

NEW DIVIDING LINE

"Solid South" Has No Longer Any Political Significance in the United States.

McKinley Has Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Votes to Bryan's Hundred and Seventy.

Some States May be Changed on Official Count, but Will Make no Difference.

FOR MCKINLEY.

Table listing electoral votes for McKinley by state: Maine (3), New Hampshire (3), Vermont (3), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (4), Massachusetts (11), New York (32), New Jersey (10), Pennsylvania (23), Delaware (3), Maryland (8), West Virginia (12), Kentucky (12), Indiana (11), Illinois (12), Michigan (11), Wisconsin (12), Minnesota (12), Iowa (7), North Dakota (3), South Dakota (3), California (9), Oregon (3).

FOR BRYAN.

Table listing electoral votes for Bryan by state: Colorado (3), Wyoming (3), Montana (3), Texas (15), Arkansas (7), Louisiana (8), Mississippi (7), Alabama (9), Florida (9), South Carolina (7), North Carolina (7), Virginia (12), Washington (3), Kansas (6), Nebraska (3), Tennessee (7), Missouri (9), Utah (3), Nevada (3).

Total. 277

have given McKinley 111,288 and Bryan 107,923. This makes McKinley's plurality 3,365. This includes the complete returns from San Francisco where McKinley has a plurality of 44,444.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Phelan for mayor has a large majority. California is probably Republican by five thousand, although the Democrats claim the state may yet be theirs through the failure of the election boards to totalize the Democratic and Populist vote.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—The following officials were removed from the treasury to-day: Judge W. E. Fleming, of Kentucky, chief of the law and record division; Thomas A. Brantly, chief of the army and navy pension division; and Burton T. Doyle, first chief of the warrant division.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Gill Bias publishes an interview with a Paris representative of the Cuban republican committee in which he is reported as declaring the result of the election is a triumph for Cuba which, however, he declares, will be free before the new president arrives at the White House.

London, Nov. 5.—The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion that the "cleavage of the east from the west is very apparent, and is an alarming feature of the situation."

There is a story of Sir Henry Irving in connection with a meeting of a literary society in London, when the topic under discussion was Shakespeare.

London, Nov. 5.—The excitement on the stock exchange is subsiding. The markets are quiet today and the fluctuating in American securities is small.

He Made the Treaty Disclosure Because the Czar Did Not Visit Him.

London, Nov. 4.—The Daily News' Berlin correspondent says: "There is a rumor which it is impossible to confirm or disprove, that Bismarck's disclosures regarding the Russo-German treaty were made in revenge for the Emperor dissuading the Czar from making a visit to Bismarck."

The Month for Coloring and Re-creating.

Diamond Dyes Makes Old Things Look Like New.

This month thousands of women will be coloring dresses, shawls, coats, vests, pants, knitting yarns, carpet rugs, sheepskin mats, etc.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—Returns received at this hour seem to leave no doubt that California has gone for McKinley by from three to five thousand and that the Republicans have elected probably five of the seven congressmen.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—Returns received at this hour seem to leave no doubt that California has gone for McKinley by from three to five thousand and that the Republicans have elected probably five of the seven congressmen.

FROM THE CAPITAL

The Tariff Commission to Hold the First Meeting at Toronto.

Sir Richard Cartwright Discusses the American Election.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. (Special).—The tariff commission will commence work at Toronto. It is doubtful, however, owing to the absence of Mr. Fielding, if the operations can be started on the 10th inst., but they will a few days later.

Sir Richard Cartwright when asked to-day what he thought of the result of the presidential election, said: "I am very well pleased, without, of course, making any distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties. It would have been a very great misfortune if the stability of things here had been disturbed by the election of Mr. Bryan and it had reacted on us. If Mr. Bryan had been elected the consequences could not well be predicted. I think the people of the States will think that they have had a fair choice. Now that the election is over, I think that the Canadian lumber trade, which has been depressed, will feel the good effects immediately."

In reply to a question Sir Richard said that he did not think the people of the United States will repeat the experiment of a high protective tariff.

An astronomical and triangulation survey of Lake Erie is now being carried on by the surveyors of the interior department to more accurately determine the international boundary.

The government freight station at Prince Albert turned out 21,108 pounds of butter this season, and at Indian Head 32,322. In two or three years Mr. Robertson hopes the Territories will be shipping butter to the East, in tin packages.

The postmaster-general expects to attend the international postal conference at Washington next May.

Hon. Mr. Mulock has asked all post-office inspectors to report on all mail contracts by water conveyance with a view to revising them. Two hundred contracts have already been cancelled.

As under the postal law licensed stamp vendors cannot purchase stamps from merchants and outsiders, but only from the department, in order to make it easier for merchants to seek the redemption of postage stamps sent to them as remittances, Hon. Mr. Mulock has reduced the discount from 5 to 1 per cent on stamps aggregating in value one dollar and over. They must be pasted on sheets and sent to the department here. No postage is required on the letters.

The militia department will encourage marching and shooting competitions as recently carried out in No. 2 street; that is, teams to march eight miles in two hours and immediately commence target practice.

Local veterinary inspectors of sheep for export have been appointed all over Canada as the United States government now requires a certificate of health on all shipments of sheep from this country.

The property owners of Ottawa have rejected a by-law providing \$444.00 for main drainage in the added portion of the city.

AT IT AGAIN.

Bismarck Reveals Some More State Secrets.

London, Nov. 5.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Neue Freie Presse, doubtless inspired by Bismarck, reveals another important state secret. It alleges that early in 1876 Russia asked Prince Bismarck whether Germany would remain neutral if Russia attacked Austria, as the Russian army was tired of inaction. Bismarck in reply called the German ambassador in St. Petersburg and informed Austria of the proposition. The result was that the war cloud burst further east, over Turkey.

PRINCE OF ORLEANS MARRIED.

Ceremony Celebrated This Morning at Vienna.

Vienna, Nov. 5.—At 11 o'clock this morning in the chapel of Hofburg, Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, head of the royal house of the country, was married to the archduchess Dorothea, who yesterday formally renounced all her rights of succession in Austria of Austria. Amid a flourish of trumpets and a rolling of drums the wedding procession entered the church, where it was received by Cardinal Cruscata, Archbishop of Vienna, who sprinkled the bride with holy water. After the marriage ceremony mass was celebrated.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

General Lee Has Some Questions to Submit to the President.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 4.—Cuban leaders here and in Key West declare that they have reliable information that the relations of the United States and Spain have reached a crisis, and that developments of great international importance in regard to Cuba may be expected within the next month.

"Advices from Havana are to the effect that the departure of Consul-General Lee for Washington City was caused by the crisis, and that his report to President Cleveland will be of such a character that it will almost certainly result in action being taken by the United States. It is understood that the case of the Compositor prisoners was the immediate cause of the departure of Gen. Lee."

The Spanish authorities have been disposed to proceed in a high-handed way in regard to those prisoners, and without regard to treaty rights. After the court at Madrid set aside the sentence of death pronounced against the prisoners by the first court, it was understood that they would be given a civil trial. Instead of this, however, Capt. Laborde, the American correspondent Melton, and the other Compositor prisoners, were taken up for military and not civil consideration at Havana and required to file written declarations as preliminary to a new court martial. The prisoners, however, refused to make any statement save in the presence of General Lee.

Gen. Lee had not been advised by Captain-General Weyler that the prisoners would be retried, but as soon as the consul learned unofficially what was going on, and that the case had been called up for military and not civil consideration, he sent an energetic note to Captain-General Weyler against any retrial not in accordance with the treaty stipulations, and entering exceptions to the proceedings as inaugurated. Captain-General Weyler evaded making a direct response, pleading lack of authority to treat on diplomatic matters, and questioning General Lee's right to discuss matters which it had been the custom to submit to Madrid for settlement with the American minister and the Spanish foreign office.

General Lee and Secretary Olney were in continual cable correspondence about the matter, and the general was returned to Washington City. For diplomatic reasons Consul-General Lee would probably deny it, but it is a fact nevertheless that he said to an intimate friend before leaving for the United States: "It would not surprise me if I should return to Havana on a warship."

The Cuban leaders here are jubilant, as they say that the result would be either made interesting by the United States or an ignominious backdown on the part of Spain, which would destroy what little prestige she has left.

HOTEL ETIQUETTE.

Following are the "rules for the guidance of guests" posted in a hotel at Little Cayuse Creek, Col.: "All guests with shooting irons or other weapons must check them before entering the dining room. Waiters are forbidden to be killed. "Guests are requested not to attract waiters' attention by throwing things at them. This is no deaf mute asylum. "Seven kinds of pie are given with every dinner. "Tablecloths are changed every Sunday. "Our food is all of the best quality. Our milk is pure, eggs new laid and the butter speaks for itself. "Guests tipping waiters must pay full amount in case one should die from heart disease. "No more than six eggs will be given to each guest at one sitting. Any guest found trying to work off his shells on a neighbor will be fired from the table. "Dishes found riveted together can be opened with a chisel supplied by a waiter the use of dynamite is strictly forbidden. "Disputes over articles of food must be settled outside. "Do not insult the waiters, because the guest who can't throw the rope will be at a disadvantage."

HEALTH'S PARADISE.

Regained After Twenty Years' Torture from that Dread Disease, Catarrh.—Hon. Geo. Taylor of Scranton, Pa., Tells the World What Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Done for Him.

I was a martyr to catarrh for twenty years—tried every known remedy, but got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pains in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and to-day I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony.

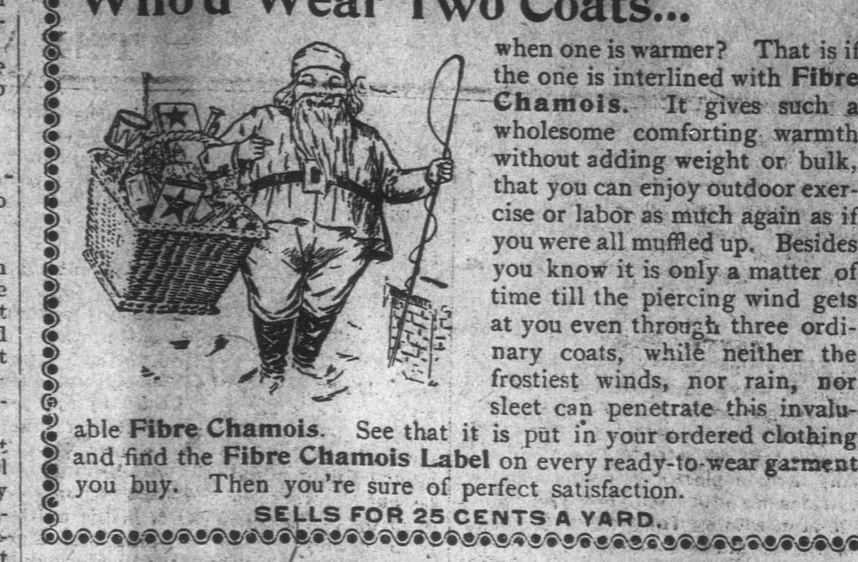
The Walla Walla which sailed from San Francisco this morning has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: Miss Mollie Johnson, M. Freeman, wife and daughter, H. Bailey, J. H. Morrow.

The committee of the Maternity Home will meet on Saturday morning at the city hall to receive the offer of the city council to aid the home and to make arrangements for carrying on the home.

The sale of useful and fancy work of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church will take place in Sample's Hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 10th inst. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 8 o'clock for 25 cents. Admission to the hall, 10 cents."

Ah Soo was this morning convicted by Police Magistrate Macdonald of stealing a can of coal oil from the C. P. N. wharf. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. The only other delinquent was a drunk who was convicted and discharged, it being his first offence.

Who'd Wear Two Coats...



when one is warmer? That is if the one is interlined with Fibre Chamois. It gives such a wholesome comforting warmth without adding weight or bulk, that you can enjoy outdoor exercise or labor as much again as if you were all muffled up. Besides you know it is only a matter of time till the piercing wind gets at you even through three ordinary coats, while neither the frostiest winds, nor rain, nor sleet can penetrate this invaluable Fibre Chamois. See that it is put in your ordered clothing and find the Fibre Chamois Label on every ready-to-wear garment you buy. Then you're sure of perfect satisfaction.

THE ORIGINAL STAR CHAMBER. Something About This Famous Scheme of Oppression.

When the Earl of Richmond had defeated Richard III. at Bosworth, and had been crowned King as Henry VII., he found the times in so troubled a state that men whose rights were infringed upon or denied them dared not apply for justice to the ordinary courts. The unflinching manner in which bribes and threats were resorted to by those that influenced over the proceedings of these courts denied to them the security of a juror's oath.

To reach a mischief that had grown so intolerable, Henry, feeling himself strong enough with his second parliament, created a court, made up of the highest officers of the kingdom, embracing, theoretically, the king himself, who was considered the author of all justice, to which was confided unlimited power and discretion over a large undefined class of offenders, many of which were of a political character, without the restraint of a jury, and subject to no revision by appeal. This was afterward known as the court of the star chamber, so called because the ceiling of the room in which it met was studded with stars, or because in this apartment, prior to the time of Edward I., the contracts of the Jews, called "stars," were deposited in boxes or chests.

This scheme had good results at first. Wealthy landowners who had oppressed their neighbors with impunity were brought before this court, and tried for their offenses. The greatest merit of the court was that it was not dependent on a jury, for juries were unable or unwilling to render a verdict in keeping with their consciences.

One said "a court thus constituted, with powers so broad and a discretion unlimited by prescribed rules, though called into existence for wise and salutary purposes, was in the end like invoking the spirit of mischief without a corresponding power in reserve to lay it or check its excesses, if inclined to abuse its authority."

Instead of losing power as the necessity for its existence passed away, it drew to itself new elements of strength and enlarged the extent of its jurisdiction. It became, after successive administrations, under the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous princes, such as flourished in the times of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and the two Stuarts, a most potent engine of despotic rule and intolerance. Torture, intimidation and other devices were used to compel self-incrimination.

Charles I., through the star chamber, filled his coffers. During his reign such enormous fines were imposed for trivial offences that the audience gathered about the court room at three o'clock in the morning to secure seats to hear the proceedings. The discretionary power made it a means of cruel injustice in the hands of bad men, instances of which disgrace the history of the administration during the reign of James I. and Charles I.

St. Anthony Roper was fined £4,000 for violating a law made in the time of Henry VII., for converting arable land into pasture. Richard Grenville said of the Earl of Suffolk, with whom he had some difficulty, that he was "a base lord." He was fined £8,000 for such a slander.

One of the most remarkable cases was that of Bishop Williams, who had been lord keeper of the seal, a popular prelate, a man of learning and spirit and at one time a specious and popular James'. While enjoying his patronage he exercised his influence on behalf of Laud, afterward archbishop, who owed his first promotion to his good offices. Some disagreement arose between them. Nothing would satisfy Laud but the ruin of the man that had befriended him.

On some slight pretext the bishop was brought before the star chamber and fined £10,000, committed to the tower during the King's pleasure, and suspended from office. His furniture and books were levied upon to pay the fine. Among some refuse papers were found some letters from Obaldistun, a schoolmaster, directed to the bishop. In these letters the writer spoke of a "little great man," and in one place of a "little man." As Laud was small of stature, it was conjectured that these terms referred to him. They were both tried, one for receiving such scandalous letters, and the other for writing them. Williams paid a fine of £8,000 and Obaldistun £5,000, and had his cars and sleds to the pillory in sight of his own school.

Prinne, a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, a Puritan of the strictest sect, published his famous "Histrio-Matrix," a huge volume of 1,000 quarto pages, aimed at stage plays, music, dancing, public festivals, Christmas sports, bonfires and May poles. For this alleged libel on the stage he was arraigned before the star chamber. The trial occupied three days, and the fourth was consumed in pronouncing sentence against him.

Mr. Prinne, in his general conduct, such a frequent illustration of the mischief of frequenting plays, referred to Nero, and spoke of Flavius and others who conspired against him for his bad examples upon the magistrature and the people. The chief justice from this information, and the intention to investigate the people, instructed the king, and Prinne was deprived of his right to stand in the pillory at Westminster and Chertside, to lose his ears, one at each of these places, to pay a fine of £5,000, and to be imprisoned for life.

There was hardly a man in the realm who had not personal experience of the harshness and greediness of the star chamber. It became odious and not without reason. It was abolished in 1641, as one of the acts of concession made by Charles I. to the demands of an indignant nation. Prinne and his fellow-martyrs were recalled from prison. They entered London in triumph amid the shouts of the multitude, who threw laurels in their path.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Last Year's Operations Show Improvement in Trade.

Citizens of United States who are fortunate enough to hold shares in British railways must find matter for reflection in the contrast between the meagre returns which they receive from their lines in the United States and the handsome dividends which are paid to their shareholders by the great majority of British railways. The return as to the financial position of British railways in the year 1895, which has just been published, is a particularly satisfactory document. Not only does it tell of good progress made in 1895, but it gives reasons for believing that when the facts and figures for 1896 are published this year will be found to be even better than 1895.

The railway interest in the United Kingdom may be regarded as affording one of the earliest and surest tests of the condition of trade in the country. A falling off in the traffic has always for its cause some trouble, either local or general, which the reduced receipts serve as a guide to measure, and, if possible, to devise a remedy for; while increase of traffic above the average is the first and most reliable evidence of commercial prosperity. Viewed in this light the financial record of the railways of the United Kingdom gives reasons to believe that business was in a more satisfactory condition in the country last year than in 1894.

The paid-up capital of the railways of the United Kingdom reached the enormous total of one thousand millions in the course of 1895. In 1894 the paid-up capital of the railways was £985,378,000, so that a substantial increase has for a year or two the round number of a thousand millions of money will serve very well to represent the capital invested in British railways. Divided over the number of miles of railway open, this represents an average of, as nearly as possible, £47,200 per mile as the prime cost of the railways. And it must be admitted that in proportion to other countries, the railways of the United Kingdom require more money to construct them and more money to work them than the railways elsewhere. The increase of expenditure arises partly from the initial expenses, caused by the high claims of landowners, the legal expenses before parliament in the case of railways that are opposed, and the restrictions that are imposed on the railways in order to ensure the greater safety of the railway servants and the public. Still, in spite of all restrictions and of all additions to the expenses of the companies, the average dividend over all the lines in 1895 comes up to a very minute fraction over four per cent., while the money actually distributed to shareholders of all classes exceeded that distributed in 1894 by £900,000.

As regards the sources from which the revenue of the railways comes, there is in 1895, for the first time in several years, a distinct increase in the money received from first-class passengers. £80,000 is the increase under this head as compared with 1894, and as 1894 decreased by almost exactly the same sum first-class passengers in 1895 stand just where they stood in 1893. But the second-class continues to decrease, being £37,000 less than in 1894; and little wonder, for railway managers themselves seem now to have accepted the idea that the second-class is doomed to die. In Scotland it is not used at all, and in more conservative England several lines have abandoned it. But the third-class traffic has increased by £520,000, the receipts from this class of traffic being now equal to about three-fifths of the whole money derived from passengers. Were it not that some of the English lines still decline to give third-class season tickets, and thus drive travellers into higher classes for the sake of reduction in fares, the third-class traffic would show better still.

General merchandise, as contrasted with mineral traffic, shows an increase in 1895; and, while in Scotland the mineral traffic shows an increase when compared with the strike period in 1894, there is no advance in the English mineral traffic. But, viewed as a whole, there is every reason for the investor to have confidence in British railways, considered as the source management may be often conservative enough, and the fear of yielding too much to the third-class passenger seems to be still before the eyes of the railway manager; but, if he is somewhat slow, he is certainly sure, and people who invest their money in him will seldom be disappointed of a fair dividend.

until the 12th by the magis-

and Caledonian evening next being term will

all, the well and Miss Mabel united in marriage yesterday.

ary amateurs, Conroy Com- the interior of the visiting the in Duna hall on Tuesday, and The proceeds hospital.

another of his res at the Cent- last evening. the chair. Mr. ne interesting Lucas lectured on this evening's local Economy."

Windsor, Ont., McColl, of New- iting here, has a her husband, ing that he has a situation of judge British Colum-

James Potts rnoon and was bers of the R. hizing friends. Cathedral were her Nicolay. Bombardiers C. and Gunners Sweeney.

Miss Frances terday evening al by the Rev. gathering of witnessed the Hay supported asie Winter at- newly married rts of many will reside on

Charles Otis dia Gertrude sterday by the residence of King's road, supported by and T. G. pleodon and S.

to-day at the asse was one of Canadians from Fort Garr- until sickness ago, was a ally in Alberni ally take place s undertaking

ity are circling the city privilege of ing the next side the limits north, Doug- mboldt struck on the in that they pedestrians and

mes H. East- tain the Indian woman her husband, was getting the gun was he shot strik- in the back assistance of her Indian, e his wife to ment, but she first time in the last thirty years the phrase "Solid South" has no particu- lar significance. Late arriving returns from points remote, which have been re- ceived during the past twenty-four hours give conviction to the approximate tables of the day before, Nebraska, Washing- ton and Kansas may now be added to the Bryan table and Oregon to the McKinley table. The totals of the electoral vote are: For McKinley, 277; for Bryan, 170. In Wyoming, however, the latest dispatches say one Republican elector has at least been elected, and the result on the other two are very close. This may give Bryan one or two less electoral votes and McKinley one or two more. Later returns from Ken- tucky, North Carolina and South Da- kota indicate that the Republicans estimated yesterday in those states may be reduced, and that the result is close in each of them.

Any of these three states may possibly, but not probably, be transferred to the opposite column. Kansas makes the fourth close state, but is generally conceded to the Bryan columns. In no event will McKinley's total reach 300 or Bryan's total reach 200, but in any event the majority in favor of McKinley will be about 100 electoral votes.

Reed, Nov. 5.—Returns from the state at large are very meagre, but indications are that a fusion ticket will be carried by a large majority. At noon half of the local vote had been polled.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 5.—Meagre re- turns show large Democratic gains. The chairman of the Democratic state com- mittee claims that Kind, Democrat for congress, is elected by 3,000 majority, and that the Democrats have carried 45 out of 63 members of the legislature.

Tacoma, Nov. 5.—Potter Charles Sul- livan, Republican candidate for gover- nor, concedes the election of Rogers, his fusion opponent. Mr. Bryan and the state ticket have apparently carried T- state by a majority of about 5,000 and will control the legislature. John H. Rogers has been elected governor Thurston Daniels, lieutenant-governor James H. Lewis, congressman; Wm. C. Jones, congressman.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—Returns received at this hour seem to leave no doubt that California has gone for McKinley by from three to five thousand and that the Republicans have elected probably five of the seven congressmen.

Secord district and Measuring (De- crat) in the Fourth district. Fif- hundred and fifty-three precincts in- state out of a total of 2,576 precinct