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MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Terms of the Settlement as Arranged Between Messrs. Laurier and Greenway.

Doubts as to Whether Quebec Will Ratify the Arrangement—What Then?

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The terms of settlement of the Manitoba school question are as follows:

1. Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to the Public schools' act for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that province.

2. Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided: (1) as authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the school trustees; or (2) if a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching, and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school, in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending a school in a city, town or village.

3. Religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3:30 and 4 p.m., and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman.

4. Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition, the prescribed period may take place on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

5. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages or in rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall be required, on petitions by parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively, to employ at least one duly certified Roman Catholic teacher.

6. Where religious teachings is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions and there are Roman Catholic children attending such schools and the school room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provisions shall be made by regulations of the department of education (which regulation the board of school trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days in each month and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on the other half of the teaching days.

7. The department of education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this act for the carrying into effect its provisions.

8. No separation of pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

9. Where the schoolroom accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

10. When ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) as their native language the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bilingual system.

11. No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians of such pupils do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercise or shall remain in another room.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The Nor'-Wester publishes this Montreal dispatch: "Nothing sensational or startling is expected from the publication of the full text of the settlement, for the press has already given outlines of it, which the ministers say are practically correct. But the end is not yet come. A settlement that could be pleasing to Dalton McCarthy and Quebec at one and the same time will be styled 'A monstrosity.' It will be learned in a day or two that the French-Canadian Catholic preacher who gained power by extravagant promises made to his co-religionists and compatriots in Quebec has deliberately betrayed the cause for which he was elected. His lieutenant, Tarte, was dispatched to the West to dicker with the Greenwayites, and that he has succeeded none will deny. But the voice of Quebec is soon to be heard. Your correspondent could now give the names of no less than ten Quebec Liberals who will desert their leader immediately on his declaration of this farce of settlement. And these ten are but the vanguard of what is to follow. The Tupper government received a landslide in Quebec and another is in store for the Laurier government. Archbishop Langevin's words have gone from end to end of the province. The Laurierites may say Mgr. Langevin is an extremist, but the Catholics of Quebec will stand by the successor of Mgr. Tache and will see to it that those whom they have elected to represent them in the Dominion parliament will carry out the pledges they made to restore to the oppressed minority of Manitoba rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—(Special) — Le Monde, speaking of the school settlement, says that the Catholics have been sacrificed, and that although Messrs. Tarte and Laurier, who were placed in power by the Catholic vote, triumph today their triumph will be of short duration. Good faith which has been misled will be avenged on the first opportunity, and those who appeal to the most dangerous passions be punished for their duplicity.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21.—(Special)—Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, in answer to a question said: "I should prefer not to say anything about the so-called terms, as I can scarcely bring myself to believe that any government of Canada could have, or would be party to such a transaction."

WINNIPEG, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The publication of the full text of the so-called "settlement of the Manitoba school question" has not created any great commotion in the city. The press dispatches which have appeared from time to time of late, gave a fair outline of the terms of the compromise and the public were prepared for what was coming. The papers are filled with comments from Winnipeg citizens and from Eastern papers. As a rule all comment from the Liberals is favorable, while the Conservatives express surprise at the the term accepted and accuse the Greenway government of practically adopting the same offer as was made by Sir Donald Smith on behalf of the Conservative government last spring and which Mr. Greenway then refused.

Archbishop Langevin characterizes the terms as far from satisfactory and said "Too bad, too bad, a French Canadian and a Catholic to sell us into the hands of our enemies. What will Quebec say? How she has been betrayed. The man who ridiculed the Dickey bill as being insufficient, who rode into power on the pledges to restore to the Catholics of Manitoba the full measure of right and justice, it is hard to think that he could have done this. But Quebec will be avenged; there will be a revolution in that province which will have its effect throughout the entire Dominion. Those who to-day triumph will in a short time be cast down."

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The terms of the agreement reached with the Manitoba government on the school question are the subject of general discussion in political circles. The general feeling among the French Catholics is that the settlement will never be acceptable to the Manitoba minority or to the people of Quebec. M. Beausoleil, who voted against his leader on the six months' hoist, as well as a number of other prominent Liberals, will not agree to the settlement.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire quotes from Hon. Mr. Sifton's speeches in the Manitoba legislature in 1895 to show his inconsistency on the school question and says: "It must be to right-thinking citizens, who look for truth and honor in public men, a source of regret and grave apprehensions as to the future, that the conditions should have been so wilfully misrepresented as Sifton now affirms them to have been, and that misrepresentations should be rewarded by presentation to their author of high public office."

The Mail and Empire further says: "It does not give the Roman Catholics what they were taught to look for, and was distinctly promised them by the Liberal party leaders. The arrangement is an attempt of politicians, after their long-drawn-out conspiracy to square themselves with the opposing views which they cultivated and to which they pretended to agree. That it will be satisfactory to the contending sides it is almost hopeless to expect. If the men who have arranged the details are criticised and antagonized, that is their fault. They made the question, they held it in the arena. They gave their contradictory pledges as to the terms at which they would arrive. They must therefore allay this spirit they have aroused, as best they can.

TO POISON HIS WIFE.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20.—The case against Rev. James C. Hull, accused of attempted wife-poisoning, came to a sudden and sensational end in the district court yesterday afternoon. Hull, on the witness stand had entered a categorical denial to all the state's evidence in regard to the administering by him of arsenic mixed with the medicine which his wife was taking.

Then the state sprung a surprise in the shape of a letter which Hull had written while in Portland, Or., last February, to Rev. I. D. Spence, an intimate friend, who was then in Fernando, Cal. In this letter he stated that his wife was very sick; that she was suffering from a cancer, and that he expected to be called home at any time, and that he thought she would not live through the year. He also stated that an operation had been performed for the removal of the cancer.

Spence and Hull had been old friends and chums, and when the former heard of the charge against Hull he remembered the letter he received last February, and thinking its contents would exculpate his friend, he inclosed it to some one in Minnesota. The state in some way got track of this letter, and to-day put it in as evidence. Hull was at first inclined to deny that he had written such a letter, but upon being urged by his attorney finally admitted its authorship.

The evidence of the state's witnesses and Hull's own admissions in his previous testimony proved that there had been no talk of a cancer for a year previous to the date of the letter, and that the surgical operation had simply been the dressing of a slight laceration. The state claimed that the letter placed in evidence was written with the intention of preparing his friends for the death of his wife, and to provide a plausible cause therefor.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Hull's attorney arose, and, addressing the court, stated that the last evidence produced (the letter) was of such a character as to remove all further doubts as to his client's guilt, and that upon his advice Hull had agreed to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and to throw himself upon the mercy of the court. He further stated that he now believed that Hull's mind was unbalanced, and asked the court's merciful consideration of the plea. Hull then formally withdrew his plea of not guilty, and Judge Eagan sentenced him to six years in the Stillwater penitentiary.

Hull had been pastor of the Clinton avenue Methodist Episcopal church until about a year ago, and at that time achieved considerable notoriety by charging that the trustees of his church were members of the A.P.A., and were seeking his removal in order to get a minister who was in sympathy with that organization. This resulted in charges being brought against him in the state conference, and ultimately in his suspension from preaching for a year.

Last August he was arrested on complaint of his wife, who charged that for a year or more he had been slowly poisoning her by the administration of arsenic mixed with her medicines and with articles of food. The motive, as shown by the evidence of the state in the trial just ended, was a life insurance policy for $2,500 which Hull had prevailed upon his wife to take out in his favor.

It was also shown and Hull admitted it on the witness stand, that he had been criminally intimate with his wife's niece, a girl of 16, who was living with them. Mrs. Hull testified that her husband, upon being charged with his misconduct, finally admitted it. Hull has claimed all along that his wife had been subject to fits of insanity since childhood, and had treated him harshly. The couple's 14-year-old daughter was an important witness for the state. The scene in court when Hull changed his plea and was sentenced was an extremely dramatic one.

Judge Eagan, in sentencing the prisoner, expressed the opinion that he was not altogether of sound mind, and accordingly imposed a light sentence, the punishment prescribed by law being from five to ten years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PORTO RICO MAY REBEL

Progress of the Campaign in Cuba—Weyler Will Fight Maceo.

Insurgent Leader Waiting Reinforcements—A Truce May Yet Be Declared.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The sensational reports circulated in the United States saying that the island of Porto Rico may rebel against the Spaniards is a very old story. So far back as July last Dr. J. J. Hena, of New York, issued a revolutionary address to the people of Porto Rico calling upon them to take up arms, and in September last reinforcements were sent to the Spanish garrison and the usual precautions were taken against filibustering. From that time on there has been no change worth noticing in the situation at Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 20.—Advices received here from Cuba to-day by the S. S. Whitney, throw some light upon the progress of the campaign of Captain General Weyler against Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio. It would appear from these reports that there is no truth in the statements that General Weyler will shortly return to Havana and that he has failed in his operations against the insurgents. It is stated on the contrary that he has no intention of returning to the capital until he has compelled Maceo to meet him in a pitched battle, or until he has exhausted every effort to do so. When last heard from the Spanish commander was massing his forces in order to attack the insurgents. The latter are said to number 20,000 all told, and they are reported to be suffering from a scarcity of provisions, etc. This makes Maceo not anxious to meet Weyler, who is understood to be at the head of an overwhelmingly large force of troops of all arms.

Maceo is awaiting reinforcements, and in this connection the movements and doings of Maximo Gomez are awaited with much interest. Little or nothing has been heard recently of Gomez, who is believed to be at the head of the main body of insurgent forces. Current reports, some time ago, had it that the war in the province of Santa Clara was advancing westward toward Matanzas, in order to enter the province of Havana and to create a diversion which might lead even up to the gates of Havana, itself. That course is the sanguine insurgent view of the case, but the fact remains that the doings of, Gomez and the insurgent forces under his command are shrouded in mystery. This has led the insurgents to intimate that the outside world need not be astonished if the army under Gomez is shortly reported to be pressing on towards the capital.

In any case it is said that in one way or the other the long looked for crisis in the affairs of Cuba is approaching. The defeat of Antonio Maceo or the defeat of Weyler, would in all probability mean a decided change in the aspect of affairs in Cuba, and still, according to the advices here, it is whispered at the conclusion of a pitched battle, if it is fought, a truce may be declared and arrangements made for a conference between the insurgent leaders and the representatives of Spain, which may lead to a settlement of the troublesome Cuban question. This, however, is but surmise in Havana, all classes are utterly tired of war and its wearisome, weakening burdens, and longing for some way out of the present difficulties.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A railroad train was blown up yesterday between Punta Brava and Candeleria in Pinar del Rio. Capt.-Gen. Weyler was in Candeleria a short time yesterday, and it is believed the authors of the explosion supposed the captain-general to be on the train which was blown up, but he had left Candeleria several hours before the explosion. The engine and several cars were derailed and a tremendous cloud of dust and smoke was raised. Immediately after the explosion of the bombs there were several discharges of rifle shots. The engineer, fireman and conductor of the train, six soldiers and several passengers were wounded. The wounded passengers were placed on a relief train and taken back to Candeleria. The train for San Cristoball stopped over night at Mangas, and the lines being interrupted returned to Candeleria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A private dispatch was received in this city to-night from Madrid to the effect that Gen. Weyler had resigned as captain-general of the Spanish army in Cuba and that Gen. Prando had been named by the government as his successor.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—The tariff commission had a private interview to-day with a couple of deputations. One represented the boot and shoe industry, the other the iron trade. The boot and shoe deputation, in contradiction to the representation made by the tanners' deputation yesterday, urged that the duty on raw material be increased. The tanners had asked that the duty on leather, etc., be increased on account of American competition. The boot and shoemen, however, wanted no decrease in the duty on finished articles. Nothing was given out regarding the representations made by the iron manufacturers' association.

At the morning session Hon. G. W. Allen, president of the Ontario Artist's Association, and a number of leading artists, asked that artist's materials be admitted free of duty. A deputation of physicians asked that the duties on surgical instruments and scientific apparatus in public institutions and books on scientific subjects be removed. A representative of the Crompton corset factory asked for the continuance of the duty on corsets. A deputation of seedsmen asked that the seeds of varieties of grass not grown in Canada might be admitted free of duty.

Tommy—Uncle John, what's the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon? Uncle John (a crabbed old bachelor)—Considerable. Honeycombs that I've seen are made up of little cells; some honeymoons I've heard of were big sells.—New York Times.

IRISH COMMISSION.

Boards of Agriculture Recommended Failure of the Potato Crop—Overtaxation Alleged.

To Relieve Sufferers in India—Mysterious Expedition—Canada in England.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The cabinet councils, which have been proceeding since November 4, have resulted, so far as Irish legislation is concerned, in agreeing upon the immediate formation of a board of agriculture for Ireland. The opinion of the majority in parliament has already approved the creation of the board. The measure had a place in the programme of the last session. Mr. Plunkett's recess committee has given an impetus to its formation by completing a scheme for the assistance of

IRISH AGRICULTURE,

and finally the failure of the potato crop has made some active demonstration inevitable. The government bill under preparation deals with the reclamation of marsh lands, the afforesting of districts either long since denuded of trees or, under modern knowledge, capable of being afforested.

The sums required under the bill will be considerable. Whether they will have any relation to the claims of Ireland arising from the report of the financial commission that she is heavily overtaxed yearly, is as yet only known to the chiefs of the treasury. There is a strong and wide diversity of opinion as to the conclusions of commission. Sir Michael Hicks - Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, does not agree with the commission, his opinion being based, presumably, upon data before the board. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is understood to coincide with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and while the leading permanent heads of the Treasury concur in estimating that Ireland has long been overtaxed; the amount yearly is not by any means equal to the sum stated by the commission. Mr. Dillon's demand for the balance of accounts with the restitution of the enormous overplus to Ireland will be a good political cry. Interest during the past week centred chiefly in

COLONIAL AND INDIAN MATTERS,

and the situation in India was treated with the gravest concern. The newspapers have published almost daily articles from Indian authorities regarding past experiences in famine times, and making suggestions for the relief of the sufferers. Lord Hamilton, secretary of state for India, in what the newspapers describe as a remarkable speech, has admitted that 72,000,000 persons are now affected or threatened with dangerous scarcity, though it is thought that the government has some prospect of coping successfully with the situation. The Spectator says; "Although it is clearly seen that all possible will be done, we fear that a black time in the social and financial history of India is inevitable." It is stated that the Indian government is determined to spend £37,000,000 during the next three years on railroads. The universal action of the Russian newspapers in appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the Hindoos is read here with considerable suspicion, especially as it is suggested that the Russian government should superintend the buying and despatch of grain to India. The newspapers hint that the mainspring of such action is more likely to be found in political than in charitable moves. A great deal of excitement has been aroused in West African circles by a

MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION,

which is being arranged by the Royal Niger Company, which has massed a thousand native troops at Lokova, on the river Niger, and at Ibe, on the Benin, while about thirty British officers have sailed to take command of this force. In addition, a couple of stern-wheel gunboats and immense quantities of gunpowder and cartridges are also on their way to the scene of the rendezvous. The officials of the Niger company maintain silence respecting the destination of the expedition, which is believed to be either against the rebellious Ilerin tribe, or to restore order in the Sultan of Sokotos dominions. The French and German newspapers express great alarm, suggesting that the expedition is a second Jameson affair to encroach upon the German and French spheres of influence.

It is announced that the colonial bacteriologist Codington has discovered the microbe of the rinderpest, which has been scourging South Africa. No details have yet been given but the advices regarding the rinderpest are decidedly pessimistic, some of the pioneers going so far as to express the belief that this terrible cattle disease may eventually overrun the entire colony.

RESOURCES OF CANADA.

Last evening the Canadian high commissioner, Sir Donald A. Smith, read an interesting paper on "The Resources of Canada." To all appearances he adopted the Zollverein idea of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and predicted that it would soon be carried into effect. He said that it was gratifying to the colonies to observe the growing feeling everywhere in favor of closer commercial relations in different parts of the Empire. Members of a family should, he held, trade together on better terms than they do with outsiders. It does not seem to be an unnatural proposal, he asserted, that everything points to some arrangement of this kind being made in the not very distant future, if found practicable. He added: "I firmly believe that such an arrangement is practicable and will be a benefit to the colonies and to the empire." Referring to the Pacific trade communications, Sir Donald Smith continued: "They are still in their infancy and never can be rapidly developed until they have more direct telegraphic communication." The great necessity for Canada, it is urged, is more people, practically large and small capitalists, farmers and domestic servants, and it is far better for English farm laborers to go to Canada than to pass a more or less miserable existence in the congested English town.

CANADIAN FRUIT FOR THE QUEEN.

The Canadian High Commissioner, Sir Donald Smith, has received the following note from the Queen's private secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur J. Biggs: "I am commanded by the Queen to beg you to be good enough to arrange that Her Majesty's best thanks be conveyed to those fruit growers of the neighborhood of Hamilton, Canada, who kindly offered, through you, for Her Majesty's acceptance, the beautiful consignment of this year's crop, which the Queen is glad to hear has been unusually large and excellent in quality. The cases were received by the master of the household in perfect condition. Some of the fruit was served to Her Majesty at dinner and proved excellent. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken to ensure the delivery of the fruit, I am, etc."

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Hon. Clifford Sifton, the new Dominion Minister of the Interior, reached here to-day en route to Brandon, where he goes to prepare for the bye-election, in case a contest is decided upon by the Conservatives, which is improbable. Mr. Sifton was in the best of spirits, but had very little to say to correspondents, who were at the Winnipeg station with a large number of prominent citizens to welcome the new minister. Mr. Sifton said it would be his policy in conducting the affairs of the interior department to do everything possible for the development of the West. He left by the Pacific express for Brandon, where he was accorded a public reception to-night.

At Brandon—Judge Bain to-night sentenced Gerhold to twenty years' imprisonment, for the murder of Joseph Henry of Rapid City.

The bye-election for Lakeside constituency in the Manitoba legislature, the seat made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rutherford, Liberal, to contest the Commons was held to-day, James Mackenzie, Liberal, being elected by 51 majority over D. W. McCraig, Patron.

Hon. Mr. Sifton in the course of an interview, stated that Hon. Messrs. Blair and Davis would leave for the West almost immediately. The object is to look into work connected with their departments in British Columbia.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, now on the Pacific coast in connection with the sealers arbitration, is expected back shortly. It is understood Sir Hibbert will stay over and be asked by the local Conservatives to address a public gathering here.

Robert Grant has been arrested at Portage la Prairie for presenting a forged check for $402 on one of the banks here.

The Winnipeg election trial was set down for hearing on Monday next, but it was not found convenient to proceed with it then and a postponement until December 13 or 14 was made. The exact date has not yet been set. Hugh John Macdonald says if he is unseated he will be a candidate again. He intends to fight the petition.

HON. MR. TARTE IN NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 21.—(Special)—Hon. J. I. Tarte, with his party, arrived from Victoria at noon to-day, and was driven from the station to the court house, where an address of welcome was presented by the Mayor and aldermen. Hon. Mr. Tarte in his reply stated that the work of dredging part of the harbor, for which $10,000 was granted by parliament, started a few days ago, and it was probable a larger sum would be granted another year.

At two the visitors were banquetted at the Hotel Wilson by the corporation, seventy guests being present; after which they visited the harbor and made a short trip to Wellington, accompanied by a number of citizens of Nanaimo.

This evening Hon. Mr. Tarte received an address from the board of trade and another from the Liberal association, at a public meeting. The party leaves for Vancouver in the morning.

The Scot is dim and black—it has a horror for me. I do not like the past. When I recall the past I recall that I was a poor, weak immatured irresolute man. I recalled nights of quiet yet fearful torture and days and days of indecision

That was before I used the remedies of the Hudson Medical Institute.

THAT WAS before I had taken the great Hudyan. I found Hudyan was indeed a wonderful specific. I found new life in the great Hudyan. I found Hudyan does cure cases of weakness, of losses by day or night. I can now say in

The Present that Hudyan is a most wonderful rejuvenator. It is a power. It cures certain cases of nervous debility, nervous exhaustion, weakness, liver and kidney complaints. If you suffer as I did write to the old doctors for circulars and testimonials of the great Hudyan and you will get them FREE.

Circulars and Testimonials of the great HUDYAN free.

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SAYWARD---PENTICTON

Notice for the Charter of a Connecting Line—No Reduction in Postage.

Increased Dominion Exports—Falling Off in Importations—Columbia and Kootenay Railway.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The long expected terms of settlement of the school question were given to the press this morning.

The premier was asked to-day if he had any statement to make in regard to the school settlement. Hon. Mr. Laurier replied that he thought he could fairly claim that he had fulfilled the promise which he made, that the school question would be settled within six months after he assumed office. In his opinion, all reasonable people would consider the settlement a fair one.

Sir Adolph Caron said to-night that the settlement would neither satisfy the Manitoba minority, the people of Quebec, nor the church. A remedial bill would probably be introduced by an independent member next session.

Mr. Beausoleil, a Liberal member who voted for the remedial bill, says Quebec never will accept the settlement.

Principal Sims, of the Jamaica University, is here gathering information regarding the establishment of agricultural colleges and dairy schools.

Ministers are considering the question of the hours of civil servants. Each department seems to have a different rule. It is probable that a lunch hour will be made compulsory and clerks be required to work from 9:30 to 5 p.m. Now most of them leave at four.

The Customs department has received two bags of gold dust valued at $10,000, the customs collections at Fort Cudahy, Yukon district, up to January last.

The Ottawa electric cars are being equipped with fenders.

As evidence of what may be accomplished by systematic effort, it may be stated that five years ago the first winter butter factory was established by the Dairy Commissioner. Only two were in operation that winter, but during this winter there will be about 160 in all parts of the Dominion.

The local Liberal organ, the Free Press, urges that ex-Warden Fitzsimmons be appointed warden of the British Columbia penitentiary.

The Ontario Beekeepers Association sent the secretary here to-day to urge that the inspection of homey be carried out on systematic lines.

Hon. Messrs. Davies and Blair will leave on Wednesday for British Columbia.

It is rumored that the vacancy in the Supreme court bench of British Columbia which will be caused by the retirement of Hon. Justice McCreight, will be filled by the appointment to the position of Mr. P. Æ. Irving of Victoria.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—The post office department have decided that they cannot accede to the request of the boards of trade for the reduction of letter postage to two cents, as it would involve a further deficit of three-quarters of a million.

The imports last month fell away over a million dollars, while the exports increased a million and a half.

For four months the exports increased four millions and a half.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's appointment to the cabinet was Gazetted to-day.

The Columbia & Kootenay railway ask for power to build a line from Nelson or Robson to Revelstoke.

Messrs. McColl and Hamilton give notice of the incorporation of a company to build a line from Sayward to Penticton via Trail and Midway.

REVOLUTION OR SELF DEFENCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—In the reichstag to-day the debate on duelling in the army and the Bruzewitz incident was resumed. Herr Rikert Liberal, argued the necessity of prompt reform in the civil laws. Baron von Hodenberg expressed the opinion that the authoritative declarations of the emperor effectually set the matter at rest. Herr Longmann asked how long "the German was to wait, now he has begun to assert his most sacred rights." Continuing, Longmann said:

"After Gen. von Gossler's speech little is to be expected from the proposed reform of court-martial procedure. No one has the right to call the officers' class the first of the society scale, and I regret to observe that officers have lost their former pride in the burgher class to which they belong."

Herr Longmann concluded with a warning against "too frequent allusion to self-defence, since there is no such thing as self-defence for the people," a sentiment which was warmly applauded by the Leftists.

The Minister of war, Gen. von Gossler, then said that he had accepted the bill of his predecessor, Von Schellendorf, to reform the military courts. Continuing, the war minister said:

"The utterances of the press in the Bruzewitz affair have compelled me to send to the proper quarters a whole series of complaints against civilians for insulting the army, and if the press continues in this strain, it will have to reckon with the silent but ever growing exasperations of the army."

In conclusion Gen. von Gossler remarked that the military code expressly forbade military men from arrogating the superiority of other classes.

The minister of justice, Dr. Schoenstedt, said that it was most difficult to draft new statutes against duelling, arguing that the sentiment underlying the practice of duelling was stronger than kings or laws. Religion alone, he continued, could overcome duelling.

Count von Mirback declared there were cases where it was impossible to follow religion, and he was convinced that Lieut. Bruewitz had met with the judgment he deserved. The subject was then dropped.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Mail says: The proceedings in the reichstag were more dramatic than yesterday. Herr Lenzemann, in an impressive speech, quoted documents to prove that Bruzewitz's victim, Siebmann, was an honorable and peaceable man, not likely to give provocation. In passionate tones, he declared that after Tuesday's vilification of Siebmann's character, he owed to the dead man's memory to vindicate his honor in open parliament. Upon somebody behind the government benches exclaiming "revolution," while Herr Lenzemann was supporting the popular right of self-defence, Herr Lenzemann said:

"It is a matter of taste whether you call it revolution or self-defence."

Cheers and counter cheers at this point made his following remarks inaudible.