ERECTION.

	Ayes.	Nays.
Yates Street Ward	57	24
Johnson Street Ward	75	46
James Bay Ward	70	78
Total	202	177

CREMATORY.

	Ayes.	Nays.
Yates Street Ward	86	31
Johnson Street Ward	81	35
James Bay Ward	128	35
Total	295	101

RECAPITULATION.

	For.	Against.	Majority
Extension of City	305	81	For 224
Market Building site	202	151	" 51
Market Erection	202	177	" 25
Crematory	295	101	" 194

The vote cast was it will be seen a very small one, showing the indifference which the real estate owners had as to the result. The James Bay vote was slightly against the market. The vote which might have been polled was: James Bay 450, Yates street 526 and Johnson street 741.

The adoption of these by-laws involves the city in the expenditure of $110,000 together with the annual interest on the amount in so far as concerns the market and the crematory, and of an amount which it will be difficult to estimate as respects the city extension, though, should the people who are to be brought in reject the by-law when formally submitted to them, the action of the citizens will amount to nothing. However, in the event of them ratifying it, they will themselves be involved in their share of the expense, and will become in other ways contributors to the city revenue, receiving the advantages enjoyed by the other cities for which they will like them be assessed.

DEATH OF MR. JOS. MASON.

He Expires Suddenly at Barkerville, Yesterday, from Heart Disease.

A telegraphic message was received last Tuesday by the Premier announcing the sudden death, at Barkerville, at 8 a.m., of Mr. Joseph Mason, senior member for Cariboo district. The news was received here with sorrow by his many friends, for during his life he had won the esteem of all with whom he had come in contact. His death will be a serious loss to the district in which he lived, for he was concerned in numerous enterprises and was an energetic worker in everything that tended to advance the prosperity of Cariboo. The deceased was born at Nottingham, Eng., in 1831, and came to Victoria in 1862, via the Horn. He remained in Victoria until 1866, when he went to Cariboo, where he engaged in business in which he was most successful. He stayed with the varying fortunes of the district, and for years has been its leading merchant. He was always the first to aid any undertaking which gave promise of benefiting Cariboo, and to all in need was open-handed in his generosity. There are very many who will long remember the deceased for his kindness.

In the House of Assembly, in which he sat for four years, and to which he was re-elected at the last general election, Mr. Mason was esteemed and respected by all parties. He was a valued member of the House, and will be missed very much in its deliberations.

Mr. Mason was married in 1882 to A. Jane Bruce, daughter of the late T. J. Skinner, of Cowichan, by whom he had five children. For the bereaved family there is general sympathy. They have, indeed, lost a kind husband and father.

Mining in the Quesnelle.

Mr. J. Hepburn returned on Sunday night from a visit to the hydraulic mine on the south fork of the Quesnelle, of which he is the manager. Mr. H. made a trip in to this part of Cariboo, last spring, and took up a claim on either side of a Chinese hydraulic mine which has been running for some years, and from which handsome profits have been taken. This, too, in spite of the very limited supply of water for washing purposes. On his return he induced a company of Victoria capitalists to join with him in opening up the property. Several thousand inches of water have been recorded for use on the claims, and Mr. Hepburn's second trip was for the purpose of prospecting the ground. The result of prospecting has proved most satisfactory and about $100 of "dust," principally fine gold, was brought down; one nugget, however, is a lovely specimen of quartz gold, weighing about $15. It is the intention of the company to build a mining ditch as early in the year as the weather will permit and begin the opening up of the mine at the earliest opportunity. The property is easily got at, and freight from Ashcroft it is but four cents per pound. Mr. Hepburn states that there is plenty of ground all through this section, the only obstacle in the way of operating being the difficulty in securing water. The water in the mine will have to be brought a distance of 13 miles.

P. O. Home.

The ladies' committee thankfully knowledge the following donations in November: Fruit and vegetables, and twice three times a week, "A Friend;" chickens, Mrs. Christie; fruit, J. Marrine; Mr. Rogers; 15 bags apples, Hon. Mrs. Allen; toys, Mr. Daley; ham, Mrs. Garvin; tarts and pies, Col. Prior and officers Garrison Artillery; grapes, J. & A. Cleaver.