

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Three Young Men of the Best Families in Venezuela the Perpetrators.

The Instrument of Their Fraudulent Deeds Made Away With to Secure Silence.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 28.—This reamy little city has been aroused by one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in a civilized country, the participants being not ignorant Indians, as is generally the case, but three young men belonging to one of the most distinguished families in the Republic. All Caracas is wild, for no one dreamed that the three social lions of this town were the criminals for whom the Venezuelan authorities have been vainly seeking for two months. Early in November, a boy by the name of Robert O. Rodriguez presented three checks at the Bank of Venezuela, bearing the name Hellmuth & Co. The drafts amounted to \$40,000, and were honored without question. The next day the forgery was discovered and a search instituted for the boy. As it was impossible to find him, the authorities assumed that he had succeeded in escaping from the country. There the matter rested until last night, when news of "murder" help were heard coming from an old vacant house. Investigation revealed the following story: Rodriguez, at one time a servant in Caracas, was not alone in this crime, but merely the tool of two brothers, Gabriel and Manuel Lugo, and their uncle, Francisco Lugo. This trio, it seemed, conceived and executed the forgery, promising a large sum to Rodriguez if he would present the checks at the bank. After the money had been obtained they paid the boy \$100, compelling more as soon as it could be arranged for him to leave the country. At the same time Rodriguez was concealed in a house in the lower part of the city, and was aided by his fashionable accessories from time to time. The boy soon grew tired of a confinement and so informed the Lugos, who was this that caused them to conceive the dastardly crime of last night. "Rodriguez must be done away with at all costs," they said, and so about 8 o'clock Gabriel and Manuel Lugo drove to a house in a coach, and informed him that the police were on his track, and if he failed to be saved to come immediately with them. Kindly offering as a sanctuary the old house of his uncle, Rodriguez was occupied. The frightened boy hurriedly obeyed his supposed friends and jumped into the carriage, half dressed, as soon as they reached the building, which is in the most fashionable part of the city, he was pushed to the rear of the house, and the door of the house was closed. Rodriguez was surprised to hear Manuel Lugo saying in a low voice to some one in the yard of the house. His suspicions were fully revived when Francisco Lugo entered the house and proposed that they all go to the old house of his uncle, Rodriguez was exultant from the excitement when the boy put the glass to his lips he detected the smell of burnt almonds and refused to drink, declaring that he had heard they had put Prussic acid in the glass to poison him. The Lugos protested that he did them an injustice, and an evidence of good faith they handed in their revolvers, which Rodriguez placed on the table. In an instant the light was out, and the boy was attacked from behind with daggers. Rushing toward the table he succeeded in grasping a revolver and began firing. Two of the Lugos were wounded, but Gabriel succeeded in jumping over the fence into an adjoining yard. By this time a police had been attracted by the noise and broke in the outer door. They found a ground covered with blood, Rodriguez badly injured by numberless dagger thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug by Rodriguez, showing the most dastardly premeditation. A neighbor, whose house Gabriel was caught while endeavoring to wash the blood from his hands, says that early in the evening he saw a person going in with a shovel, pick and ropes. When asked what he was going to do, the man replied that he had rented a house and was about to move in.

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out, her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 75 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.

At last she began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; it soon got out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

I am now a well woman. I weigh 125 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery for a woman who had been so long in bed, and as late as one raised from the dead.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. GOLD - Three Stars.

Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. O. DAY & CO., LONDON

OTORIA NURSERY.

T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to close out their Nursery quickly, parties are invited for cash before the end of October, on a great bargain. See Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road, St. John's, N.S. Catalogues on application.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Minister Willis Presents His Government's Decision to President Dole in Council.

The United States Requests That the Government be Restored to Lillokalan.

President Dole Replies Declining to Take the Step Suggested by Cleveland.

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 1, 1894.—Since the sailing of the United States steamer cutter Corwin at 3:30 on the morning of December 24, no advices have left here for the coast. That vessel took press dispatches against the orders of the United States legation, but it is doubtful if all of them are landed, as it is understood a strict watch will be placed on the vessel as soon as she arrives near harbor, and that she will be likely ordered at once on a cruise. Application was made by the Associated Press and the special correspondent of the New York World for permission to forward dispatches by the Corwin. This was in each case brusquely refused and dispatches were only put aboard afterwards through the courtesy of those who shall forever be nameless even though the United States should endeavor to investigate the matter. The Corwin was the property of Minister Willis on the Provisional Government, and step down out of which was couched in the following words:

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, Dec. 19, 1893.

Present—President S. B. Dole; Hon. S. M. Damon, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney-general.

Mr. Willis—Will Mr. Jones be present at this interview?

President Dole—We wish to have him present, if you have no objection.

Mr. Willis—Is he a stenographer?

President Dole—Yes, sir.

Mr. Willis—No objection at all.

Mr. President and gentlemen: The President of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it has been unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain conditions precedent, conditions which were required before I was authorized to confer with you. The President also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two Governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus observed has been in the interest and for the sake of all your people. I need hardly premise that the President's action upon the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and duty; it is now, and has been from the beginning, absolutely free from prejudice and resentment, and entirely consistent with the long established friendship and treaty ties which so closely bound together our respective Governments.

The President deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Hawaiian question, and to leave the matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State and the agents of your Government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and to ascertain and report the true situation of these islands. This information was the better to enable the President to discharge a delicate and an important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action, with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the Provisional Government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto authority and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of her Government, that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The President, however, to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister, and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands. After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's reports, the President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this Government at Honolulu, that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian Government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the "Boston" on January 16, 1893, and by recognizing the Provisional Government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself and the constitutional Government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed. The President has, therefore, determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last. In view of these conclusions, I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of this Government. The President, however, felt that, by our original interference, had incurred responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community and that it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. I was, therefore, instructed at the same time to inform the Queen that, when reinstated, the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been officially or otherwise connected with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the revolution of last January, and that all obligations incurred by the Provisional Government should be assumed. In obedience to the command of the President, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing signed by her, which I will leave with you. I will now read that writing. I will read from

the original, leaving with you a certified copy:

"I, Lillokalan, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the President of the United States, and desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge, and to do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign born, do hereby and herein solemnly declare and pledge myself that if reinstated as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands, I will immediately pro-claim amnesty to all who participated in the revolution of January 17, 1893, a full pardon and amnesty for their offenses with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof, and that I will forbid and prevent the adoption of any measure of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the Provisional Government. I further solemnly agree to accept restoration under the constitution existing at the time of said revolution, and that I will abide by and fully execute that constitution with all the guarantees as to person and property therein contained. I furthermore solemnly pledge myself and my government if restored to assume all the obligations created by the Provisional Government in the proper course of administration, including all expenditures for military or police service, if being my personal responsibility, to assume the government precisely as it existed on the day when it was unlawfully overthrown."

Witness my hand this 15th of December, 1893.

LILLOKALAN.

Attest: J. V. CARTEE.

It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Provisional Government, and your ministers, of the President's determination of the question which your action and that of the Queen developed upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Provisional Government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation, and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high patriotism which forgets all self interest, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question: Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?

I will leave this with you, Mr. President, and as your stenographer may not have got every word, and it may help him, I will leave also the certified copy that I have referred to—the agreement of the Queen.

President Dole—The Government will take the matter under consideration and answer you as soon as they are ready.

Mr. Willis—Yes, sir, gentlemen, good day.

Preceding the demand of Minister Willis, the following correspondence took place between the two governments:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, November 29, 1893.

Sir—Having received from our minister at Washington, Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, information of an official letter from Secretary of State Hon. Walter Q. Gresham to President Cleveland, which is of an unfriendly nature toward this Government, recommending hostile action by the President towards us, alleged copies of which letter have been placed in the American press, I desire to inquire of you whether the published reports of such letter of Secretary Gresham are substantially correct? If they are, I feel that it is due this Government that it should be informed of the intentions of your Government in relation to the suggestions contained in the said letter of Mr. Gresham.

Accept the assurance of the profound consideration and high esteem with which I have the honor to be,

Yours Excellency's, Most obedient servant,

(Sd) SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, ALBERT S. WILLIS, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Honolulu.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, DEC. 2, 1893.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 29th ult., inquiring as to the authenticity of a letter of Hon. W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state, upon the Hawaiian question, and stating that if the "publications" of such letter are substantially correct, you "feel that it is due this (your) Government" that "it should be informed of the intention of your (my) Government in relation to the suggestions contained in the said letter of Mr. Gresham."

As to the letter of Mr. Gresham I have the honor to call your attention to the fact, as shown by you, that it is a communication from a member of the Cabinet to the President of the United States, and being a domestic transaction is not the subject of diplomatic representation.

Answering your note further I must express my sincere regret that it is not in my power at present to inform you of the views or intentions of the United States. The President earnestly desires a speedy settlement of your troubles and will, in my opinion, be ready to make known his purposes as soon as he is informed of certain matters recently submitted to him.

With high regard, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Sd) ALBERT S. WILLIS, Hon. SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, December 18, 1893.

Sir—I am informed that you are in communication with Lillokalan, the ex-Queen, with a view of re-establishing the monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands and of supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true, or if you are acting in any way hostile to this Government.

I appreciate fully the fact that any such action upon your part, in view of your official relations with this Government would seem impossible; but as the information has come to me from such sources that I am compelled to notice it, you will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate answer.

Accept the assurance of distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's obedient and humble servant,

(Sd) SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, ALBERT S. WILLIS, U. S. Envoy Extraordinary, etc.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, DEC. 19, 1893.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have a communication from my government which I desire to submit to the President and Ministers of your Government at

any hour to-day which it may please you to designate.

With high regard and sincere respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. and M. P. U. S. A.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The reply of the Provisional Government was drafted by President Dole and contains between five and six thousand words. It is an able document, and states the case of Hawaii in no pleading form. One of the Queen's points of reply is that the ex-Queen's point of reply is not touched. The President and government have prepared for resistance, are of the opinion that side issues cannot justly be raised by either Mr. Cleveland or the monarchy.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister, leaves here to-morrow by the steamer Pekin for Washington. He will take with him a copy of the Government's reply to Willis, which, up to the present hour, has been refused the press.

In conversation with President Dole it is learned this refusal has been a diplomatic point not to publish the answer before it is placed in the hands of President Cleveland. I have been assured, however, that should the President of the United States delay the delivery of this document it will at once be made public on the arrival of Mr. Thurston by the steamer Pekin due to leave here to-morrow.

There is here to date no received various comment.

Royalists still assert they believe restriction will be accomplished by Cleveland, and annexationists as confidently declare no restoration shall take place. The situation has, in fact, been a very delicate one, in which the royalists have been limited to no show unless aided by the forces of the United States.

The proposition for the establishment of a republic here, said to have been brought forward by Minister Thurston and Mr. H. N. Castle, of the Advertiser, is absolutely denied by both these gentlemen.

To the Associated Press Mr. Thurston said: "Such an idea never entered our heads; why should it? We are now an established government. We have been recognized by both the United States and Russia, and to establish a republic would be but to renounce the recognized national claim we now have for existence. This we do not propose to do. Deny it absolutely and give it the widest publicity," concluded Mr. Thurston.

When interviewed Mr. Castle said what the same view. He said, "You can see what my views are from the columns of the Advertiser, and while, like Thurston, I am a Hawaiian-born American, I am not here to compromise unless our national mother, America, does completely back on us, which I do not believe American patriotism would tolerate."

As far as the financial condition of the Government can be determined it is one of increasing security; taxes are flowing in and the determined stand taken has caused the American Savings Bank to be largely increased during the past month.

Minister Damon is hopeful that, if no adverse action is taken by Congress, a permanent semi-American form of government can ultimately be established here. It will be the forerunner of stable government in unstable Hawaii.

Passengers by the Warrimoo state that the formal reply of the Provisional Government was delivered to Minister Willis about two hours prior to the departure of the steamer for Victoria. It also reviewed in extenso the situation of the islands, and the Government's prompt demand, that the Queen Lillokalan, states that President Dole and his associate ministry, believing that they have the support not only of a vast majority of the people of the Hawaiian Islands, but also of the majority of the people of the United States, decline to accept President Cleveland's position or restore the Government into the hands of Lillokalan. Upon receipt of this communication, Minister Willis at once prepared to forward its contents to Washington, his dispatch being intended to catch either the Warrimoo or the Pekin which follows to San Francisco. It is understood that his instructions are not to take action of any kind until he receives further advice based upon this latest and most important communication. Hon. Basil Thompson, who was messenger of the Warrimoo, was a close observer of affairs during his short stay at the Hawaiian capital. Of the force at President Dole's command he has not a very high opinion. The soldiers are for the most part disenchanted, and the troops are generally swelled by about 200 men imported from San Francisco and recruited at \$40 per month from the ranks of unemployed labor—men having neither aptitude for or experience in the arts of war. The Honolulu "fortifications" are generally laughed at as child's play, while the help looked for from citizen sympathizers of the Provisional Government is more than counterbalanced by the fact that nine-tenths of the native population are with the Queen. The feeling of the natives is unsettled, is far from as tranquil as has been generally supposed, and while the majority of all classes find satisfaction in the thought that the uncertainty is soon to end in the re-establishment of the monarchy, hostile opinions weigh so little that all joined heartily and harmoniously in a festival of the New Year.

INSULTED THE FLAG.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8.—The latest from Rio de Janeiro is that a German boat from the warship Alexandrina was fired on by Government troops at the coal depot on Moacanga island on December 22. The commander of the Alexandrina, after consultation with the German Minister in Rio, demanded an apology from the Government and a salute to the German flag. The apology was given on the 26th and a salute was fired from Fort Santa Cruz. The officer in charge of the troops who did the firing was dismissed. This action of the Germans is considered to be proof of perfect neutrality, and of their determination to let neither side fight with the German flag. It is reported that the Germans were to capture Admiral Saldanha, but they were revealed to him by a friend, who was an officer of the National Guard. The officer was shot by order of Gen. Telles when his act was discovered.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—6:30 p.m.—The Music hall at the World's Fair grounds is burning. At 7:45 o'clock the peristyle is entirely destroyed. The fire has reached the corner of the music hall and the south-east corner of the contractors' building is burning. The fire has spread to the roof by flying embers. One fireman is reported killed.

The Casino music hall and peristyle have been destroyed and the roof of the manufacturers' building is on fire on the east and west side. The fire department is working inside of the manufacturers' building. There is still a large number of exhibits in the big building.

SICILIAN DISTURBANCES.

Many Compromising Letters Found in the House of Deputy de Felice.

Troops to Start From Rome at Once—French and German Socialists Concerned.

Residents of Palermo so Alarmed That They Hide All Their Valuables.

Rome, Jan. 8.—A search of Deputy de Felice's house in Rome has resulted in the securing of several letters addressed from Paris, signed Cipriani, the Socialist exile. The Central Socialist committee in Palermo has issued a defiant manifesto concerning the arrest of de Felice and other Socialists. The Government has decided to apply exceptional measures at once. Premier Crispien has telegraphed orders that numerous communal councils will be dissolved at once and that the troops called out for service will start without delay for Sicily. A priest for bravery in trying to quell the riot, the Sicilian officials have been warned that those failing to do their duty will be punished rigorously. Evidence has been found by the police in several cities that the German socialists, as well as the French men, have been active in spreading the propaganda of their cause. The army class of 1868 has been called out for service. Palermo is still quiet, despite the recurring rumors that the provincial revolutionaries are gathering to attack the city. Many families in the city have been so alarmed at these unfounded rumors that they have secured provisions in their cellars and have hidden their small articles of high value.

MODUS VIVENDI.

The Canadian Government Notified of its Renewal by Russia and Great Britain.

Provisions of the Arrangement—U. S. Vessels to be Included in the Restrictions.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The Earl of Aberdeen this morning received an official dispatch from Lord Ripon, Colonial Secretary of State, notifying the Canadian Government that Her Majesty's Government has agreed with the Government of Russia for the renewal of the modus vivendi in the matter of the Behring Sea fisheries until further notice, on the understanding that vessels of the United States are subject to similar restrictions. The modus vivendi of last year established a protective zone of thirty miles around Russian seal islands and provides that by this sealing vessels captured within this belt should be ordered to Yokohama for trial by British authorities. When negotiations were opened for a renewal of this arrangement for 1894, the British authorities, at the suggestion of the Canadian Government, replied that the proposal would be acceptable, provided United States vessels were also included in the proposed restrictions. The decision of the Paris tribunal, which rendered the Russian and American contention of the exclusive jurisdiction rendered it necessary that, according to the Canadian view, the United States should become a party to the arrangement, otherwise the modus vivendi could not be applied to American vessels within the 30-mile zone, provided they respected the three-mile limit.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Alonso Wright, ex-M.P., died at his home on the Gatineau river at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Inflammation of the lungs was the cause of death. He was 69, and leaves a widow but no family. He represented Ontario county from 1862 until confederation in the Quebec assembly, and was elected at Confederation for the same county, which he steadily represented until the dissolution in 1891. His last speech in Parliament was against Mr. McCarthy's resolution to abolish the French language.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—Rumors are current here that a number of cases of tuberculosis exist in the Province of Quebec, and the Star urges the Provincial Government to appoint a veterinary commissioner to investigate the question and the extent of the disease in the province.

WINGHAM, Jan. 8.—Carny Brothers' furniture store was burned last night.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 8.—Thomas Allen, of this town, aged 65, while attempting to board a train on the American side, fell under the cars, receiving fatal injuries.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—Owing to the action taken by the British publishers, Barnett & Co., in relation to the Ontario school reader, W. J. Gage & Co., a prominent publishing firm of this city, have issued a circular to retail dealers throughout the province, giving notice that they have taken steps to compel the publishers of high school readers to withdraw that book from the market, it being an infringement of the copyright held by the Gage firm.

NAPANESE, Jan. 8.—The examination of Barry King, for the murder of Angus McLeod, is in progress here. Among the witnesses examined was the wife of the deceased.

QUEBEC, Jan. 8.—The legislature closed today. The speech of the Premier, Hon. J. B. Chapais, was warmly received by the members for their diligence and the zeal displayed in handling the various matters submitted to them.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—Rev. Dr. Potts has received a dispatch from Montreal, saying that Rev. Dr. Douglas, principal of the Methodist college, is in imminent danger of death. For the last six weeks he has suffered from the effects of an attack of influenza.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—H. Cohen's tailoring establishment was damaged to the extent of \$8,000 by fire last night. The loss is covered by insurance.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—The Rose Publishing Co. has assigned. The liabilities are about \$18,000 and the assets will equal this.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 8.—Petitions have been filed against the return of nearly every member of the Whiteway government, elected last November. The petitions charge wholesale bribery. These cases will

be tried before the Supreme court, and if the charges are proven the members will be disqualified from contesting any seat for four years.

BROOKVILLE, Jan. 8.—Sarah Cooke, a wealthy resident of this place who died recently, left all her property to be invested and the income to be paid to whoever may die the next of kin of St. Peter's church, Brookville, for all time to come.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Joseph Gaudet, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the Hooper trial, died yesterday. This makes the third important witness who has died since Hooper's arrest.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank, has given \$5,000 to McGill University Young Men's Christian Association towards the association building in the college grounds.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—Policeman John A. Charlton has been arrested on the charge of personating, under an assumed name, certain rich people who recently died in Australia. The amount involved is \$30,000. Charlton says he is innocent of the charges.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—In a further letter to the press Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., announces that it has been decided to make an appeal to Irish sympathizers in Toronto. Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. S. E. Blake are the treasurers. A list has been opened with the following subscriptions: Frank Smith, \$1,000; Geo. D. Kelly, \$1,000; Edward Blake, \$1,000; Hugh Ryan, \$1,000; and Thomas Long, \$1,000. Mr. Blake has accepted an invitation to speak in Boston on January 31.

HAMILTON, Jan. 9.—The Protestant Protective Association of this province it is said are arranging for a convention to be held here on January 23, for the purpose of considering action to be taken in regard to the Ontario elections. It is said that 750 of the leading lights of the Association will assemble here. The place of meeting is to be kept secret.

GERMAN POLITICS.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the Landtag will point to the absolute harmony of Prussia's policy with that of the Empire and her determination to carry out this policy despite all demagogical opposition. A sap will be thrown to the Conservatives in the form of a bill creating agricultural chambers, and the Centre will be pacified by the revival of Count Zedlitz's project for religious instruction in the primary schools. The expectation is, however, that the Landtag will not be amenable to any of the inducements and that the Government may as well prepare for defeat.

THE SIMULTANEOUS SITTING

of the Reichstag and the Landtag is likely to cause occasional difficulties. There are eighty-eight imperial deputies who sit also in the Landtag. Of this number thirty-nine are Clericals, sixteen National Liberals and fourteen Conservatives. The Government is arranging that the first debate shall relate to part of the budget. Then the tobacco tax bill will be read for the first time and referred to committees. All Dr. Miquel's tax reforms will go to committee, which will keep them on the shelf until the Russian commercial treaty shall have been brought through or lost.

This treaty will be submitted to the Reichstag about February 1. The Chancellor's plan evidently is to use the familiar device of sending up the Parliamentary groups, confounding the Conservatives, and avoiding at all times any line of policy which might unite against him all the hostile elements. The Reichstag publishes letters from the Chancellor to the Conservative Union, Koenigsberg concerning bimetallic money. The Chancellor says he is willing to hear expert testimony as to the measures likely to abate the depreciation of silver, but he cannot discuss the remonetization of silver.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There is no probability of a special message on Hawaii being sent to Congress to-day. Gresham expects to receive by mail on Wednesday next advices brought by the Corwin from Willis. Senator Gray is authority for the statement that the President will undoubtedly send Congress whatever information he receives as to the condition of affairs in Hawaii as soon as he receives it. From several sources it has been ascertained that Secretary Gresham has positively asserted the telegram he received thus far simply an assurance that the Corwin and advices have been forwarded by mail.

The controversy between Boutelle and the Speaker over the former's Hawaiian resolution was renewed after the reading of the journal. Mr. Reed spoke against considering Mr. Boutelle's resolution, and held that the question of its consideration could not be raised again except as a resolution emanating from the committee on rules, which took precedence over all. When the Speaker finished, he requested Mr. Boutelle to take his seat, but Mr. Boutelle did not do so until repeatedly requested by the Speaker, and finally dropped into his seat with the remark, "I do so under duress."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—A meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to organize the Society of Christian Endeavor. Representatives were present from Kamloops, New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo. It was resolved that a Provincial Union be formed, and that the following officers, assisted by six directors, be a provisional executive to transact all necessary business: President, Mr. Symmes, Vancouver; Vice-President, Mr. Grant, New Westminster; F. W. Tesague, Victoria; Rev. E. B. Chestnut, New Westminster; Secretary E. P. Leach, Vancouver; Treasurer, Rev. Mr. Lee, Kamloops; Directors, Rev. Mr. MacRae, Nanaimo; Mr. Walkem, Vancouver; Mr. Denton, Vancouver; Rev. Mr. Baer, Nanaimo; Rev. Mr. McMillan, Vancouver; Mr. Welch, New Westminster. A convention will be arranged for soon.

BATTLE AT WARINA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Copies of the Weekly News, published in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, have been received in the last mail from the West African coast. The edition of December 9 contains a long article concerning the expedition, under Col. Ellis, against the Sohas, in the district round Warina, where the fighting between the British and French forces took place. The writer of this article said: "Everybody is excited as to the objects of the present British expedition against the Sohas. It is said they were ordered to cross the Niger into the French sphere of influence. In case they did not obey they were to be driven out by a military force." A cabinet council will be convened on Tuesday to consider the reports of the battle at Warina.

IMPORTANT PATENT SUIT