The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand w c X London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

TY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891. VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 52.

APITAL NOTES.

Parcel Post Arrangements.
mous Steamer "Admiral" ground at Gaspe.

ttawa Lumberman has to the Prospects of this Province.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Ont., Nov. 23.—Jamaica has arcel post convention with ake effect immediately. The eight on parcels to England, nd and Japan has been raised nds.

ay committee of the Privy a big day's work before it to-

Humane Society have awarded ur Ontarians for saving life.
famous steamer Admiral i aspe.
IcLaren, of Ross, McLaren & lowingly of the lumber trade olumbia.
sh Government has found it intervene between the Brazilian and Canadian shipowners to delivery of cablegrams to Rio ting Canadian vessels in that g remonstrances has been made n office to that effect.
orted that the new school in ty, which cost $2,000, has been R. C. ratepayers to their co- or the school price of $5.
el for the Connolly's will, to- se to give up the books and ere will likely be some fun in

PERIAL

AKING POWDER
STRONGEST, BEST.
lum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & Co.'s
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Cocoa
from which the excess of oil has been removed, is
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in its preparation. It has *three times the strength* of xed with Starch, Arrowroot and is therefore far more al, *costing less than one cent* It is delicious, nourishing, ning, EASILY DIGESTED, rably adapted for invalids for persons in health.
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VICTORIA BATHS,
Yates St., Victoria.
ED and Electric Vapor Baths Massage treatment by skilled ours: Gentlemen from 8 a.m. to ies from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Evening n only from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
W. E. BERGMANN,
Medical Electrician.

hereby given that 60 days after ntend to apply to the Chief Com- Lands and Works for permission 20 acres of land, more or less, com- ake on Ship Channel, Barclay e 80 chains west, thence 40 chains Jackson's N. E. post of claim, ins east to line, thence following of coast to point of commence-
RODERICK BEGG.
ctober 29th, 1891. no27-2m-w

HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days ate I intend to apply to the Chief r of Lands and Works for permis- ase a tract of land situate on the he Indian Village on the Kemsk- ean's Channel, Coast District, B.C.: at a post marked "F. J., S. W. nted at the north-west corner of ngham's claim, thence east 40- ce north 40 chains, thence west 40 ce following the coast line south st, containing 160 acres, more or
FILLIP JACOBSON.
, November 4, 1891. no27-2m-w

is hereby given that 60 days after ntend to apply to the Chief Com- Lands and Works for permission a tract of land, situate on the bay Indian village on the Kemskwit s Channel, Coast District: com- a post marked 'F. J., S. W. corner, he north-west corner of F. Jacob- thence east 40 chains, thence north foot of mountain, thence west fol- foot of mountain to coast, thence e coast line south to initial post, 60 acres, more or less.
FRANK GRANTHAM.
, B. C., November 4, 1891.
no27-2m-w

is hereby given that 60 days afte intend to apply to the Hon. Chie er of Lands and Works for permis- chase 1 hundred and twenty land situated on Barclay Sound, trict, described as follows: Com- m J. F. Smith's southeast corner south 40 chains, thence west 80 ce north 40 chains, thence east 80 e place of beginning; containing re or less.
WM. J. CAVE.
B. C., Sept. 1, 1891. sep4-w-2m

ANTIC CABLE

nders what the Kaiser ance and Russia Favor Peace.

Gravity of Russia's Famine—Death of the Bishop of Carlisle—Silver for Russia.

Missionaries Massacred.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A dispatch has been received here from Pekin which confirms the statement that well-armed bands have devastated whole districts in the northern part of China, and that they have pillaged and burned the Belgian mission stations. In addition to the destruction of mission stations at Tayou and Sanchi, over 100 converted natives were massacred by the bloodthirsty bands. The station at Gehol was sacked and burned. A priest in charge of the mission, a Belgian by birth, was killed by the mob, and several other Christians were massacred. The natives have heretofore been quiet, and there was no sign in the district that a revolt was meditated. The local authorities had, therefore, taken no steps to suppress any outbreak, and when the natives rose they met with no material opposition, for the officials were practically helpless. It may here be stated that the local governor in his report of the occurrence to the Pekin Government, does not place the blame upon the natives of the province, but attaches the responsibility for the crimes to bands of Mongolian robbers who, he says, made a raid through the district. Whatever truth there may be in this, the general government has taken steps to prevent any further outrages on foreigners or native Christians in the district. Under orders from Pekin all the troops available were, immediately on receipt of information regarding the trouble, dispatched to the scene of the disturbances.

Extent and Gravity of the Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The press of this city is continually publishing vehement denunciations of merchants who are holding grain for an advance, and clamor for the government to compel them to sell their grain, or that it be confiscated against vouchers of future payment, as was done during the Crimean war. News from the famine-stricken districts does not in the least degree take from the horrors of the condition that confronts thousands upon thousands of the czar's subjects. Nobody can estimate the number of deaths that will result from starving and cold during the coming winter. The area affected by the famine comprises a section of the empire equaling in size nearly half the area of the United States. Its population is more than 4,000,000 souls. In many districts no winter sowing whatever has been done, and consequently the inhabitants have nothing to look forward to for a hope that they will be able to exist through the coming winter. The government is taking the most energetic measures to help the sufferers, and it is believed that the famine committee, of which the czarowitch is president, the methods of relief will be more systematic and effectual. The hunger stricken peasants are daily becoming more lawless, and acts of brigandage are occurring more and more frequently.

Germany's Food Supply.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The North German Gazette, the organ of the government, today, published an article basing its conclusions on official statistics, in which it says that it considers that Germany is not menaced by a dearth of bread-stuffs. It adds, however, that a short yield of rye may necessitate the restriction of the consumption of that grain and replacing rye products by the extended use of wheat.

A Blackmailer's Long Sentence.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Charles Grande, alias a dozen other names, has been convicted for blackmailing and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He wrote to several ladies of title, threatening vengeance unless they complied with his demands for money. He referred to the ease with which he could insert dynamite under the door mats or by removing a brick in the wall place it there in such a manner as to blow the house to atoms. When arrested a forged bill of exchange was found in his possession. He was also convicted on this charge and given seven years additional.

Silver Standard for Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Times' financial articles contains a rumor, said to be authentic, that the Russian Government is likely to make a large purchase of silver, with the object of establishing a silver standard.

Spanish Ministerial Policy.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A semi-official note says that the policy of the new government will be identical with that of the previous cabinet. Referring to the financial condition of the country now, it declares that the government considers that the present financial position is due to accidental causes. In conclusion the note declares that the government will always provide to meet the coupons on the debt as they fall due, and will endeavor in every way to merit the confidence and restore the credit of the country. A meeting of the cabinet was held, to-day, at which the question of a system of duty was the principal subject under discussion. A majority of the ministers favored a single tariff.

Death of the Bishop of Carlisle.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, lord bishop of Carlisle, is dead. He was born in 1818, and in 1869 was appointed one of the spiritual peers, as lord bishop of Carlisle, which has been the see of the bishop since the cathedral was founded there, at the close of the eleventh century by William Rufus. The bishopric contains 206 churches, 279 glebe houses, 81 curacies and 19 rural deaneries, with 50,416 sittings. The estates of the bishop consisted of 1,840 acres, yielding rentals of £2,427; and forty-nine livings of the value of £13,294. The pay allowed him by the government was £4,500.

Significant Speech of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the navy estimates of 1892, provision is made for the annual addition to the navy of 2,200 men until upwards of 20,000 men are gradually added to the effective strength of the navy, more than doubling the present war strength. The torpedo corps will be increased by 750 men, and the estimates provide that 1,800 officers and chief mates shall be gradually added. The warships now afloat have only about one-third their full complement, and an increase is necessary in view of the state of preparation of the French fleet.

In the course of an address to the recruits of the Berlin garrison, to-day, the Emperor said: "You will probably only have an opportunity for displaying your bravery and spirit in time of peace." The Emperor added: "There may be impending, however, grave internal struggles." The speech is the subject of much comment, coming, as it does, directly after the Emperor's interview with De Giers, but it is suggested that, inasmuch as the volunteers are enrolled for only three years, the significance of the speech is not great. The official journal makes no mention of the speech. By "internal struggles," it is presumed the Emperor referred to the results of the socialists' recent successes.

Russia and France Favor Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—It is announced that De Giers has been authorized by the Czar to assure Emperor William that the entente between Russia and France involves nothing that might be construed as a menace to other countries. The aim of the understanding between Russia and France is to maintain peace.

Mexico's Volcano Active.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 25.—Advices from Manzanilla state that the volcano of Colima is still active, and the column of fire at night can be seen for 100 miles at sea. The hamlets at the base are covered with lava and ashes.

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is believed that the fine imposed on the Archbishop of Aix will be subscribed by the many friends of the convicted prelate. At the conclusion of the trial the Archbishop wired the following to Cardinal Rampolla, pontifical secretary of state: "Kindly tell the Pope that the liberty of Christ, the papacy and the church was to-day triumphantly defended before the judges." The bishop declares that he is determined not to submit to the civil authorities, and that nobody shall stop him from leading pilgrims to Rome. In the face of the verdict of the Court of Appeals, declaring the Archbishop of Aix guilty of the charge preferred against him by the Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, on which charge he was condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, the French government has sent a note to the Pope in regard to the relations between France and the Vatican. In this note the government declares that it is not its wish to reopen the conflict with the clergy, neither has it any wish to restrict the liberty of the bishops. In addition the note states that the government of France desires the Pope to continue his policy of conciliation, and expresses the hope that the movement having for its object the bringing about of the adhesion of the Catholic clergy to the Republic will spread.

Mongolian Insurrect Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Chronicle's Tientsin correspondent says: The outbreak in the North, officially described as a raid of Mongolian robbers, proves to be an insurrectionary movement of serious dimensions. To-day's dispatches state that in Mongolia and some districts nearer the capital the revolutionary feeling is spreading rapidly, and the number of rebels is alarmingly increasing. An insurgent force, consisting of several squads of Mongolian cavalry, besides infantry, is reported advancing on Pekin, where the utmost alarm prevails. The population of a large area, actuated partly by inclination and partly by fear of the rebel soldiery, has joined the movement, together with several mandarins. Imperial troops have started to meet the rebels. The entire Christian population of Kongchou was massacred, with the Belgian priests.

Government Victory in Germany.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The reichsrath, by a vote of 155 to 127, sent back to the committee the bill presented by Dr. Monplier, the German leader. This action practically annulled the defeat of the government, the German Nationalists and anti-Semitics having deserted the leader of the opposition.

The Emigration Conference.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The international conference on emigration opened in this city, yesterday. M. Jules Simon presided. He was supported by Prince Cassano and by Major Frederick Brackett, special foreign agent of the United States, who is attending the conference under instructions from the treasury department at Washington. The conference will last four days. M. Jules Simon, in his opening address, declared that the object of the conference was not to oppose emigration, but to assist emigrants in seeking new homes, and to protect them against the abuses complained of throughout the public press and other channels, by emigrants who had been ill-treated on board ship or elsewhere, or who had been misled by luring advertisements of unworthy agents. Major Brackett said that the United States desired to restrict the emigration of vagabonds and criminals, but that it would welcome good, honest, temperate emigrants. The conference, Major Brackett said, could depend upon the good will of the United States in all matters tending to improve the class of emigrants going to America, and also in all efforts to protect them from the abuses, ill-treatment or deception of any description.

The Odessa Exposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—It is announced that the Government has abandoned the projected national and artistic exhibition at Odessa, in 1893, the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city. The reason given is that the country's financial position makes it inexpedient to make the outlay necessary to render the exhibition a success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—To-morrow, the S. S. Gaelic will sail for Yokohama and Hong Kong. Over a thousand Chinese will take their departure for the purpose of spending the New Year in China. This is the largest number of Chinese that has left this city on one steamer in a year.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Exception Taken by the London Press to His Tariff Deliverances at Birmingham.

No Feeling Said to Exist in the Colonies Favorable to Free Trade with the Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The discontent among the Tories, over Lord Salisbury's Birmingham speech, becomes more and more manifest as the press of the country have time to give expression to their views, and to reflect the opinion of the masses of the party. Most of the comments are made cautiously; but some papers do not mince their words.

The St. James Gazette says: "This is not the first time that Lord Salisbury has poured cold water upon the recent revolt against a one-sided free trade. The revolt is worthy of mention, and is more and more a vital issue with the workingmen of the great towns. The Premier cannot seem to grasp the situation."

The Globe says: "There may properly be various opinions as to the utility of creating a Zollverein for British trade. Certainly Howard Vincent's plan is not practical until the colonies shall become better disposed towards the idea. Doubtless the toiling masses are chafing over the results of the hostile trade policy embodied in the McKinley bill, and feel like retaliating; but we believe a majority of the people would resent the adoption of a policy which must inevitably operate to increase the cost of food. The discussions on the subject of fair trade should at least have the effect of educating the masses to a knowledge of the fact that a tariff is certain, according to all precedents, to involve unfair treatment of farmers as compared with other classes.

The Echo says: The resolution in regard to Free Trade will come to nothing. It is a notorious fact that there is no feeling in Canada or Australia corresponding with the desire of a portion of the British public in this direction. Those colonies have no willingness to admit British goods free simply because they are British.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The Tory mutiny goes bravely on. Lord Salisbury denounces protection, and his followers cheer its very mention. Whatever may be thought of the open question of a trade league, any child could see that the plan has no chance of success while it is in the hands of a protectionist gang which regards preferential duties as desirable, not as a means of temporary defence, but for their own sake.

The provincial Tory press are, as a rule, less outspoken in disapproval of the Premier's anti-Protection utterances. If they cannot support his views on the subject they content themselves with half-hearted references to it, and then turn their attention to abstract notions of Imperial Trade Federation, which they can eulogize without hurting any tender feelings.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Denial of the Statement that He is Failing Physically—The "Grand Old Man" Marvellously Well.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British Medical Journal states that it has the best authority for absolutely denying the statement that Mr. Gladstone has continued to fail in strength since his attack of influenza, and that he goes to the Riviera owing to his enfeebled condition. The exact reverse of all this, says the Journal, is the truth. Mr. Gladstone is in vigorous health—marvellous health, in fact—for a man of his years. So far from being enfeebled, he is in a state of high physical vigor, mental activity and good spirits. He did not suffer in the least from his exertion at the Newcastle meeting. So baseless is the rumor affecting his health that it may be said that Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's physician, is no longer in regular attendance upon the distinguished patient, and does not think it necessary to visit him before the journey.

OPERA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen Witnesses Italian Opera for the First Time Since the Death of Prince Albert.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Signor Lagos Royal Italian Opera Company, which is performing at the Shaftesbury theatre, gave Mascagni's popular opera "Cavalleira Rusticana," this afternoon, at Windsor Castle, by command of the Queen, and thus for the first time in thirty years Her Majesty heard an Italian opera. Owing to consideration for the London public the opera was given at four o'clock, in order to permit the company to return to London for the evening performance, which was postponed until 9 o'clock instead of the usual hour of eight. The members of the company were in high spirits and were delighted to appear before Her Majesty, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the performance.

The work was given in the Waterloo Chamber, where the Court has witnessed, during the past two years, several dramatic performances. The Chamber presented a brilliant scene before the curtain rose. Although it was in the afternoon the Queen insisted upon full evening dress. A dais had been erected for Her Majesty, who entered immediately before the overture, attended by several members of the royal family. The orchestra was composed of 49 musicians, and at the express desire of the Queen, the grand organ attached to the Chamber was also used. The work as presented was in every way successful. A slight nervousness in the singers at the opening number disappeared at the first applause. Among those present at the Queen's invitation to witness the performance were the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Prince and Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Princesses Victoria and Maude of Wales, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household.

About an hour and a half was occupied by the presentation of the opera. At the finish, the Queen sent for Signor Lago, and, after complimenting him on the success of his company, thanked him cordially and retired. Each one of the artistes afterwards received a valuable souvenir of the occasion from Her Majesty. Immediately after the close of the opera, a large force set to work and everything necessary for its representation at the Shaftesbury Theatre was dispatched by special train to London. It is an open secret in connection with the operatic performance at Windsor, this afternoon, that the Queen's physicians, alarmed at her increasing depression of spirits, have advised her to witness such performances as these, and to do everything possible to arouse herself from the gloominess which seems to be settling more and more every day. This is the first time since the Prince Consort's death that the Queen has witnessed an Italian opera.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The report of the majority of the committee appointed to examine the estimates of the Manchester Canal Co., states that the October estimate of expenses shows a great increase over the estimate as originally submitted in January. The committee reach the conclusion that a large amount of the work covered by the October estimate was not needed. In order to open the canal at a reasonable time, the committee advise that the proposed work, amounting to £346,000, be postponed, making it possible to open the canal in 1893. The committee believe that the available resources will more than suffice to complete the work. The minority report states that the completion of the canal with the resources at present available is only possible by an immediate and vigorous retrenchment. The report alleges that money is being wasted, and suggests various measures of economy. The Manchester corporation, after receiving both reports, debated the question at length, and adjourned without reaching a decision.

NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE UNION.

Favored Tariff Clauses for Colonies Advocated—An Educational Franchise Endorsed.

Luncheon to Lord Salisbury—Chamberlain Opposes Gladstone's Foreign Policy.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—The Unionists gave a luncheon in honor of Lord Salisbury, to-day. Referring to the tariff question, he said that on all sides there appeared constantly increasing protective duties calculated to stifle British trade. The protection heresy on which the tariffs were founded grew, like other evil passions, upon what it fed. Watching English statistics, he could not but feel anxiety lest the efforts of foreign protectionists should be partially successful. The error of foreign statesmen might be translated to Great Britain. Undoubtedly British trade was being hindered for the moment by foreign legislation. Continuing, he said the Government will seize with avidity on any measure promising legitimately to increase employment for laborers, either in towns or in the rural districts. One of the most acute of the Government's anxieties was the fact that people, in their ignorance, desired remedies which, if obtained, would plunge them into far greater misery. The Government had a narrow path to tread. It must avoid dangerous apathy in attempting to cure suffering by simply ignoring the causes. On the other hand, it must run the far more dangerous course of wandering into economic errors that might plunge the whole country into irreparable disaster. He concluded by congratulating the Liberal Unionists on their steady adhesion to the Conservative alliance.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain predicted that England's foreign relations would be seriously menaced if Mr. Gladstone again came into power, thus giving effect to views against the dreibund.

The conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations resumed its session, this morning. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the principle of assisting local authorities in Great Britain to acquire land for the purpose of facilitating the creation of small rural holdings, which are of great advantage to the country, by checking the present drain upon the rural districts; favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British empire; declaring that the provisions and treaties imposing limitations upon the full development of trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British empire should be abrogated, and favoring the repeal of the clauses in the ballot act pertaining to illiterate votes.

YALE AND PRINCETON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The greatest athletic event of the year, the championship football game between Yale and Princeton, was decided this afternoon, on the Manhattan field, in the presence of fully 37,000 persons. This attendance is remarkable in the face of the fact that it rained before the game and almost entirely throughout it. This did not, however, dim the ardor of the supporters of either the blue or orange and black, the enthusiasm displayed throughout the contest being remarkable. The teams lined up for the struggle shortly after two o'clock, and throughout the first half it was nip and tuck, first one side and then the other having the advantage, neither being able to score. Playing throughout the half was the sharpest ever seen on a football field, the ball having remained in the centre of the almost entirely. At 3:16 p. m. the teams lined up for the second half. Yale started to play with great force, and gained at every down. Closer and closer they got to Princeton's goal line, and finally McCormick having the ball, the whole Yale team massed around him, and he was shoved over, scoring a touch down by about two feet. McClung failed to kick goal. This gave Yale four points to nothing for Princeton. Princeton now evidently lost heart, and their opponents by steady, and at times brilliant play, gradually ran their score up to 15, at which it stood when time was called. Princeton failed to score. McCormick, Hunter, and Heffelfinger did great work for Yale, while the punting of Homans and the tacklings of Riggs were the features of Princeton's play.

CHILI'S CONTROVERSY.

She is not Disposed to Comply with the Demands of the United States.

The Parties who Advanced Funds to the Revolutionists—Horrible Cruelties Practised.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 26.—The Americans here are not satisfied with the result of the investigation by Judge Foster. The Chilian government appears willing to allow matters to take their course, just as if the killing of American seamen was an ordinary crime to be treated in the ordinary way. There is no appearance of any intention to comply with the request of the United States for satisfaction, and the indications are that this attitude will be persistently adhered to. While the Chilians have ceased to insult Americans, and are seemingly desirous of being friendly, there is an evident reluctance to yield anything in the American controversy as a matter of pride rather than of policy. The English minister at Santiago is known to have had a long conference with President Montt. It is believed it was in regard to the silver carried off on a British war vessel, for Balmaceda. President Montt is said to claim satisfaction for which he considers a breach of neutrality on the part of Great Britain. As English influences are predominant at Santiago, it is thought that there will not be any serious controversy on the subject. It is said that of the $17,000,000 expenses incurred by the Junta in carrying on the revolution, between four and five millions are due to parties in England, who advanced them. Among these is Col. North, the nitrate king. The Chilean authorities are following with great severity all persons who were implicated in punishing Ricardo Cumming and other prominent residents of Valparaiso, for an alleged conspiracy in favor of the revolution. It is said that Cumming was horribly tortured by order of the Intendente, before he was shot, in order to make him confess the names of his supposed accomplices. He was stretched on an improvised rack and his finger nails pared off by degrees, inflicting exquisite pain. He could not be forced to reveal anything. Several who took part in the affair have already been executed and others are being sought for.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germans in Africa.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Captain Schmid, of the German East African contingent, has been selected as the successor of Lt. Gravenreuth, leader of the expedition, which was recently defeated by natives in an engagement in which Gravenreuth and several of his men were killed.

Train Robbery in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—A mail train on the Moscow Caucasian railway was stopped here, yesterday, at a point near Vladikaras, by a band of robbers, who killed the engineer and guard, secured 25,000 roubles and escaped.

Money and Stocks in London.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The American market was quiet, to-day, but strong, and prices closed at best, with strong buyers of Northern Pacific preferred at 74½; Missouri at 17. Canadian Pacific advanced to 90¼, and Grand Trunk, after rising fractionally, left off unchanged. The Continental bourses were firm and the changes for the day were unimportant, except in Brazilian bonds, which lost most of yesterday's advance. Rupee paper rose ¼ on a rumor from Paris, published in the Times, that silver is to be bought by the Russian Government with the object of establishing a silver standard in Russia. Money is more plentiful to-day; but rates are unchanged. The bank return shows that the reserve is over £15,250,000, being an increase of nearly £900,000, which is about the amount of the increase in deposits. Other changes show an increase of £700,000, borrowed by banks on bills. The Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany show a similar increase in cash reserves. Discounts opened nominally at 3⅞; but after the publication of the bank returns rates fell and business was done under 3½.

Quiet in Brazil—The People Satisfied.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—All remains quiet. The Governor of Santa Catharina has sent word that the province is tranquil and that the people are entirely satisfied with the resignation of Da Fonseca and the course of President Piexotto. At DeTerro the news of Fonseca's downfall was received with enthusiasm, and troops and people united in a grand celebration. The Junta's forces in Rio Grande de Sul will probably remain under arms until the new congress assembles.

Grand Wedding in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The city has been the scene of one of the greatest weddings of the period. Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian army, was married to the Princess Marie Leonie Eugenie Bathilde Caroline Jeanne Julia Zenzide Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte and Princess Christine Ruspeli Bonaparte, and a descendant of Lucien Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, and also of Joseph, eldest brother of Napoleon, and king of Naples and Spain. The Ruspelis, the bride's maternal ancestors, are of a famous and princely Roman family of Scottish origin, one branch of which is connected by marriage with a well-known New York family. The wedding was honored by the presence of Italian royalty, and the officiating priest was Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, who is both a prince of the church and a temporal prince. The groom is of good family, has an excellent army record, and is noted for his good looks. Prince Napoleon Charles, father of the bride, is considered fabulously rich in Italy, but he would not cut much of a figure in London or New York. He made the bride groom happy by the assurance of 25,000 francs a year with which to take care of his wife. There was a large gathering of Italian nobility, irrespective of party, for the Italian Bonapartes are equally popular with the adherents of the Pontiff and the King. The Ruspolis were there in numbers, wearing badges of a nobility that dates back over 700 years. Then there was Duke Ugo of Boncompagnis, and Prince Paolo Borghez, and Princess Brancaccio, and Colonna and the representatives of other ancient houses. The presents were magnificent, and included gifts from King Humbert and Queen Marguerite. It is the purpose of the King to bestow upon Gotti a title of nobility, bringing him near in rank to his princess bride.

Killed in Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—During a heavy fog on the Mersey last night, an unknown steamer ran into a bark, supposed to be the Harmony, off the lightship. The steamer was so badly damaged that she sank almost immediately, and the entire crew was drowned. The bark lost her mast, and her hull was seriously damaged. A passing steamer ran into a steam launch crossing the river Tyne, at Shields, this morning, crushing the launch to pieces. A number of workmen were on board the launch. Three were killed and the others were rescued.

Brazil not yet Pacified.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 27.—The Piexotto government has made a demand on Rio Grande do Sul for the reinstatement of the local government as it existed before the outbreak against da Fonseca. The Rio Grande Junta has refused to obey the demand and threatens to offer forcible resistance to any attempt to compel obedience. Owing to rivalry of the officers of the army and navy for influence in political affairs, the jealousy between the two branches of the public service is becoming acute.

Caprivi's Denial.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the Reichstag today Chancellor Caprivi said he was under the necessity of denying the statement printed by the Wachenblatt yesterday that he was wearied of public life and that he intended tendering his resignation. The Chancellor said he was never in better condition for work, and that his health is not impaired.

Balfour Rector at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Nov. 27.—Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, who, some time ago, was elected to the rectorship of the University of Glasgow, was installed, yesterday. A brilliant assemblage was present, including the professors of the university and many men well-known in the literary and social world. Balfour received an ovation from the students.

Mozambique Natives Attack Portuguese.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Southeast Africa says the Mafita tribe has captured numerous Portuguese settlements on the northern coast of Mozambique, including the island of Ibo.

Great Failure in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Berlin has been startled by the failure of the Berlin Banking and Exchange company. The police closed the head offices and branches. Herr Loewey, head of the collapsed concern, has been arrested. It is stated that when the police took possession of the office here and the branch offices, no cash whatever was found. Herr Loewey's brother-in-law and partner was also arrested. The firm has been in difficulties for a long time. The failure, however, is regarded as of only minor importance.

French Miners' Strike.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Labor troubles in the department of Pas de Calais, where, owing to the strike of 49,000 miners, the mining industry has been brought to a standstill, has caused the consumers of coal to look elsewhere for fuel. The miners of the Department Du Nord, adjoining Calais, struck this afternoon. It is feared the strike will assume enormous proportions. Large quantities of coal from German and Belgian mines are daily arriving to protect manufacturers against a coal famine, but it is believed that this is part of the surplus, and that foreign miners are heeding the request of the French miners to limit the output to actual requirements. Basly, a Socialist member of the deputies, to-day wired from the scene of the troubles, announcing a resolve to reject the terms of arbitration in the form the mining companies proposed.

Caprivi May Soon Resign

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A decided sensation was caused here yesterday by the announcement that Chancellor Von Caprivi will in all probability soon resign the chancellorship of the German empire. This unexpected news was circulated by the Mochenblatt, a newspaper edited by the deputy agent. The Mochenblatt says in explanation that the latter is weary of holding office, and this fact has caused him to arrive at the decision referred to. It is inferred that the retirement of the chancellor is not definitely decided upon, but it is among the strong probabilities. The chancellor's enemies, as soon as this report gained circulation, started a rumor that Von Caprivi has had a serious misunderstanding, and that he has adopted the old Bismarck tactics of threatening to resign unless he has his own way. They add that he will find that "Young William" will not put up with any such bluff, and that Von Caprivi must remember that, though he has been a high favorite, he is far from being the historical personage Bismarck was, and still is, in spite of everything. Coupled with this rumor is the report that, should Von Caprivi retire, Prince Bismarck may be recalled to power.

Russians Dying of Starvation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—A number of deaths from starvation have occurred in Samara. Colonel Charles Murphy has forwarded 150 kilograms of Indian cornmeal for the relief of the famine sufferers. Colonel Murphy, who is especially commissioned by the United States agricultural department to call the attention of Europeans to the value of Indian corn as an article of food, promises more such contributions, if that already received is approved of. A circular has been issued to the governors of the various provinces of the empire, notifying them to forbid Jews to buy corn.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Tenders to be Asked for a Fast Line of Atlantic Mail Steamers.

The Privy Council to be Called to Pass Upon the Bait Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—Permission has been given to C. H. Hewitt to use such appliances as are not obtainable in British Columbia, for the purpose of raising the San Pedro, sunk near Victoria.

The new addition to St. John, N.B.,—Portland—wants to repeal the Scott Act, and has asked for a poll.

The chief engineer of canals will recommend the Soo Canal lock to be 900 feet by 60.

Connolly Bros. figure out that they have spent more in plant on the Quebec works than the profits accrued.

The Connolly-McGreevy conspiracy has been adjourned to Monday, the Crown finding it difficult to secure witnesses.

The Minister of Marine has ordered an official enquiry into the loss of the bark Sarah off Carmanah Point.

A bulletin of the egg trade with England will be issued shortly.

The Department of Finance warns shippers to make a careful selection of stock.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—The Government has decided to invite tenders for a fast line of steamers to England. The service is to average 19 to 20 knots an hour from port to port. Southampton will be the place of call in England; Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter on this side. The vessels will not be of less size than 6,500 tons, with modern equipments.

The Imperial Government will submit a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the legality of Newfoundland's action; defining the right of Canadian fishermen to obtain bait from her ports under the Bait Act.

On January 1st the civil servants lose the franking privilege for private correspondence.

Another official denial is given to the statement cabled from England that the Governor General intends to resign next spring.

A deputation of beet root sugar manufacturers want the Government to give assurances that the present bounty will be continued after next year.

The House of Commons authorities protest that the Civil Service Commission have no right to investigate the affairs of that House. Parliament is supreme over its own affairs.

It is thought that Robt. McGreevy and Murphy can be extradited for obtaining money on false pretenses.

The whiskey distillers want the Government to convert the duty captured in the St. Lawrence into methylated spirits.

Hon. Edward Blake is here prepared to argue the Canadian Pacific case against the Commission.

Sir Hector Langevin will take Hon. J. A. Ouimet's seat in the House of Commons, in the front row to the left of the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Foster takes a holiday to New Brunswick, next week.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Lt.-Governor Campbell Still Weak.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—Lt.-Governor Sir Alexander Campbell is still very weak physically, as a consequence of his recent attack; but is still able to carry on the business of his office. He consulted with Attorney-General Mowat as to the advisability of his resigning his office, but Mr. Mowat was strongly against such a course. Sir Alexander will probably continue to act as Governor.

Unanimous Baie des Chaleurs Report.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The Empire's Quebec correspondent says: "It is stated, on good authority, that the Royal Commission on the Baie des Chaleurs R.R. matter, has all but completed its report, which is to be an unanimous one, and is only waiting for a printed copy of the evidence to annex to it and to forward it to the Lieut.-Governor. The printing, however, will not be ready before Dec. 1st.

A Question of Extradition.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—It is understood the Government is taking steps to ascertain whether or not Owen Murphy and Robt. McGreevy can be extradited.

Mr. Meredith's Prospects.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—The World declares that if the decision in the London contested election case, the trial of which begins to-day, ends in the unseating of Mr. Hyam, Mr. Meredith will certainly be forthwith sworn in as a minister of the Abbott Government, and run for London.

Extensive Insurance Contract.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—The largest accident insurance contract ever completed in Canada has just been arranged between the London Guarantee and Accident Co. and the Toronto Commercial Travellers' Association, whereby the London Guarantee and Accident Co. agree to insure all members of the association for a term of years. The premium income will amount to over $100,000.

Drowned While Skating.

STRATFORD, Ont., Nov. 27.—Fred. Edmunds, a boy, while skating on the river, to-day, broke through the ice and was drowned.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 27.—While skating on a mill pond at Avondale, two boys named Tracey and Sherwood, each aged 14, broke through the ice and were drowned.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau in Providence.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, and Robert White, M.P., editor of the Montreal Gazette, left to-day, for Providence, where they will address the Commercial Club of that city, to-morrow night.