CAPITAL NOTES.

Canada at Chicago—High Praise for Her Fishing Exhibit From a High Official.

Merchants Fined for Violations of the Early Closing Law—Return of Mr. Bowell.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—Information has been received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the awards granted to the department for its Exhibits at the World's Fair, that the jurors pronounced the Dominion Government's fishery exhibit to be the best shown in the entire building. Mr. Collins, chief of the department of Fishing and Fisheries at the Chicago exhibition, writing to Mr. Larke, Canadian commissioner, at the close of their official intercourse, expressed his hearty appreciation of the part taken by Canada in making the Fisheries department at the fair successful. He says in no other direction, perhaps, has Canada had occasion for greater pride than in connection with the representations made of her fishing interests at Chicago.

Fourteen leading merchants were fined at the Police court to-day for a violation of the Early Closing by-law last week.

Hon. Mr. Bowell arrived here to-night.

The bank statement for November shows no features of an unusual character.

Christmas day passed off quietly, the weather was very depressing, and rain fell during the afternoon.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—Hon. Messrs. Foster, Wood and Wallace are drafting the proposed new tariff measures. They are holding daily sessions in order to give ample time for consideration of the details. It is probable that the meeting of Parliament will not be as early as had been first anticipated. The date has not yet been fixed, but it is said to-night it is likely to be Thursday, February 15.

Doctors Grenfell and Bobardt, of London, England, were in the city to-day in the interest of the Deep Sea mission. They are endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of the Dominion Government in favor of a hospital to be erected for the accommodation of residents of Labrador.

Mr. Lark, World's Fair Commissioner, returned from Chicago to-day. He stated that by Saturday next all the Canadian exhibits will be shipped to their several destinations. Mr. Lark proceeds to Washington shortly in connection with several disputed awards.

The Governor-General has appointed Rev. T. Winfield, formerly pastor of the Reformed Episcopal church here, to be chaplain to the Viceregal household. A chapel has been erected at Rideau Hall, which was used for the first time on Sunday.

The Cabinet had a four hours session today, all the members being present, the first time for several months.

M'RVAS MURDER.

PRAGUE, Dec. 26.—The prisoners Dolezal and Dragoun, who were arrested on the charge of being connected with the murder of Rudolph M'rva, have made a complete confession. They say that they were prompted to kill M'rva by Deputy Herold's denunciation of him in the Reichsrath during the recent debates on the Government's coercive measures. Kriz, one of the two accomplices now in prison, supplied them with a dagger and urged them to obtain vengeance. Dolezale, who up to that time had been one of M'rva's closest friends, made many visits to M'rva's house, in company with Dragoun, with the intention of killing M'rva, but his courage always failed him until Saturday last. On that day they played cards with him for a while, and then induced him to sing. While he was singing a song vilifying traitors, Dragoun seized and strangled him, while Dolezal stabbed him to the heart.

The police are confined to the barracks. The houses of many Omladinas have already been searched, and more arrests are expected. It is reported that the young woman to whom M'rva paid his addresses, long knew of his connection with the police, but did not reveal it. M'rva persuaded the woman's brother to join the Omladinas, which resulted in his arrest. His sister was so incensed by this that she handed M'rva's note book to the Herald, which intends to publish it to prove that he was allied with the police.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: Dolezal declared to the police that the Omladina society ought to be closely watched, as it had planned murderous outrages on the highest personages. He hinted that a great plot was ripening against the police.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—A document was delivered into the hands of Marshall Donahower this evening which may have the effect of deterring the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraph operators on the Northern Pacific railway from striking It was issued by Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit court, and is in effect an injunction to keep the men from striking. The 150 delegates here from the various unions are in an angry state of mind. At the conference this afternoon they were told by General Manager Kendrick, of the Northern Pacific, that no modification of the schedule could be given them. They claim that this was a great injustice, because they had been kept here since the 18th to await the movements of Mr. Kendrick only to meet a rebuff. They also claim that the company's action to-day in issuing, through the courts, such an order, was the plainest possible indication that the demands of the men were never seriously considered.

FOR THE FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Frank Dobbs, of Tucson, Arizona, the concessionaire for the Yaqui Indian encampment, has arrived in this city with his Indians and with much of the material with which he intends to make that encampment as realistic as possible. His Indians are to live in the same sort of huts and tepees occupied by them in their native wilds and the landscape round about them is to be made over into a veritable bit of the semi-tropics. Prominent among the necessities for such a transformation scene is a great lot of cacti, which Mr. Dobbs has transported from New Mexico and Arizona for this purpose. There are two carloads of cacti alone, one of the plants being 34 feet high and weighing more than four tons. This is the largest cactus ever shown at an exposition. At the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, a cactus 24 feet high was shown, and at New Orleans the largest one exhibited was 22 feet. At the Columbia Exposition the mammoth cactus, 24 feet high, created a decided sensation, but here, at the Midwinter Fair, will be seen one ten feet larger than that.

Among the Christmas arrivals from the East was Raphael Kuhe, the Commissioner General for Austria-Hungary. His first glance at the exposition grounds even though taken on such a disheartening day as Christmas was, has impressed him with the fact that the Midwinter Exposition will surpass all previous efforts in the line of picturesque effects. The big spoke of the great Firth wheel stood out against the heavy sky on Christmas day like the legs of a mammoth spider, and those who saw the monster away up there had an opportunity of forming a good idea of the sort of a birds-eye view people will be able to get when the wheel is finished and when it begins to make revolutions. This morning a force of men were set at work hanging the cars.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Municipal Nominations in the Territories—Commercial Travellers Dine.

The Recent Dominion Election Trials—Found Dead in Bed—Medical Appointment.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The annual banquet of the Northwest Commercial Travellers Association, held here last night, was a success.

Nominations in the municipalities of the Northwest Territories took place yesterday. M. Macauley was elected Mayor of Edmonton by acclamation; R. Martin, Mayor of Regina, and C. A. Goss, Mayor of Moosejaw.

Harley, the defaulting bookkeeper of Hough & Campbell's, has confessed his crime to the mounted police authorities at Regina.

Two cases arising out of the recent Winnipeg elections were heard at the Police court to-day. Counsel for the defence claims that the court had no jurisdiction, but the trial was proceeded with under protest. Direct evidence was given against Alexander Cowan on a charge of personation, after which a charge of stuffing the ballot boxes was heard against Deputy Returning Officer Helman. Decision was reserved.

Miss Bramall, a woman of about thirty years of age, was found dead in her room last night. The case is being investigated.

Dr. A. H. Ferguson, of this city, has accepted the professorship of surgery in the Post Graduate Medical school of Chicago.

The annual installations of Masonic officers took place to-night.

SOVEREIGN'S STATEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 26.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, to-day issued an official statement, in which he outlines the course he will pursue. He says the order must put its principles into the statutes of the country and make them part of the practice of society. He continues: "Everywhere is starvation and death, while corporate greed and avaricious money lords apply the arrogant lash with relentless fury, and Congress, like a wooden god, looks down in silent contempt on the miseries of the most patriotic and industrious people the world ever knew. With these conditions confronting the people everywhere, if we cannot permeate society with a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and force the adoption of our principles we deserve defeat." The General Master Workman further says that he feels warranted in asserting that civil liberty in this country will die within the next seven years unless the Knights of Labor or some like organization comes to the rescue. He then shows that according to the eleventh census the increase of wealth is about $770,000,000 per year, while the interest charges exceed $1,500,000,000 per annum. "Do not mistake it for delusions," he concludes, "or the lack of public confidence. It is the jingle of the shackles that is always heard by the nation that forces the transaction of business on debt and credit, and robs labor of the fruit of their toil to pay the interest."

PACIFIC OCEAN CABLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Tribune says: Among the immediate necessities of the civilized world is a telegraphic cable across the Pacific from this coast to Australia, by way of the Hawaiian Islands. The trouble in Hawaii has emphasized this necessity and made it apparent that the great powers must have one.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times to-day discusses fully the Canadian Pacific railway's Canada-Australian cable scheme, as submitted by Mr. Bowell to Australia. The Times says if such a cable be constructed it is hardly conceivable that the Imperial Government will abstain from contributing its share. So far as Sandford Fleming's statements can be trusted, there is nothing extravagant or impossible in the figures.

SATURDAY'S TRAIN ROBBERY.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26—Detective Hume, of Wells, Fargo & Co., was interviewed in regard to the train robbery on the Southern Pacific on Saturday night. He declares the theory that four men were implicated in it is all bosh. He says only $12 75 were secured by the train robbers. Lots of money was in the safe, but the robbers were green hands, scared of their shadows and in haste to get away. If they had been cool they could have made a good haul. Hume is confident he will get the robbers, who, he says, are only two in number.

SICILIAN RIOTERS.

PALERMO, Dec. 26.—During an anti-tax riot at Torrasini, near this city, the Octroi offices were set on fire and were completely destroyed. A riot was caused in Valguarnera to-day by a police commissary arresting a Socialist who was preaching revolt. A thousand men and women stormed the gens d'armes barracks in an attempt to rescue the prisoner, but were repulsed. The mob afterwards set fire to the town hall, the post office, the magistrates' office, and the residences of the Mayor, Police Commissary and several citizen's houses, all of which were badly damaged or destroyed.

No household which is blessed with children should be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has an almost magical effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the dis re to cough.

POSITION AT RIO.

Government Increasing Its Cannon—Admiral Da Gama in a Critical Position.

President Peixoto Determines to Increase the Strength of the National Guard.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 26.—The government has established a fort on Governor's Island, recently captured from the insurgents, and is daily increasing the cannon at other points. That Admiral de Gama, who commands the insurgent vessels in the harbor, is in a critical position, is admitted even by his friends. It is believed that there will be a decisive struggle in the near future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The gunboat New York sailed for Rio de Janeiro to-day. She finished taking on coal at the Brooklyn navy yard at 10 a.m., and without waiting to remove the coal stains from her white sides started on the voyage. She is said to have taken 1,700 tons of coal, sufficient for fifteen days' steaming, and had stores for a six months' cruise.

BAHIA, Dec. 25.—A report has reached here that the government forces available for actual service have been allowed to suffer seriously by depletions from one cause and another. Peixoto has now determined to raise the strength of the national guard to a high standard in the several provinces. Accordingly he has issued an order that drafts shall be immediately made for the purpose of slightly more than 12,000 men in each of the following provinces: Para Hiauh, Sao Paulo, Parahaiba and Pernambuco.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 25.—Advices from Rio say Gen. Telles, who had one of his legs shot off recently by the insurgents during an attack upon Governor's Island, died to-day. Capt. Picking's refusal to give American vessels in Rio harbor all the protection they desired from rebel fire while landing cargoes, is asserted by aggrieved shipmasters to be a virtual recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, and their view is evidently shared by American merchants in the city. These persons say Capt. Picking's report of the situation to Secretary of the Navy Herbert have been so vague as to be absolutely misleading, and they declare a firm stand taken just now by American naval officers here would be of material aid in bringing about a satisfactory ending of the revolution.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 25.—Minister Mendonca has received a cable from Rio which he said contained very encouraging information. "The Government reports to me," said the minister, "that there have been several important changes in the position at Rio, which greatly strengthened the Government. All the commanding islands in the bay are now in possession of the Government except Villegagnon, Cobras and Paquela." Concerning the cipher message from Rio received late last night from Capt. Picking, Secretary Herbert having declined to give it out for publication, said to-day: "There is nothing in the message to indicate any recent victories either for the Government or the rebels, or that there is any material change in the situation."

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 25.—It is reported that the Brazilian rebel warships Aquidaban and Republica are bound for Montevideo, where they will attack Peixoto's fleet, which is fitting out there.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 25.—It is announced that Admiral da Gama continues to obstruct the landing of cargoes from ships, and only American and German merchandise is guaranteed protection.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—All the testimony relating to the murder, the inciting speeches at notorious Camp No. 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, to the accusations against Dr. Cronin of being a British spy, to the motion of the appointment of a secret committee of three made by Daniel Coughlin, in fact all the Camp 20 testimony admitted at the former trial except the fact that O'Sullivan, Coughlin, Burke, Cunnea and Foy were members of the Camp at the same time, will be excluded at the present trial of Dan Coughlin. Judge Tuthill so decided to-day when Capt. T. F. O'Connor, an active friend of Dr. Cronin in Camp 20, was on the stand. This victory for the defence was won after a lively legal passage. Capt. O'Connor was stopped short when he was asked if Andrew Foy made a speech on the night of February 8, 1889, at the meeting of Camp 20. Attorney Wing objected to that line of testimony because the Supreme court had adjudicated against the theory of the prosecution that the conspiracy to murder the Doctor had been formed in Camp 20, and because a speech by Foy or any other member of Camp 20 was not a criminating circumstances against his client. Attorney Scanlan was on his feet to define the claim of the prosecution in view of the Supreme court's decision. "We don't say that there was a conspiracy to remove Cronin among certain members of Comp 20. We propose to show the association of these men, and we propose to show that on this night in February and other nights, speeches were made by Andrew Foy and other enemies of Dr. Cronin. We propose to show that Capt. O'Connor made a speech defending Cronin, and asserting that the Doctor had the proofs in his possession which showed his enemies where the traiters to the cause were. It was then Dan. Coughlin arose and moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges and statement of O'Connor." Judge Tuthill was on the point of allowing the witness to proceed, reserving his right to exclude the testimony afterwards, when he asked to see a copy of O'Connor's evidence given at the first trial. When he had finished he said: "I will exclude it now and sustain the objection. I see nothing here which could be considered a criminating circumstance against the defendant.

ROYALTY'S CHRISTMAS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were the guests of the venerable sovereign at the Christmas dinner on Monday. He Majesty was particularly desirous of the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, but objections were interposed by the princess, who is suffering from a severe attack of melancholia, and who preferred to spend the festive day with her children at Sandringham. The Christmas ball of the tenantry of the royal estate took place on Monday night and Her Majesty accepted an invitation to be present as a spectator. The original invitation from the tenantry requested the Queen to lead the grand march with the Duke of Connaught, but Her Majesty excused herself from this function on the ground that her advanced age rendered it impossible for her to dance. It was a noteworthy fact that this was the first Christmas function of the tenantry of any royal estate in which the Queen has participated, even as a spectator, since the death of the Prince Consort.

The baron of beef served at the Royal table on Monday overbalanced that of last year by fully fifty pounds, weighing 125 pounds. The usual ceremonies, dating from the reign of Henry VIII., were observed, and the Christmas plum pudding was borne into the banqueting chamber on a golden platter, resting on a bed of holly, by four gentlemen-in-waiting, while the orchestra in the baloony of the hall rendered the National Anthem. At the close of the dinner Her Majesty proposed the toast of the Prince Consort, which was drunk by the company standing and in solemn silence. The other toasts included the health of the Prince of Wales, Great Britain and her colonies, and "My Loyal Subjects." As a finale to the banquet the loving cup was passed around the board while the orchestra rendered "Auld Lang Syne," and what in all probability will be the last Christmas function in which the aged sovereign will participate was a matter of memory.

At the special request of the Princess of Wales the ball given from time immemorial by tenants of Sandringham was this time dispensed with. This concession has been asked nominally on the ground that the household of the heir to the throne is still in mourning, but in reality because the mental and physical condition of the Princess of Wales will not permit of any festive event being carried out under the auspices of the family. The condition of Her Royal Highness is such as to cause considerable apprehension and alarm on the part of those directly associated with the household.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

General Business of the Year Worse Than of the One Preceding.

Trade With America Improving Despite McKinley—Germany a Very Good Customer.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette said this afternoon, in its review of the year's trade of Great Britain: "General trade has been worse than in 1892. Last year ended with an enormous loss of imports and exports, but as 1893 draws to a close, 1892 seems to be brighter when compared with the present gloom over the country's industries. In the first 11 months of 1893 the imports declined over £17,500,000 as compared with the first eleven months of 1892, while imports were reduced £6,500,000. Tobacco imports increased £67,000. These are the only exceptions to the general decline. The exports of food, drink, chemicals and machinery increased. The yarns and textile fabrics exported decreased £240,000. The coal exported decreased £2,500,000. Before the coal strike this industry showed brighter signs. Cotton especially suffered from the strikes and increased foreign competition. Only 10,000,000 pounds weight of cotton were purchased, whereas during the first eleven months of 1892 a similar amount was obtained from the United States. There has been an unbroken decline since 1891 in the quantity and quality of these goods for the East, and although most of the eastern countries have increased their demand for cotton goods, and the returns show a marked improvement, the eastern demand, on the contrary, is waning.

The orders for China and Japan are gradually growing smaller and Turkey also has required less. The American trade has steadily advanced. What effect the change in the tariff of the United States will bring about is a matter of conjecture. The Lancashire merchants did not fear the McKinley tariff because they sent their best goods to the States. If the McKinley tariff has had any effect, therefore, it has been to increase the cotton trade, which in the first eleven months of 1893 exported generally 1,339,596 pounds, this being an increase over previous years. Brazil and the South American republics were large buyers, but not half the quantity was shipped to Chili as in 1892. The woolen trade bears a bright aspect. Germany is our best customer for woolens and worsted yarns, taking nearly half the goods exported. The export of woolen tissues amounted, in the first eleven months of 1892, to 4,835,158 pounds, compared with 5,231,146 pounds in the same months this year. The exports of worsted tissues, which amounted to 8,104,560 in 1892, fell to 7,561,732 pounds in 1893.

A BLOODTHIRSTY CRANK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—A crank made an attempt to kill Mayor Henry B. Tiler, in his office on the first floor of the City Hall, at four o'clock this afternoon. The Mayor was sitting in his office alone, when a well dressed man of medium height walked in and said he wanted it proven that his father had not committed suicide. The Mayor saw that the man was a crank and told him he knew nothing of his father. The fellow then said; "I came here to demand my rights. I own property near the city limits and I do not want them extended." The crank then pulled a revolver and told the Mayor he was going to kill him. The Mayor, although small of stature, is something of a fighter, and before the would-be assassin could use his weapon had taken it away from him and called for assistance. It took the combined efforts of the two officers to take the man to the jail, next door, where he gave the name of Phil J. Schwarz. Schwarz is about 30 years old, has been trying to get on the police force for some time, and at the time of his arrest had a petition to the mayor in his pocket. The father killed himself seven years ago.

FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

ROME, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Massowah says that in the fight at Agerdat the dervishes attacked and seized the Italian artillery with undaunted fury, holding the battery until the Italian reserve, protected by the guns of the fort, sallied out and retook the guns. The Italians then turned the guns upon the dervishes, completing their rout.

C.P.R. ACQUISITION.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26—(Special)—An afternoon paper says the Canadian Pacific Railway has secured control of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., whose vessels ply between Montreal and St. Lawrence river points. The railroad company will make improvements and offer inducements to summer tourists.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Carnot Not Unlikely to Succeed Himself in the Presidency of the Republic.

Can Secure Two-Thirds of the Electoral College—Something About the Anarchists.

(Copyright 1893 by the United Press.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In political circles the election of a president of the republic to succeed President Carnot has become the leading question of the hour. The election is still at least ten months away, as the latest time at which the National Assembly can meet to decide the question is November, 1894. President Carnot's term expires on January 1st, 1895, he having taken the office on January 1st, 1888. In France the President is not elected as in the United States, but by an absolute majority of the National Assembly, which is composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meeting as one body.

Le Rappel is endeavoring to estimate what chances President Carnot has for re-election. It calculates that out of the members now composing the Senate two-thirds can be relied upon to support the candidature of President Carnot. The estimate is, however, wanting in accuracy in that it is beyond the realm of possibility that the entire elective Senate, as at present constituted, will be returned at the coming Senatorial elections. The electoral colleges which are to select Senators for re-election will be obliged under the constitution to return 189 men, of whom 157 will certainly be doubtful in their attitude toward Carnot. His best opportunity of re-election will be found in the disgrace or obscurity to which his opponents have been brought in rapid succession.

Ribot, Floquet, Constans and Freycinet are no longer in Carnot's way. Those whom he has not outworked he has outlived. He has elevated himself through the demoralization of ministries, whose dissolution have almost invariably resulted in shattering the highest hopes of their members, yet in none of these political crises has the President compromised himself. Many persons begin to think him to be too clever and secretive to be trusted again with this high office, but few of these opposing his re-election to the presidency of the Republic have given an answer to the question, "Who else among the survivors of the Panama scandal is available for his place?"

Vogt, Rouset and Thebault, three anarchists, arrested to-day for collecting money to be used in spreading the propaganda are habitual thieves. This is but another bit of evidence that professional criminals, who acknowledge a glory in their crimes, when they are free, parade their belief in anarchism the moment they are arrested as an excuse for their disgrace. Pons, the anarchist, arrested in St. Etienne on Monday because he threatened to blow up a bank, explained thus his ideas of anarchism or socialism—"I like other Socialists, adopt Proudhon's saying that property is theft. A similar confession was made by Anarchist or Socialist Laugel, Beron and Berthe, who were arrested for throwing bricks through the great glass windows of the Comptoir Bijouterie, in the Boulevard Personnerie. Another peculiarity of many anarchist and socialist suspects now under arrest is the rapid spread of insanity among them the moment they are locked up. Those who intend to make any legal defence of their actions seem intent, almost to a mania, upon making themselves appear mentally deranged.

The trial of August Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, will begin on January 5 at the Paris Assize court. In the evidence concerning Vaillant's career will be the testimony of a man who was friendly with him in Buenos Ayres. This witness will say that he met Vaillant in July, 1891, at the Cafe Universale, in Buenos Ayres, and was at once importuned by him to bring pressure to bear upon M. Rouvier, then in the cabinet, to secure the release of Anarchist Fournier, one of Vaillant's comrades. Fournier had been imprisoned for having published revolutionary articles. Vaillant's new Socialist friend communicated with M. Rouvier, but was unable to secure Fournier's release. Vaillant at that time was publishing a Socialist journal entitled "To-day—To-morrow." Between the two words was a picture of a bomb exploding in the Chamber of Deputies.

SICILIAN RIOTS.

PALERMO, Dec. 27.—Details of the riots at Lorcardi Fredi and the fight between the mob and the troops on Monday were received here this morning. The troops and rioters fought for three hours in front of the Mayor's house. The troops charged twice, but each time were driven back with several injured. Tho police charged repeatedly, but without success. Eventually the troops fired a volley. Four men and two women fell dead. Twenty-four others were left wounded in the streets when the mob retired. The police commissary was among the wounded on the government's side. The anti-tax riot reported yesterday from Valguanera resulted in enormous damage to property. During the confusion caused by fires set by rioters, at the town hall, the post office, telegraph office and the houses of several officials, one hundred men attacked the guards at the prison, burst open the doors and liberated all the convicts.

OBITUARIES.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—News comes from St. Roch de Lachigan that Mr. S. B. Dinelle died there a few days ago at the extraordinary age of a hundred and one years. He enjoyed the full use of his mental faculties to the very last moment.

One of Montreal's oldest citizens, George Cruikshanks, died yesterday of la grippe, aged 83.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—Wm. Dickson, one of Toronto's best known and oldest citizens, died yesterday, aged 90.

James McGee, president of the Union Loan and Saving Co., died suddenly from heart disease during last night. He was about 72 years of age and was for some years a member of the City Council.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—C. H. Mathers, editor of the Neepawa Register, is dead.

IN A BRAZILIAN DUNGEON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The schooner Grace Andrews, Capt. John Andrews, of Thomston, Me., arrived here to-day from Brazil. Capt. Andrews has a grievance against Peixoto's government for which he proposes to try and collect damages throught the State Department. For six months past Capt. Andrews has been cruising along the Brazilian coast trying to pick up a cargo. In November he anchored his schooner a short distance below Rio Janeiro and started in a small boat with three men for the Brazilian capital, where he proposed to pay a visit to his brother, who is a merchant there. As Captain Andrews sailed into the bay of Rio one of Peixoto's patrol boats came alongside, and without any parley the officer in command informed Capt. Andrews that he and his men were prisoners. There was a small American flag floating in the bow of the boat and this the Brazilians tore down and ordered Capt. Andrews' men to direct their boat towards shore. As resistance would have been useless, the Americans did as they were ordered, and when they got ashore they were marched to the castle of Santa Cruz and imprisoned in dungeons. Capt. Andrews says the cells they were put in were horrible places—damp and cold, and over run with rats, lizards and snakes. They were kept at the castle for twenty-five hours and then marched into the city. As they were being led through the streets Capt. Andrews met his brother and explained the matter to him. His brother at once secured his release from the authorities.

IN AND ABOUT RIO.

British Ship Masters Protest Against Neglect to Protect Them—Situation Unchanged.

Royalist Sympathizers Expelled From Uruguay—A Satisfactory Outcome for Government Anticipated.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 27.—It is reported here that eighty British ship-masters, representing 2,000 men and property valued at $15,000,000 have sent to Lord Rosebery, the British Foreign Minister, a protest against the course pursued by Captain William M. Lang, commander of the British cruiser Sirius, senior officer of the British squadron now here; and Mr. G. Wyndham, British Minister to Brazil, neither of whom, they charge, will protect them in discharging their cargoes.

There is no change whatever in the situation here. It is reported here that the Government of Uruguay has expelled Gen. Silvira Martens, the foreign minister of the Mello Provisional Government. Gen. Martens is the officer who, some months ago, led the movement in Southern Brazil that had for its object the restoration of the monarchy. He is an enthusiastic monarchist. It is thought here that his expulsion from Uruguay, which is undoubtedly the result of the action taken by the Brazilian Government to secure that end, will for a time put an end to his efforts to overthrow the Peixoto Government. President Peixoto has withdrawn the pay and dispensed with the services of the officers of the warships Riachuelo and Benjamin Constant, now stationed at Toulon. He supected them of sympathy with Admiral Mello.

ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Confirmation has been received from several commercial sources of the complete annihilation of Capt. Wilson's force. It lacked confirmation by official messages, but it is generally accepted as true. After the defeat of King Lobengula at Buluwayo, he fled to and across the Shangani river, pursued by the British. Capt. Wilson and about forty men left the main body pursuing column and crossed the Shangani after the enemy. Shortly after he crossed the river began to rise and his retreat was cut off. Soon reports began to be received that the whole force had been killed and they were believed at the colonial office, though no official dispatches were received to confirm them. On December 12, a report was telegraphed from Capetown Capt. Wilson's force had defeated the Matabele under Lobengula, and that the natives had fled. This report, however, like those of the massacre of the force, was not confirmed. It was then also said that Capt. Wilson was understood to be making for Fort Charter, as the rise in the river prevented his return to Buluwayo. The advices now received indicate that the first report of the massacre of the force was probably correct and that instead of defeating the Matabele, the latter annihilated Wilson's force.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, was given a reception last night by Le Club Conservateur, a French Conservative organization. Mr. Ouimet was accompanied by Solicitor General Curran, and in reply to the congratulations of the club, made a long speech in which he defended the Government's policy and claimed that it tended to the best interests of the country.

La Presse announces that the protest against Mr. Harwood, the Liberal member in the Commons for Vaudreuil, has been abandoned.

Bronze medals with the certificate of the Royal Humane Society of England, have been awarded to A. W. Morris and G. H. Duggan, who were instrumental in saving at least six lives on the day of the canoe race for the Sir Donald Smith's cup last summer, when a storm swept over Lake St. Louis upsetting boats and yachts.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Pernambuco says that a general engagement between the Insurgents and Government ships is reported to have taken place at Rio Janeiro. The forts are said to have shared in the battle. The dispatch adds that the firing is said to have been the heaviest on December 24. A correspondent in Lisbon telegraphed that he has seen the dispatch sent from Rio Janeiro by the brother of the Portuguese minister. This brother is in the Portuguese consulate at the Brazilian capital. The minister, who had been forcibly detained at a lazaretto says the correspondent, sent the dispatch detailing his position to his brother, who at once forwarded it to Lisbon.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—It was announced to-day on Wall street that Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, would leave this country for Egypt January 4. This report was accompanied by a statement to the effect that Mr. Carnegie has issued an order to his managers to start upon the day of his departure every iron mill with which he is connected, and to keep them in operation all winter. He has also ordered the expenditure of $1,000 a day during the winter for the relief of the unemployed poor of Pittsburg.