

The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand W.C. London Eng.

The Free Press and Colonist.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIII. NO. 51.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Socialists Successful in Berlin—Russian Famine Revolts—Francis Joseph Startles the Czar.

Programme of the Pope's Jubilee—Subscriptions to the Irish National League Less Liberal.

The Export of Wheat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—It was made public to-day, that in accordance with the instructions received from Livadia, where the Czar is at present sojourning, the issue of the decree forbidding the export of wheat was postponed until he returns to St. Petersburg in December.

Socialist Victory in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—In the municipal election in this city, yesterday, the socialists won three seats and headed the poll in six districts where supplementary ballots will be necessary.

The Siberian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Owing to the exceptional severity of the weather the government have given orders that work on the eastern portion of the Siberian railway shall be suspended for the present. Among the many measures of relief to the peasants in the famine-stricken districts, one is considering the advisability of engaging thousands of them to work in the construction of the Siberian road during the winter.

Revolts Due to Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—An illegal printing press has been seized by the authorities here. Revolts due to famine and attended by considerable bloodshed are reported in Khazkov and Yaketskopol.

Russia Alarmed at Austria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Owing to the cooling of French enthusiasm for a Russian alliance, the Russian minister of war has abandoned the project of purchasing new rifles, and has ordered the utmost dispatch in filling the old Berlin cartridges with smokeless powder. Seasoned regiments in Finland will be transferred to the Austrian frontier, and recruits will be sent to Finland. These measures are taken in view of the Austrian Emperor's recent alarmist speech.

The Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The committee which has in charge the organization of celebration of the Pope's episcopal jubilee, has decided that pilgrimages be suspended until the latter part of 1892, and that there be a succession of pilgrimages from all parts of the Catholic world until the end of 1893. There is also to be a great exhibition, illustrative of the history and triumphs of the Papacy, fetes in honor of the pilgrims, and addresses in honor of the jubilee, amounting to a universal jubilee for temporal power. The Pope has approved the arrangements. It is understood that he will, on the date of the jubilee, January 27th, 1893, grant a general indulgence.

Burial of an African King.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The West African mail brings curious particulars of the reception of the corpse of Ja Ja, the native king, who, during the conflict involving British interests in that region, was exiled to Tenerife in 1889, and soon afterwards died and was buried in the place of his exile. The chiefs of his tribe petitioned the Queen to allow them to disinter the body and convey it to their country for final burial. The appeal was finally granted, and the steamer Benin carried the remains of the late king to Opopo, where they were received with great honors, sixty canoes of war, containing three thousand warriors, coming out to meet and take charge of the corpse. The body was formally transferred to the natives by British Consul MacDonald, and it was escorted with lamentations to the land which served as the final place. Here the coffin was opened, and the head being exposed it was made the object of adoration by the 300 widows of the deceased, the warriors of the tribe, meanwhile, firing shotguns and indulging in other demonstrations in honor of the departed. The warriors were so grateful for the restoration of the body that they sent the captain of the steamer a fat bullock as a mark of their appreciation.

Shots on a Steamship.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—A tragic quarrel on a steamer, with a probable romance behind it, came to light in Liverpool, to-day. Purser Stewart, of the Mongolian, of the Allan line, which sailed November 3, from Montreal for Liverpool, was removed from the vessel and taken to a hospital in a badly wounded condition. When the steamer was at Morville, on Saturday night, Mrs. Mason, the stewardess, rushed on deck with a pistol in her hand and discharged it at Stewart, exclaiming that she meant to shoot him. The shot struck Stewart, who at once tried to disarm her. In the struggle, Mrs. Mason succeeded in discharging the pistol a second time, and the bullet took effect in Stewart's back, disabling him. The reason for the assault has not been made known, but it is said that she accused him of a grave offense.

The Rothschilds Help Russia.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Much comment was excited to-day by the announcement that Baron Rothschild had come to the relief of

Politics at Perth.

PERTH, Ont., Nov. 19.—A great demonstration in honor of the Post-Master-General was held here to-day. Nine cabinet ministers were present. The large Agricultural hall was packed to suffocation with the most enthusiastic gathering. The principal speeches, delivered by Sir John Thompson, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. J. A. Chapeau, who carefully reviewed the developments of last session, and dispassionately placed before the country a true statement of public affairs. Sir John Thompson devoted himself to showing up the Opposition policy of scandal-mongering, and that the Opposition, who claimed that a number of persons had been white-washed, could now produce their evidence against them in the prosecutions now before the courts. Hon. Mr. Foster in an able speech discussed the financial situation, and said if the government were to obtain a Reciprocity treaty with the States, it was simply from the fact that the Opposition had led the people of the United States to believe they could gain more from the Liberal party. The Conservatives were just as anxious as ever for trade on a fair and equitable basis only.

Important Demonstration in Honor of the P. M. G.—Cabinet Ministers Discuss the Situation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Scandal-Mongering Opposition Challenged to Bring Their Proofs Before the Courts.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Graveyard Insurance.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Thos. H. Wood, Jr., a prominent young banker of Dallas, and Dr. James Orr, one of the leading physicians of Tarrant. It is alleged that these men filed an application for a \$10,000 insurance policy on the life of one Clinton H. Page, who was at the time dying of consumption. The application was certified to by Dr. Orr, who was Page's brother-in-law. The policy was paid after Page's death. Since then it has transpired that a system of graveyard insurance has been worked, and the arrests followed.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The secret service division of the treasury department has information of the existence of a most dangerous \$20 counterfeit gold certificate. It is a photographic counterfeit, check letter A. B. C. Bruse, register James Gillilan, treasurer, set of July 13, 1882 (department series) A. 372,945. Apart from the counterfeit, containing the figure 20 on the face, there is a small, circular, hole in the seal of the photograph. The seal is small and acclimated, having a reddish tinge, apparently applied with a brush. The number is very pronounced and in the center of the seal. The surface of the note is embossed with a character of its hinds rather than by the lines in the engraving, as it is a photograph of genuine work.

Confederate Pension for Mrs. Davis.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and daughter Winnie left the city to-day, for Memphis. The Richmond Dispatch says: "The Southern States ought to vote a pension to Mrs. Davis, and Virginia should lead. It is nothing but fair and proper that we should put her upon the same footing that this Government places the widows of its presidents. The duty that devolved upon the States that composed the Confederacy is a thing of the past, and it cannot be a very costly precedent for us, inasmuch as they will never be another Confederacy, therefore never another widow of a Confederate president."

Trying to Break a Benevolent Will.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—James John, who died in 1886, owned the greater part of the town of St. John's, now part of Portland. He left a will devising his property to his executor, Phillip S. Smith, in trust for the school children of St. John's. His will was not to be sold for fifteen years. Eleven nephews and nieces have now united and engaged Judge J. T. Watson, to break his will on the ground of mental incapacity. The property involved is worth about \$100,000.

Anti-Coolie Agitation in Montana.

ASABOUDA, Nov. 18.—Labor organizations in Butte, Missoula, Great Falls and other cities in Montana have commenced a strong fight against the Chinese. All the members of the various unions will not patronize Chinese, and agree to boycott all merchants, saloon men, restaurant keepers, hotel men and others who employ them in any way. Heads of families are requested not to employ Chinese as cooks or servants. The fight promises to be a hard one on the part of the labor men. There are over 4,000 Chinese in Montana, and 1,600 in Butte alone.

Arrested Under the Interstate R. R. Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Federal Grand Jury presented indictments against seven persons, this afternoon, as a result of the investigations of the alleged violation of the Interstate Commerce law. Of the seven only one is a railway man, the others being business men. The indicted are members of the firm of Swift & Co., the big beef packers, and an employee of the firm for obtaining illegal rates; George and John Firminick, glucose manufacturers of Marshalltown, Iowa, for the same offense; and Geo. B. Spriggs, general freight agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R., for giving rates less than the established tariff. Mr. Spriggs is alleged to have been concerned in the same transaction for which

Capital Notes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—C. Heide, one of St. Paul's leading business men, who mysteriously disappeared last week, and for whom the detectives have been searching, was found, this morning, wandering around North Minnesota. His mind has become impaired, and when found he was in a deplorable state of want and neglect. This is the second time his mind has failed him and he has wandered from home.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—When the three o'clock passenger train from Minneapolis pulled into Garden, Minn., last evening, Charles Feischer, section foreman, got off, and meeting Andrew Stohlos on the platform, said: "Now I've got you and am going to kill you. While speaking, he drew a revolver and aiming at Stohlos, fired one shot in taking effect in the face, inflicting a fatal wound. Feischer then fired two shots at himself, both bullets entering his forehead near the eyes, from which he died in an instant. He supposed some love affair is at the bottom of this.

British Prospects.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 19.—The Uruguayan Government has declined to enter into any negotiations with Rio Grande do Sul, and for the present any consideration of union is deferred. This course, however, is understood to be in order not to create an embarrassing situation as long as the Fonseca Government is in recognized control of the Liberal party. The Conservatives have gone to join the Brazilian insurgents and await events. The two gunboats have gone to San Miguel, near the Brazilian line, and the other gunboat, with several small boats, is at Montevideo.

Horrible Double Murder.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 19.—What has the appearance of a horrible double tragedy in this city was brought to the notice of the police this morning. John Whalen and James Walsh, two harvest hands, were the victims, and their dead bodies lie in an upper room of the Marlboro house. The men were registered as James Kelly and Jim McGovern, and came to the hotel this morning. Whalen was found dead in the night, before last, each having plenty of money. Last night they had a drunken brawl in the Minnesota house, and both were taken to bed at ten o'clock badly bruised. This morning Whalen was found dead in bed, and Walsh was found dead in a room in an hour without having received any serious wounds. The wounds received, last night, were insufficient to cause death, and it is thought that the men were murdered and robbed of their money and taken to bed this morning. A man named Gartry and James Mulvey are now under arrest, suspected as having had something to do with the affair.

Mining Congress.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—The largest gathering of mining men ever assembled at one time is in attendance at the mining congress. The purpose is to discuss the ways and means for the advancement of the mining industry. Hundreds of delegates and visitors from the west and east are present. One of the objects of the congress is to urge the adoption of the recommendation to urge national congress looking to the passing of improved laws on locating and developing mining claims. The western delegates are most of them strongly in favor of free and unrestricted silver coinage. The event, to-day, was a great parade and the formal opening of the mining exchange building. When the congress was called to order by the temporary chairman, Senator Tabor, forty-one states and territories were represented, besides delegates from several European countries. U.S. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was called upon for speech. He said: "It is most gratifying to meet an audience of Western miners, and to have the largest, far-off country. Twelve hundred million people use silver as money, and have done so during all the time of which there is any record. Only a comparatively few have ever used gold. It is the darkest without the knowledge of anyone, silver was demonetized and the world deprived of it as a money metal, since which time the miners of the West have lost, in actual dollars, the money they produce, but between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 of that amount has gone into the federal treasury. The Government, which was sustained by this gold and silver, has actually made a gain in speculating in silver over \$70,000,000, and are held up by John Sherman and others as a set of dishonest men, attempting to swindle the Government. All we ask of the Government is that they will coin our silver as before 1873, and as they are authorized to do. Our civilization was brought into existence by the discovery of gold and silver in Mexico and South America. It was the richness of man that robbed us and impeded the progress of civilization."

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Nigra was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Premier Abbott Denies that the Government Contemplates Big Bonuses for Atlantic Steamers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Post Offices in Westminster District—Highland Battalion No. 43—Perley Dismissed.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Business Amalgamations.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The announcement is made that the Massey-Harris Co. and the Patterson-Wisner Co. have amalgamated.

Fire in a Printing Office.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The printing establishment of Hill & Weir was damaged by a fire last night to the extent of \$20,000, covered by insurance.

Steamer Libellon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 19.—The British steamer Fasnet was seized at Charlottetown, last night, by a Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, at the instance of the Island Navigation Co., who claim damages of \$16,000 for the loss of the steamer Heather Bell in a recent collision between the two vessels.

Opening of the St. Clair Tunnel.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—At a meeting held here, yesterday, of Grand Trunk officials, it was decided to open the St. Clair river tunnel for passenger business on December 7th.

Extensive Fire at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in Beattie's general store, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and villagers, it spread so rapidly that in a short time Beattie's and several other stores were destroyed.

Improved Atlantic Service.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—A cable dispatch from London says: The Canadian Government is treating with Furness, Liberal M.P. for Liverpool, and owner of the Furness line of steamships, for a five-day mail service between Canada and England. It is believed the negotiations will have a favorable conclusion.

Off For England.

MONTEREAL, Nov. 20.—Sir Donald A. Smith has left for England, where he will remain two months. While in England, Sir Donald will attend the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co., in December.

On American Soil.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—It has been ascertained that Clancy, who was named quarryman in the statistics, and who disappeared with \$100,000, is in Plattsburg, N.Y.

The Short Route Home.

MONTEREAL, Nov. 20.—A number of cars have been lately built for the Canadian Pacific, expressly for the purpose of transporting troops across the Dominion for the Government. A special train of these cars left to-night for Vancouver, where they will take on 800 of the Royal Marines, whose terms of service have expired. They will be brought to Halifax, where they will embark for England about December 15th. It is proposed to open, by this route an expeditious way of sending troops to British Columbia, India and other stations.

Zymotic Disease in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Owing to the increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, Dr. O'Reilly has definitely decided not to admit any more cases of disease into the General Hospital, is accordingly on the lookout for a temporary diphtheria hospital. The old Upper Canada College building has been offered to the Health authorities to be used as a pest house. The number of cases in this week, reported to the Health Department, is 62. The typhoid outbreak shows a considerable decrease this week.

Mercer on His Honor.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—Hon. Honore Mercier, premier of Quebec, has sworn out criminal charges against J. P. Whelan, the contractor for the Quebec City Court House.

Twelve Years' Test.

Dear Sir:—We have used Hagar's Yellow Ointment in our family for twelve years and find nothing to equal it for rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, tooth aches, etc. We would not be without it.

Perfect Fertility.

Perfect purity of the blood is essential to good health. Burdock Blood Purifiers will purify the blood, and remove all the impurities which cause skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc.

Ringer of London, Eng.

Ringer of London, Eng., H. Hardy, of Winnipeg and John Dodson, of Calgary, are guests at the Hotel Dallas.

Cable News.

Looking to Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that while considering with a number of bankers recently, M. Vishnegradsky, the Russian minister of finance, says that France had left him in the lurch, he must again look to Germany for financial assistance, and that he had already brought the matter to the attention of the Council of the Empire. The Gazette adds, that Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador at Paris, had a long interview with the secretary of foreign affairs in Berlin on Wednesday.

Senior Vienna's Opinion.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Senior Claudio Vienna, who was selected by Balmaceda to succeed him in the presidency of Chile, is here. Regarding the affairs in Chile he refused to talk until the public mind there became tranquil and the political situation normal. He said that when the proper time came he would publish documents in his possession containing facts, and also that he would pronounce a verdict as to the part he played in Balmaceda's Government. Referring to the general situation in South America he said that the Chilean revolution had had an unsettling influence on the whole continent, and a general conflagration was liable to break out at any moment. Brazil, since the proclamation of the Republic, has been unable to establish a government having the essential elements of permanence. The divergent interests, political and economic, and the dissimilar sympathies, customs and temperaments of the inhabitants would inevitably lead to a separation of the country into at least two sections—north and south. In Argentine serious changes are taking place, and there is a general outbreak of discontent impending. Even now there are indications of movements of a disquieting nature observable by the student of politics.

The Market Glinted.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The tin trade in Wales, recently revived under favorable conditions from the United States, was overdone. The factories resumed work, and new ones were started, and the manufactured stock accumulated far beyond the demand. Competition was keen and there was much underselling. The result of the tin market is a closing of many of the factories, with a surplus of undisposable stock, and renewed depression in the trade. New factories and those which held a meeting at Swansea, last week, to close their doors. A proposition will be made to stop work in all the factories for a month, and reduce the output.

False Fidelity.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 20.—There is an indefinite report of an attempt on the part of Fonseca's forces to land near Barboza, a small port in the North Rio Grande do Sul, not far distant by land from Port D'Algre. The water proved too shallow for the vessels to come near the shore, and a hostile display by an armed force of the junta deterred the Fonseca vessels from attempting to land in small boats. Fonseca's vessels did not show any shells, or attempt to injure Barboza, keep up a salute, or a pretense of friendliness, to which the people on shore did not respond in similar spirit. The junta sent an additional force, yesterday, to Rio Grande do Sul, that place being the key to the situation from a defensive point of view.

A Royal Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The official gazette this afternoon announces the names of the gentlemen who are to compose the Royal Commission promised to provide for the relief of the congested ports of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and Ireland, by enabling a large number of families from those points of the kingdom to settle in Canada. This commission is composed of the Secretary for Scotland, the Marquis of Midlothian, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, the Hon. R. W. Cochrane, Sir Charles Tupper, Horace Plunkett, Magistrate Ross, the Provost of Glasgow, and Thos. Skinner, director of the Northwest Land Company of Canada. The secretary of the commission is J. G. Cross, Esq.

No Indictments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Grand Jury met, this afternoon, but it was announced that no report could be made to-day. It is generally understood that the Grand Jury will not find any indictments until after the Supreme Court passes upon the Bremer matter. No word has been received as to the Governor having taken action in the matter of requesting the extradition of Buckley and Rainey.

Wood-Fordale.

Mr. James Wood and Miss Jessie Purdie were quietly married by Rev. D. MacRae, assisted by Rev. R. Anderson, at the former's residence, last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will make Spring Ridge their home.

The Whalers are Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The whalers are beginning to leave port for another cruise. The Emma F. Herriman sailed a few days ago, and the Sea Breeze will make a start during the next 24 hours. The rest of the fleet is being kept ready as much as possible, and all will be on their way to the southern seas before the middle of next month. About next February the fleet will rendezvous at Honolulu, and from that point will make a start for the Arctic.

Perfect Purity.

Perfect purity of the blood is essential to good health. Burdock Blood Purifiers will purify the blood, and remove all the impurities which cause skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc.

Ringer of London, Eng.

Ringer of London, Eng., H. Hardy, of Winnipeg and John Dodson, of Calgary, are guests at the Hotel Dallas.

Twelve Years' Test.

Dear Sir:—We have used Hagar's Yellow Ointment in our family for twelve years and find nothing to equal it for rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, tooth aches, etc. We would not be without it.

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spot \$19.75 bid; \$19.90 February, \$19.80 bid; 2 cts. 19.—Wheat close... 20.—Wheat close...

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Nov. 21. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. Went Twenty Thousand. The owners of the collier San Pedro have made a claim for twenty thousand dollars...

Misses a Scarf Pin. A young Vancouver gentleman, who paid a visit to this city a few nights ago, went home with a valuable diamond scarf pin...

Only a Small Pipe. While the tug Lorne was towing the bark Wanlock round to Esquimalt, yesterday, one of the small pipes in the boiler burst...

The New Route to England. The United Steamship Suez, which sails for China and Japan, on Monday, will carry 2,000 cases of River Inlet salmon...

Still Hard and Fast. The ship Sarah still lies hard and fast on the shelving reef, and her owner, Mr. Straith, of Cape Beale, thinks he will yet be able to realize on her...

Preparations for Christmas. The congregation of the Methodist church at Victoria West will hold their Christmas entertainment in the Temperance hall, Pandora street, on Monday, December 21st...

Cheerful Evenings. The first of a series of "Cheerful Evenings," on the line of the old-fashioned "Fenny Readings," will be held in Victoria West hall, on Tuesday next...

A Change to Vancouver. Dr. Simon J. Tunstall, who is, perhaps, one of the best known medical men in B.C., has given up his extensive practice in the interior, and intends to pursue his profession in Vancouver...

Miraculous Escape. A good-sized block of construction on Kirk block, in the corner of Douglas street, owing to the inclemency of the weather of late the progress of the work has been seriously retarded...

composed chiefly of sand, was used, and the lives of workmen thereby jeopardized, the facts should be brought out in an official investigation.

In Their New Quarters. The Northern Pacific R.R. ticket office is now permanently located in its new home, formerly occupied as a cigar store by the late J. K. Kneale, at the corner of Tronson avenue and Government street.

Awaiting Instructions. Capt. H. G. Lewis, agent of the Department of Marine in British Columbia, has forwarded a report to Ottawa, on the circumstances of the wreck of the Sarah. It is expected that the official investigation will be held as soon as instructions, now daily looked for, are received from the capital.

The Late Samuel Adams. The funeral of the late Samuel Adams took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of Mr. McBeath, Victoria West, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Barber conducted the services at the house, and afterwards delivered a very impressive address, suitable to the occasion...

A Celebrated Yacht. A San Francisco special to the COLONIST, of last evening, says the yacht Cosmo, belonging to the estate of the late W. Merritt, of Oakland, has been sold to parties in this city. The price paid for her is about \$8,000.

Back from Rich Kootenay. Mr. W. J. Geipel returned, last evening, from a two months' visit to the Kootenay mining district, which he reports as flourishing like a green bay tree. The snow was just setting in when he left, and the miners were leaving the majority of the claims for the winter.

Over the Lockup Wall. Ray Gilman, the young slave to morphine who was to appear in the police court, on remand, this morning, charged with petty larceny, bad jail and jailer an unceremonious good-bye, last evening. His jailer had been laid on false Creek, the lumber coming from Morse's mill. She will be 300 tons, 120 feet long, 26 feet beam and 9 feet high, fitted with twin screws, with engines capable of giving a speed of 12 knots.

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Remanded For Eight Days. Wong Yuen, the alleged Chinese hoodler, from San Francisco, made his appearance before the Chief Justice, in Chambers, yesterday, and was by him remanded into the custody of the Chief of Police for eight days. Before the week has expired an officer will have arrived with a warrant to take him back to California.

Hing Chung, should be held as a hostage for the amount taken from the destitute fishermen. Hing Chung, should be held as a hostage for the amount taken from the destitute fishermen. Hing Chung, should be held as a hostage for the amount taken from the destitute fishermen.

Decidedly A Success. The Sanitary Committee Report Upon the Working of Vancouver's Garbage Crematory. After a business trip to England—the important object of which was to study the Sanitary Committee Report Upon the Working of Vancouver's Garbage Crematory.

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LET EPISODE.

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Advertisements for various products including 'BABY'S FACE WAS RAW', 'CUTICURA RESOLVENT', 'APHRODITE', 'INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.', 'HAGYARD'S "YELLOWOL"', and 'FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS'.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1891.

THE U.S. WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Report of the United States Secretary of War for the year 1891, is not a very elaborate document, but it contains some interesting information. The first thing that strikes the reader of it is that the United States army costs the Republic very little. Leaving out the money expended in the shape of pensions, there are not sixty millions of civilized people in the world who spend so little for military purposes as the citizens of the Great Republic. Last year the whole expenditure of the War Department was \$54,450,764. Not half this sum was expended on the military establishment, including the support of the Army and Military Academy. Its army costs the Republic only \$25,344,199. There were spent on public military works, including river and harbor improvements, \$16,961,478; on miscellaneous objects, \$7,894,439, and salaries and contingent expenses were a little over two millions. For the current year, the whole appropriation for military purposes is \$39,183,425. The difference between this year's expenditure and last year's is chiefly in what are called public works, which is a little more than half of what it was in the year ending June 30th, 1891. The estimated expenditure for next year is somewhat in advance of that of the current year, being \$45,976,603. The expense of the army is pretty much the same in the three years, being between twenty-five and twenty-six millions. The Americans cannot complain of war taxes, the expense of the army not coming up to half a dollar a head of the population, and the whole expenditure of the War Department being considerably under a dollar a head. The American army is small, but, singular as it may seem, the Report of the Secretary of War does not say one word about its strength. The world is, however, told something about what is being done to put the coast in a state of defence. Considering all that has been said and written about the defenceless condition of the seaboard cities of the United States, the sum appropriated for fortifying them and providing them with effective artillery appears to be very modest indeed. And we learn by the Report that the American Government is in no means a violent hurry to strengthen the coast of the country. Congress has appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of sites for fortifications and sea-coast defences. Less than one-half of this sum has been spent, and sites have been purchased at various places on the seaboard of the Atlantic and the Pacific. The length of sea coast to be put in a good state of defence is somewhere about four thousand miles. To show that providing the fortifications with guns is very slow work, we quote the following paragraph from the Report: "This contract, and the output of the gun factory from forgings already under contract, provided for the manufacture of one hundred and ninety-eight breech-loading steel rifle guns of high power, sixty-two of 8-inch caliber, eighty-six of 10-inch, and fifty of 12-inch. Four have been finished, two 8-inch, one 10-inch, and one 12-inch; twenty-four more will be finished in 1892; thirty-four in 1893, forty in 1894, when the machinery at the gun factory will be nearly complete. Thereafter there can be manufactured about forty-five per year, and the deliveries from the Bethlehem one-hundred-gun contract will be eight to fourteen yearly, according to the proportion of small or large caliber. Besides the 189, for which provision has already been made, if forgings are supplied to the gun factory, 350 more guns can be turned out within the next ten years, and mostly of ten and twelve inch caliber. I believe these figures to be conservative, and that the actual results will be greater, for with experience in the manufacture the work should progress more rapidly."

"Our neighbors will have to wait some little time yet before their coast can be pronounced even moderately well defended. The Report says: "The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of the present rate of appropriations for coast defences, which have been moderate, the work can be carried on systematically and judiciously. To stop or check the work now would be to lose much that has been done; to continue will be both safety and economy. Each year some part of it can be completed so as to become available, and thereafter every gun mounted will add to its efficiency. "The Board of Ordnance and Fortification in their report say: "Four years' continuance of similar legislation and activity, and it can no longer be said that the United States is defenceless against foreign powers. "It must not be forgotten that the Americans do not depend for coast defence altogether upon their fortifications. They are building armored ships for the defence of their seaports which are expected to be more effective than immovable land batteries. When the report of the Secretary of the Navy is published we shall see what progress has been made in constructing these ships. The American Government is trying the experiment of making soldiers of the Indians of the plains. It might be supposed that these hereditary hunters would, if they could be made amenable to discipline, make excellent cavalry men. A general order was issued in March last authorizing the enlistment of one company of Indians for each of the twenty-six regiments of white cavalry serving west of the Mississippi river. The object of the department in taking this step is thus expressed by the Secretary of War: "The primary object, fully justifying the experiment, in my judgment, was to give employment in useful and legitimate channels to a considerable number of Indians of the warlike tribes. Having been deprived by the extinction of game, of both employment and means of subsistence, they cannot be changed at once from nomads to quiet and successful farmers. Incidentally it was hoped that the habits of obedience, cleanliness and punctuality, as well as of

steady labor in the performance of both military and industrial work inculcated by service in the army would have a good effect on those who might enlist, and also furnish an object lesson of some value and exert a healthy influence upon others of their tribes. "With respect to the result of the experiment, so far, the Secretary says: "It was not deemed advisable to urge Indians into the service hastily, and special efforts have been made to inform them of the responsibilities they would incur and the duties that would be required of them as soldiers. The results have been very satisfactory. Seven companies, three of cavalry and four of infantry, have been recruited to their full complement, and seven others partially, and the reports indicate that the organization of these will be completed at an early day. I have had an opportunity to personally inspect some of these Indian cavalry troops, and have received full reports showing the condition of others. In good conduct, drill and military bearing, and care of horses, arms and equipment, clothing, barracks, mess room and kitchen they are at least equal to soldiers of other races of no greater experience. "Considering that many of these Indian soldiers were, previous to their enlistment, altogether unacquainted with the habits and restraints of civilized life, their progress has been remarkable. To transform a blanket Indian, who had never worn a suit of clothes, never slept under a roof, never ate at a table, never used a knife and fork, never had his hair cut, and never was prodigal in the use of soap and water, into a clean, smart, well-conducted, obedient soldier, appears to be as near a miracle as we can get in this matter of fact nineteenth century. And yet this has been done, by the American drill sergeants under the eye of a judicious and humane officer, who had faith in the improbability of the Indian. Great care, we are informed, has been exercised in the selection of the officers to drill, develop and civilize the Indian recruits. This can be easily understood. If the Secretary of War's Report does not impress the reader with the strength and the efficiency of the United States army, it will, if he is thoughtful, cause him to admire the capacity for self-government of the sixty millions of American citizens who do not require even this small standing army to support the authority of government among them.

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY.

The cool way in which some of the American newspapers speak of the working of their reciprocal trade arrangements with the South American republics is a little provoking to a British subject who knows that both the United States Government and the Governments of the Southern Republics are taking advantage of Great Britain's liberality in all matters that relate to trade, to injure her commercial interests. For instance, the San Francisco Call, in a late number, says: "A London dispatch now says that the American reciprocity treaty has made serious inroads upon British trade, and that there is evidently no disposition to grant equally favorable arrangements to England. As England can give no equivalent for the discrimination in favor of British goods compared to that which the United States has offered, it remained for England to stir up a revolution that might overthrow the Democratic Government. This revolution is now going on. If the insurgents win, it is safe to say that there will be a reconsideration of the conditions of the American reciprocity agreement. "When it is considered that the two great contracting parties who thus combine to injure Great Britain's trade owe more to that country than they do to all other countries combined, the ungrateful and selfish spirit which the words we have underlined displays appears peculiarly hateful. Because Great Britain extends to both the United States and Brazil an almost completely free market—and that market the best in the world—they combine to cripple her trade on the ground that, having given them everything, she has no more favors to bestow. This is simply what the Call means when it says "England can give no equivalent." She has given them more than any other nation under the sun can be induced to give, and more, a great deal, than the countries that are plotting against her are disposed to give each other. "We wonder how long Great Britain is going to stand this kind of thing. How much longer will she keep on extending commercial advantages to nations who, not only do not thank her for the favors she confers upon them, but actual conspiracies to do her all the harm they can. Would it not be well for her to show these shallow and selfish nations in the only way that they can comprehend, that she has "equivalents" to grant, and something more than equivalents. If she took a leaf from their book and would not grant a single trade privilege to any nation without getting an equivalent in return, they would soon change their tone. If she said to the Americans "I will not allow your wheat and flour and corn and pork and bacon to enter my ports free of duty unless you allow some of the commodities that I export the same privilege," the Americans would be feelingly convinced of the truth of the saying that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways." Excluded from the British market the Americans would, in a very short time, see the value of the privileges they had lost by their greed and their short-sighted selfishness. There are indications that Great Britain is getting tired of the jug-handle policy which she has been pursuing. Englishmen are being convinced that it is not inconsistent with free trade principles to teach countries that are commercially hostile to them, that it would be to their interest to adopt a more liberal policy towards Great Britain. They could take a lesson from Mr. Blaine and better the instruction. They could apply his policy of reciprocity in a way that he never dreamed of. Lord Salisbury may

have had something like this in his mind when he spoke of the isolated position which Great Britain occupies commercially among the nations of the world. He may have been considering how, he could induce some of the nations who are now so ready to take advantage of Great Britain's liberality to practice a little mutuality in matters of trade. It may be his intention to show them, one of these days, that it is hardly fair to have all the liberality on one side. If he adopted this policy American newspapers like the Call would soon sing a very different tune. A MODERN SUPERSTITION. The faith of some people in drugs and medicines is simply boundless. They believe that all that a sick man has to do in order to get well, is to take medicine. They think that there is a medicine to cure every disease. Their own experience and the experience of ages has no effect upon them. They see people who have taken any amount of medicine nothing better and dying at last. They have seen this specific, and that specific warranted to cure all diseases discredited, but their faith in the virtue of medicine has not been shaken in the least. It was proclaimed, not long ago, that a Dr. Keeley had discovered a medicine that could kill the appetite for strong drink. All that the diplomatist had to do to be made a sober man for the rest of his days was to go to Dr. Keeley, place himself under the care of that physician and take his bichloride of gold as he prescribed. Many, it was said, were cured. Among these was a Col. Mines, who, it seems, was a pretty hard case. He went to Dr. Keeley's institution, obeyed his orders, took his medicine, and came away, as he thought, cured. So delighted was the poor man and so convinced was he of the efficacy of Dr. Keeley's treatment, that he wrote an article for the North American Review, praising its virtues and recommending it to the world. The next thing that was heard of Col. Mines was that he had died from the effects of a debauch. If Col. Mines had remained isolated in Dr. Keeley's institution, or if strong drink had been kept out of his reach in any way, or if his will power had been strong enough to enable him to conquer the appetite and to remain a total abstainer, he would have lived and died a sober man if he had not taken a dose of medicine of any kind. To expect that a medicine can produce a moral effect seems to us most unreasonable. The mind of the drunkard is diseased, his moral powers are weakened, and no material substance in creation can make a bad man good or a drinking man temperate. To expect that bichloride of gold, administered in any way, would bring about that result was simply a delusion—the effect of the drug superstition which is so general and so strong. We are quite convinced that what were supposed to be cures effected by the bichloride of gold, or what is said to be bichloride of gold—for Dr. Keeley has not made the composition of his medicine public—were nothing more than the work of imagination. As every medical man knows, the imagination in cases of sickness does wonders. It often makes people who have very little the matter with them believe that they are ill, and it causes others to believe that they are cured. We can easily understand that a clever physician would not find it very difficult to convince a repentant drunkard, who was most desirous to become a sober man, that the medicine he had given him had worked that wonder in his system, and that he would never again become fond of drink. And he would remain under that conviction until, like the unfortunate Col. Mines, he was again placed in the way of temptation.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

G. W. Basure, the Cowboy Evangelist, Proves to be an Embezzler and Absconder. Terrible Fate of a Little Vancouver Toddler Beneath the Wheels of a Tramcar. Displacement of a Fraser River Guide. Tully Boyce and Keith Committed for Trial.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—(Special)—This afternoon, at three o'clock, the three-year-old child of Mr. Horrobin was struck by a car on B. Division of the street railway system. The car was coming down Mount Pleasant hill, and the child was not on the track, but was lying near it. It then attempted to cross, and brake and reversed current was powerless to save it; the grade, as is known, being very steep. The poor little one's head was terribly smashed by the wheels. The child's parents live on Westminster Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Lacrosse Club minstrels are re-organizing for the season. VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—(Special)—This afternoon, at three o'clock, the three-year-old child of Mr. Horrobin was struck by a car on B. Division of the street railway system. The car was coming down Mount Pleasant hill, and the child was not on the track, but was lying near it. It then attempted to cross, and brake and reversed current was powerless to save it; the grade, as is known, being very steep. The poor little one's head was terribly smashed by the wheels. The child's parents live on Westminster Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Lacrosse Club minstrels are re-organizing for the season. VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—(Special)—This afternoon, at three o'clock, the three-year-old child of Mr. Horrobin was struck by a car on B. Division of the street railway system. The car was coming down Mount Pleasant hill, and the child was not on the track, but was lying near it. It then attempted to cross, and brake and reversed current was powerless to save it; the grade, as is known, being very steep. The poor little one's head was terribly smashed by the wheels. The child's parents live on Westminster Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Lacrosse Club minstrels are re-organizing for the season.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Nov. 26.—(Special)—G. W. Basure, known far and wide as the Cowboy Evangelist, has acquired a new reputation. The police have information that he crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool last month, with a woman, whom he passed off as his sister, as man and wife, giving their names as Mr. and Mrs. Renwick. Basure did a heavy business here in the revival line, two years ago, and preached frequently in the Baptist church. He came here from Kansas, where he is wanted for embezzlement.

AINSWORTH.

John S. Baker, of Tacoma, and Captain Ainsworth, of San Francisco, have purchased a fourth interest in the I. K. L. A. Trail creek claim, for \$5,000, and bonded another claim at the same price. If work there will be done on the claim this winter, another it to be a stayer, a ten-stamp mill will be erected on it in the spring. The ore is free milling gold and of high grade.

DOUG CREEK.

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NAKANAGO.

NAKANAGO, Nov. 26.—The Piper case has been finished, Messrs. Keith and Boyce being sent for trial, Wilson being bound over to appear under another indictment. The morning session has not been worked for two days, some of the lat machinery being out of order. It is expected to resume work Monday. Two men engaged sinking for a drain on Commercial street, struck coal at a depth of 20 feet. H. L. Good, recently station agent here, has been assigned Preventive Officer, vice Mr. Crossman resigned. The appointment is looked upon as excellent.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The steamship Australia arrived, yesterday morning, seven days from Honolulu. Advice received at the islands on October 22nd are to the effect that the situation in Samoa was strained—about at King Malesio's request Paipale had agreed to issue a proclamation declaring Matalafa a rebel. The President of the Council in Honolulu in King's words to Paipale, is reported to have said: "It is now time for the Government to be strong and seize Matalafa and prosecute him." Hawaiian planters held a convention at Honolulu, beginning October 28th, and discussed a number of important topics, among them the foreign labor question and the advisability of the extensive raising of coffee and tea on the islands. Mr. Attorney-General Ashford published an article on October 30, in which he charges the freely discussed situation arising out of the changed conditions of reciprocity with the United States produced by free sugar sections of the McKinley bill. The Honolulu Bulletin, commenting on the letter, says: "The United States does not wish to disturb our autonomy. The reasons for our independence are as strong to-day as they ever were." One hundred Japanese on the Ewa plantation, who celebrated their Emperor's birthday by going on a strike, were arrested Nov. 4 and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3 and costs each for refusing to perform contract service.

SELEMAN.

The crosscut tunnel in the Dandy has cut the north ledge of the ore vein of the same grade as that taken from the bottom of the shaft. It is expected that the main ledge will be cut in less than 25 feet, and if it is, the Eiler company will have proved that the great Silver King is not more than 800 feet deep (as if it drifts from the crosscut tunnel on the Dandy to the east end line of the Silver King a depth of fully 700 feet would be obtained). On the north ledge, which is not more than eight inches wide on the surface, the vein matter being low grade; where cut in the crosscut tunnel there is a foot of good ore, and fully 3 feet of low grade. It is to be said, the last is encouraging, and the Dandy people are elated over the fact that their "lucky" superintendent, E. C. Ray, is likely to add another good mine to their list of paying properties. The entire force are now at work in the crosscut tunnel, pushing it ahead, also drifting both ways on the ledge. Some of the more sanguine of the people at Nelson expect to see work commenced on a concentrator at the Dandy within a month. The people of Nelson are alive to the fact that if a share of the trade of the new camp on the Slooan is to be diverted to Nelson something more than talk must be done. A meeting, largely attended, was held last night, and ways and means discussed. Among others, Wilson Hill, Jim Dawson, Arthur Dek, Hugh McKee, Mike Keesley, Dr. Arthur, and Dan McDonald, who have all been through the country, gave their ideas as to distance and feasibility of the routes. Hugh McKee claimed that the route by way of 7-mile creek was an easy one and more than 25 miles in length, but that a good deal of fallen timber would be encountered. Jim Dawson and Mike Keesley said that the route over the divide from the railway bridge at Kootenay crossing was an easy one, but that the divide was almost as high as Todd mountain, which would render it difficult to cross with pack animals until late in the spring. A prospector named John Bradley claimed that the best route was by way of the Mt. Fork of Kaslo creek; but he admitted that the natural route for the ore would be down to Slooan lake. All the others favored the Slooan lake route, saying that the distance was not more than 28 miles.

Prohibiting the Export of Wheat.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Although the Russian Government has not yet decreed the prohibition of wheat export, there are gathering indications of what is to come. A significant incident is reported from Revel, on the Gulf of Finland. A steamer from Lubek was loading there with wheat, when the authorities interfered and put a temporary stop to the operation. The people of Revel generally applauded the action taken.

They also said that, barring a bridge across the big creek that empties into Slooan river about three miles from the lake, the work of trail building would be comparatively inexpensive. After remarks by Messrs. Sprague, Bigelow and Delaney, a committee was chosen to solicit subscriptions and have the work commenced at once. The committee, Messrs. Bigelow, Mahoney, Hume, Arthur, Dawson, and Houston, will make the rounds Monday, and by Wednesday expect to have a force of 12 or 14 men at work. The trail will probably start from a point on the Columbia and Kootenay railway, three miles east of Slooan river, and after striking the river will run up that stream to the lake. There boats will have to be taken to the mouth of Seaton creek, a distance of fifteen miles. From the mouth of Seaton creek to the new camp is from 10 to 12 miles. A trail will also be cut that distance. It is thought that the work can be completed within a month, and that it will not be retarded by snow, as Slooan lake is no higher than the outlet at Nelson. The Kootenay-Kaslo Land Company's engineer, John Keene, of Victoria, is now at Kaslo City, and will be engaged for a month or more in making surveys and taking levels for a railway up Kaslo Creek. It is reported that there is now a foot and a half of snow on the divide at Fish and Bear lakes. On Wednesday last sixteen men left Nelson to cut a trail from the railway at Ward's Crossing to Slooan lake, a distance of about twenty-five miles. It is expected that the work will be completed in twenty days. The money to pay the men was subscribed by the business men of Nelson. A party has also been sent out by the Government to repair the trail from Nelson to the boundary line below Trail Creek, so that the trail will be in good condition should the mail be carried on horseback, as it was last year. The Kootenay Lake country will have competitive transportation routes by the time navigation opens in the spring. Chief Engineer Beckler, of the Great Northern, has ordered a spur put in at Sand Point, Idaho, to connect the main line of the Northern Pacific with the grade of the Great Northern, and as soon as the steel can be forwarded, track laying will commence eastward to Bonner's Ferry, a distance of 36 miles. It is expected that construction trains will be running to Bonner's Ferry by New Year's day. The gap between Bonner's Ferry and the end of track in Montana is estimated at about 250 miles, on which track laying will be continued as long as the weather permits.—The Miner.

AINSWORTH.

A concerted effort should be made by the people of Ainsworth and Nelson to induce the Hendryx line to run the Galena all winter, if possible. It is understood that Mr. Hendryx is willing to make the attempt, provided he is guaranteed running expenses. He claims that he can run the Galena for several years at a loss when there were but few people in the country and less business, and it is too much to expect him to continue doing it now that the towns have grown to be places of importance and the field occupied by a rival line better equipped than his to do business. The doctor is right. The people of the two towns should "chip in" so that the communications will not be entirely closed during the winter.—Hot Springs News.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

To Meet the Fleet. H.M.S. Nymphe will sail on Friday next to meet H.M.S. Warapite. Letters and parcels should be on board on Thursday.

A Flying Trip. It was within half an hour of noon on Friday when the steamer Victorian left her regular trip to the Sound cities; notwithstanding this, however, she reached Tacoma at 6.30 p.m., on time.

The Royal Commission. In the Supreme Court-room, to-morrow, Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie and Hon. Justice Drake, composing the Royal Commission to enquire into the management of civic affairs by the council, will enter upon their real work, the investigation of the charges preferred against the aldermanic board by the petitioners for the commission.

Better and Bigger. The Victoria Home Journal, the latest venture of the enterprising proprietors of the B. C. Commercial Journal, came out, last evening, with sixteen pages of neatly printed and interesting home reading. It is intended to keep the Journal a sixteen-page weekly, and its contents ever improving in quality, as they have from the first issue.

Sound Inward. The following cabin passengers sailed on the steamer Umabilla from San Francisco, yesterday morning, for this port: M. Seligman, L. Gray, wife and seven children, S. Gray, R. Richardson, C. Williams, P. Martel, C. A. Boyd, T. Mitchell, T. L. Barton and wife, Mrs. W. Kent, J. G. Magnus.

From Barclay Sound. Messrs. J. Braden, S. Aspland and Captains Thompson and Backman returned from a week's shooting at Barclay Sound, yesterday morning, by the steamer Mystery. They report having had a good time of it, and if their external appearance indicated the idea of roughing it, it was evident that they had suffered nothing in health or spirits.

Assay in the Thousands. A report recently received by the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company of this city from their engineer, Mr. John Keen, C. E., contains the information that samples from one of the new finds in the Kaslo-Slocan district, and taken into Nelson, were found to assay 2,070 ounces of silver. This is the top figure even for this district.

County Court Work. Saturday was the last day of service for the County Court, and a goodly list has been summed up. When the court opens on December 3rd it will be to attack a calendar of fifty-eight entries. Litigation is decidedly on the increase. The total number of County Court cases listed last year was 382, this year it is 505. A corresponding increase is noticeable in the other courts.

Missed the Jump. A much regretted incident of the paper chase, yesterday, was an accident which befell Master James Byrn, one of the best amateur riders in the Province, and a very popular little fellow with all who know him. His horse missed a jump, throwing the youthful rider on his head. Luckily no bones were broken, and a bruise or two constitutes the sum total of his injuries received. The lad was quickly driven to his home, on Vancouver street, by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Nelson, and is receiving the best of care, which will, no doubt, soon put him all right again.

The New Belfast. Mr. J. Hirsch, who started some three weeks ago with a surveying party, at the head of which was Mr. J. H. McGregor, returned by the Thistle yesterday morning from Barclay Sound. He parted with his friends at Nu Koma, which proceeding northward to lay out a townsite to be called Belfast. He reports bad weather in this section, the ground being covered with snow and ice, throwing the party to make travelling very disagreeable. The new townsite is on the direct road to Alberni and about five miles from Eoole. There is some excellent land in the vicinity and a splendid harbor. The new Belfast will be heard from in the near future.

Off for England. Bark Wanlock, Capt. Cooper, completed loading her cargo yesterday, and will clear, to-morrow morning, for England with a cargo valued at \$158,088.50, and comprising 29,927 cases. The outward manifest is made up as follows:

Imperial Theatre. Philharmonic Hall will soon be a name of the past and the Imperial theatre will take its place. Extensive alterations have been going on for some time. Mr. J. Ward, of Portland, well known in theatrical circles, having leased the hall with intention of turning it into a popular family theatre. The alterations will be completed by the end of the year, and the theatre will be lighted with incandescent electric lights, fixed in the ceiling. Ample provision will be made for heating the building, and water hydrants will be placed in convenient places with hose attached, in case of fire. On the right side of the entrance will be a gentlemen's smoking and lounge room, with ticket office, etc.; on the left will be the ladies' parlour and confectionery. The whole will be nicely carpeted and provided with most comfortable seats. Entirely new scenery is being painted, including a new stage and scenery, by well-known artists. The proscenium arch has been very prettily frescoed and painted. Mr. Ward deserves praise for his enterprise, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with success, as the theatre will be run in a first-class style and will be conducted in such a manner that the most fastidious will not be able to find fault. The prices will be within reach of all, and only first-class legitimate companies will appear. The Imperial theatre will reflect credit on both Mr.

Ward and Mr. Ed. Mallandine, jr., the architect, from whose drawings, etc., the remodeling is being done.

Dangerous Crossing. A pedestrian who was walking along Government street last night crossed a nasty fall when about to cross the corner of Boston and Government streets. The cause of the fall was a deep hole in the road, which should be promptly attended to before serious harm is done.

Unnecessary Detention. At the informal meeting held to welcome Messrs. Crowley and Hunter, the evangelists, last night, a layman, the prominent resident of the city, while the evangelists were telling some interesting reminiscences of bad towns they had successfully worked in, interrupted with the remark—"Well, you'll find this place worse than any of them. You've got your work cut out for you here."

The Young Sealers. The case of the two young sealers who bought clothes from a Johnson street merchant and failed to pay for them, came up in the police court yesterday and was dismissed. The prosecutor had the young men stopped at what was their boarding place, the San Francisco steamer, and charged them with obtaining goods under false pretences. His honor advised him to go to the County Court.

A Fast Little Steamer. One of the newest and most commodious little steamers in Victoria harbor has just been completed for Captain Hunter, who intends using it as a pleasure boat, to run up and down the Gorge. The new yacht made her first trip around Esquimalt harbor yesterday afternoon, when it was found to make 14 knots an hour with the greatest ease. She has compound engines of 28-horse-power, and she has a torpedo wheel, which enables her to run under the water as well as on top. She has accommodations for twenty-four passengers. Her keel is 57 feet long, and her registered tonnage is fourteen.

New Chop House. Vincent & Holbrook are the proprietors of "The Globe," a new lunch and chop house which will be opened to the public to-morrow in the premises formerly occupied by the Queen Chop House on Yates street. Both young men have for many years been respectively steward and cook on the C. P. N. Co.'s steamers, and are well qualified to cater to the public in a first-class style. The premises have been well and comfortably fitted up for the business. It will comprise lunch counter, where "short orders" are cooked in eight, and private rooms for the dining of parties, where well-cooked meals, served in good style and at reasonable rates.

The Fall Assizes. List of Cases to be Taken up When the Court Meets, To-morrow.

The Fall Court of Assize and general jail delivery opens before Mr. Justice Crease, in the Court-house, Bastion Square, at 11 o'clock, to-morrow morning, at which hour grand and petit jurors and all others interested are commanded to be in attendance. Twenty-four cases, including several of the most serious charges, comprise the docket, which is the heaviest in many years, numerically at least. First on the list is the case of Regina vs. Harker, rape, the crime being alleged to have been committed at the Colonial hotel and the complainant being waitress there. Wilson and Lee are charged with sodomy; Fox, the former proprietor of the Mickle Plate saloon, with assaulting his wife with intent to kill and Morris and Carmichael, with assault for the purpose of robbery. Ross, Beckman, Sako, (a Japanese sailor), and Davis, are each charged with simple larceny, there being no specially interesting feature in any of these cases. Robison, a resident of Cowichan district, will be tried for cattle stealing and killing, and Captain Bill, West Coast Indian, who nearly succeeded in shooting a young Red-garter with rescuing a prisoner. Burke is held for aggravated assault, Cleary for robbery, and J. C. Bennett for forging the name of Joseph Bayley, the now demented proprietor, or co-proprietor, of the Victoria Hotel. H. E. Fried and his wife, Millie Fried, are held for their trial for abducting Hattie May from the custody of her parents; and J. P. Hayden will also face a charge of abduction, coupled with one of seduction. Messrs. the youthful incendiary, is charged with arson; and Morgan, the ex-elder for the Co-operative Supply Co., with embezzlement. Riley Robbins will enter the dock charged with larceny, and John Day with receiving goods stolen to his order. Madame Marie, Boutone, larceny, and Charles Keene, assault with intent to commit rape, were committed for trial so recently that the case was called by resolution of the Board, according to which the meetings were to be held fortnightly—in the forenoon and afternoon alternately.

A communication was read from Dr. W. G. Richardson, advocating the establishment of a training school, in connection with the hospital.

Several of the members expressed an opinion that the services of the consulting physicians should be called into requisition, in forming the school, and this opinion prevailed, as did also one in favor of having all medical men in the city invited to the consultation.

Dr. Richardson wrote, asking for some medical appliances, which were ordered to be provided.

Dr. Richardson also wrote stating that he wanted a supply of stimulants for the hospital, and had asked for samples (produced) from a local merchant.

A STORMY SESSION

Of the School Board—The Chief of Police Called Upon to Preserve Order.

The Chairman Emphatically Insists That Order Must Be Maintained.

Vote of Confidence in the Chair Passed by Three to Two.

At five minutes to eight last evening, Trustee McKay was the only member of the School Board present at the usual place of meeting, and it looked very much as though there would be no quorum, and consequently, no meeting.

Just as the clock struck, the Chairman arrived, followed by Trustees McConnan and Saunders, and the four took their seats in the expectation that the session would be quiet, and somewhat monotonous. In this they were fated to be disappointed.

The Board had scarcely been called to order, when Trustee McLaughlin and Morrow entered, their appearance causing an expression of surprise to fit across the faces of their colleagues. They, too, took their places, and the session of a few minutes of the previous meeting proceeded.

On the conclusion of this formal preliminary business, Trustee McLaughlin and Morrow simultaneously questioned the accuracy of the items of the report of the purchase of stoves for the new school divisions. The selection and purchase of the heaters was by motion referred to committee of the whole Board, with power to accept the lowest bid.

The Trustees claimed that they had not been consulted, and wanted to know why they had not.

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CHAIRMAN HAYWARD—But you were on strike. TRUSTEE McLAUGHLIN—I was not on strike. I contradicted that statement. I never said that I intended to absent myself from the meeting of the Board.

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TRUSTEE SAUNDERS—The resolution was let to the lowest tender; surely that answered perfectly the object of the resolution.

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD—I am sorry to see such an exhibition of bad taste and indecorous feeling for men to announce that they will stay away from the meetings of the Board, and then come here for the sole purpose of raising a row.

TRUSTEE MORROW—We are here, Mr. Chairman, to be insulted. We did not know anything of this stove matter, and we naturally went to.

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TRUSTEE MORROW at once sprang to his feet, and exclaimed: "You have no right to insult any member of this Board. I will not submit to it."

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CHAIRMAN HAYWARD—Trustee Saunders, will you please call in the Chief of Police. I will have law and order enforced, as long as I'm presiding.

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Again there was a lull, and the transaction of business was more taken up. The minutes were duly approved, and the order of communications was taken up. The first letter was from Dr. S. D. Pope, secretary of the Council of Public Instruction, and read as follows:

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feet. It was the duty of the Chair, he contended, somewhat warmly, to preserve order and proceed with business, instead of throwing out covert and open insults.

THE CHAIRMAN ordered the Trustee to be seated, and, he not complying, then turned to the secretary with the request: "Go and bring the Chief of Police; I'm going to maintain order here if I am compelled to procure his assistance."

The secretary left to execute his mission, and TRUSTEE McLAUGHLIN continued: "Let me pass to the past, and let us get on with the business that has brought us together. It is not your duty, Mr. Chairman, to abuse your authority by throwing insults at the members of this Board."

THE CHAIRMAN: "It is my duty to point out where money has been foolishly expended, and to lay other facts in my knowledge before the Board."

The secretary returning, announced that the Chief of Police was at the door, and was at the service of the Board whenever required.

A motion that Miss Marston be notified that she could enter upon her duties with effect from the first of the spring term was presented, and

TRUSTEE McLAUGHLIN enquired: "I suppose I can speak to that resolution?"

CHAIRMAN—Assuredly; if you believe you are following an even course, acting play in front of your goal. It cannot be too strongly impressed on young teams that these two faults are most dangerous. The scientific dribble is not sufficiently understood out of Britain, and a very small amount of skill in dribbling in the dribbler's match would have secured the dribbler's goal and probably the success of his side.

For the government of the dribbler, Edmonds and Genn played with admirable pluck, and "ubique frequenter," were always in the forefront of the battle. Powell flicked with judgment, behind, and Ribbit, in goal, exhibited the greatest skill, especially in playing the Association game.

For the Choir, Berkeley and the brothers Johnson, and Goward were the best, and were always on the ball. It is much to be desired that all these young players will make a point of practising scientific dribbling; keeping the ball close at their feet and running with the bent knee, as no great ground, where kicking about the backs, and high, short kicking always absolutely avoided except where unavoidable; while the first consideration for a defensive team should be to keep the ball along from the middle of the ground, and to mark the point on the touch line, at which the ball goes into touch. With attention to these two points they will generally lose it, and be forced to front the goal. It would be difficult to find two better matched boys teams, and the return game will be interesting, if the same sides be brought into the field. Genn's services deserve special notice, as he is suffering from a severe strain in the back.

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The resolution carried.

W. W. McInnes wrote to ask for the position of secretary to the Board. His letter was tabled.

Several letters from teachers on matters of trifling importance followed, and then came a communication from Miss Sarah J. Murton, of Chemainus, who thanked the board for her appointment as teacher in that school, and asked if it would be satisfactory if she entered upon her duties with the opening of the new term.

THE CHAIRMAN advised that she be allowed to do so, as suggested in her letter. Of course, he remarked, he did not wish to arrogate to himself the authority to tell her so. There was, in his opinion, no necessity for any of these resolutions, and the salaries during the dying days of the term was simply wasting money; it was one of the results of the caucus work.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Interesting Football Match between the Cathedral Choir and Victoria College Boys.

The practice match between the two Corrig College teams was postponed, yesterday, at the wish of Principal Church, the college boys courteously making way for the match between Mr. Wastie Green's school and the boys of Christ church choir.

VICTORIA COLLEGE VS. THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

This match was played yesterday at one o'clock on Beacon Hill in good football weather. The ground was soft and there was little wind. The game was association, 40 minutes half time, and the result was a draw. The College had the upper end drawing first half, and kept the ball fairly down to their opponents' goal. In the second half the Cathedral choir, pressed the College on several occasions hard, and at one time the College goal was in serious danger. The faults of the Choir were chiefly in too high kicking; the College, in following an even course, acting play in front of their goal. It cannot be too strongly impressed on young teams that these two faults are most dangerous. The scientific dribble is not sufficiently understood out of Britain, and a very small amount of skill in dribbling in the dribbler's match would have secured the dribbler's goal and probably the success of his side.

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HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms. Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND.

PLOWS, HARROWS, Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers, HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS, Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C.



STRENGTH

is what JOHN JAMESON'S FLUID BEEF imparts.

WHAT IT REPRESENTS: One pound of Johnson's Fluid Beef contains as much real nutrition as Fourteen and a Quarter Pounds of Prime Beef-Steak.

THE CELEBRATED JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY

Realizes the Highest Price in the IRISH WHISKEY MARKET.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY JOHN JAMESON AND SON,

Bow Street Distillery DUBLIN.

Who are not connected with any other Distillery.

Can be obtained in Bulk or Bottles (One, Two or Three Stars) by all Dealers from their Sole Export Bottling Agents,

CHAS. DAY & CO., 17 Water Lane, London.

SPECIAL EXPORT BOTTLE LABELS. Reduced for similar.

NOTICE: I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following tract of land on the Uxalut Arm: Commencing at the S.E. corner of the Indian Reserve, running 10 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence to the shore, and thence to the point of commencement, containing 19 acres more or less.

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CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The Philippine Islands Visit: Tornado—Emin Pasha Arrives at Usarang

Improved Situation in China—A Vigorous Policy Adopted—The Elder.

The Dublin Irish Catholic asserts that the scheme in operation, in many parts of Ireland, to draw young men into membership of secret societies, is a scheme of church and state, aimed at preventing the attainment of home rule for Ireland in a constitutional manner, and must inevitably result in murder and outrage.

The Pope has fixed the date of the next papal consistory at Rome for December 14th.

Influenza has reappeared in many places in the southwestern part of France, and a very severe type of it prevails in Paris, too, having claimed a number of victims.

The Mexican government has contracted with William Fritchard for the construction of port and harbor works at Coatzacoahuacan in the state of Vera Cruz, for \$4,500,000.

A disastrous tornado recently passed over the Philippine islands. A large number of vessels were wrecked and much damage was done. The Spanish cruiser Castilla was driven ashore, but she afterwards got off.

Germany has recently agreed to admit American food products in return for free admission of German sugar into America under the McKinley bill as amended by James G. Blaine. The agreement will be referred to in President Harrison's message, to be read in Congress, December 8, and will be laid before the Senate.

Intelligence has been received from the Cameroon that Capt. Von Graveruth, under Major Wissman, in the latter's expedition in East Africa, was killed recently while leading an attack upon a native village.

A semi-official dispatch from Shanghai states that the situation is more satisfactory, owing to the energetic action of representatives of foreign powers. The chief of the Kailao Hui secret society was recently arrested in Shanghai, and his right hand man, Hen Kin Lung, was shortly afterwards arrested at Foo Chow. Documents found on the latter gave the Chinese authorities a clue to the perpetrators of the attack. Numerous arrests have been made, and it is said the government has greatly increased the severity of its measures against criminals of this class.

The Reichsanzeiger, official of Berlin, publishes news from East Africa, stating that Emin Pasha has reached Usarang, north of Albert Edward Nyanza. He has been joined by the troops he formerly commanded at Wadelai, and fought several successful engagements.

De Giers, Russian foreign minister, has arrived in Paris. He was met by the members of the Russian embassy and Comte d'Ormesson, of the French foreign office, but no demonstration was made. It is semi-officially announced that the report that he is inspired with a single motive, to maintain peace. He will visit Berlin.

The Bourse Gazette, of St. Petersburg, has published a denial of the report that the government intends shortly to issue a 5 per cent. loan. It says that the Imperial banks hold a sufficient amount of gold to maintain charges on external loans for the next four years.

The cause of the delay in the arrival of the steamship Eider was the derangement of her machinery, which collapsed four days after she left New York. It took two days to effect repairs, during which time the vessel drifted.

A dispatch from Monte Carlo says there is a growing belief that the Englishman Wells, who had another great run of luck at the bank this morning, has undertaken to give the bank, which permits him to win. The stories of big winnings by Wells and a few others are useful to the Monte Carlo people in drawing visitors.

The formal choice of Jorge Montt as president elect for Chile was hailed with great satisfaction both in Santiago and Valparaiso. The new president proposes to submit important constitutional reforms that will make any attempt to usurp absolute authority hereafter impossible.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending Oct. 31 shows that the profits for the half year amounted to \$666,642, or about 6 1/2 per cent. on the capital.

Reports to the department of Agriculture show that reports of the existence of hog cholera in Western Ontario are greatly exaggerated.

The Quebec Board of Trade is preparing to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. Its active incorporation was submitted for assent on the 18th September, 1841, and this assent was given on the 19th March, 1842. The matter was finally decided at the annual meeting on 9th December.

The U. S. Cruisers Atlanta and Bennington did not leave the Brooklyn navy yard as expected on Wednesday. Both ships have coal and supplies on board, and are ready to sail as soon as ordered. The Chicago was taken on the drydock and will be ready in ten days. The Miantonomah is having clanking plates laid on the forward turret. A large force is working on the monitors Terror and Puritan.

District Attorney Barnes, of Washington, says he does not expect a decision from the Governor for several days on the request that the state department in Washington City be asked to apply to Canada for the extradition of Buckley and Ranley. Buckley is in Montreal, and says there is no need to extradite him. He will be back in good time, and if necessary will tell all he knows of the transactions in which he had a part.

Dr. Smith of the Transatlantic, N.B. Lazard, visited Lake O'Law, C.B., recently, and examined a case of leprosy. The person afflicted is a young woman named Harris, who has been confined to bed for a number of years. She is too far gone with the disease to be removed, and death will undoubtedly relieve her of her sufferings in a short time.

The action of the municipal council, in having caused to be demolished the XIV. memorial chapel, is generally condemned as lessening the number of interesting places that draw visitors to Paris. The destruction of this place was ordered during the reign of the commune, but for some reason, the order was not carried out. The commune called the chapel a permanent insult to the first revolution, and a perpetual protest of the reaction against the justice of the people.

A dispatch from Havre announces the arrival at that port of the wooden ship Shenandoah, the first in the great ocean race which began at San Francisco, August 1. Four vessels, all grain laden, left San Francisco on the same day for Havre, but none of them, with the exception of the Shenandoah, has since been heard of. The Shenandoah's time is 110 days from port to port. She is 3,400 gross tonnage, and on her present trip carried 5,000 tons of wheat. The ships engaged in the race were the Shenandoah, British ship Strathmore, S. D. Carlton of Rockport, Me., and British ship Balkmore.

Advices from Stockholm state that the direction of events in Norway is viewed in Sweden with the gravest anxiety. The Norwegian agitation is attributed to Russian and Danish influences, and is said to be supported financially from abroad. It is feared in Stockholm that the storming may follow up its action in favor of separate representation abroad by declaring Norway a republic. In that event war would be inevitable.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that great discontent exists with the terms granted by the regency to ex-King Milan, and an outbreak is feared. The Servians ground down by taxation, regard the 2,000,000 francs paid to Milan as outrageous extravagance. Milan, it is said, threatened to remarry Natalie, come back to Belgrade and let Natalie have her own way. This was not an empty threat, as he is a favorite with the army. The regents, therefore, yielded to Milan's term after an ineffectual protest, and hereafter he is to have 2,000,000 francs for leaving Serbia entirely alone.

Rev. Jacob Primmer, minister of the Presbyterian church at Dunfermline, Scotland, has written a long letter to the Queen, in which, after the manner of John Knox, he gives Her Majesty a religious lecture. He approves of the Queen attending the kirk while she is in Scotland, in preference to the corrupt popish Episcopal worship. He asks for stronger support of the kirk, and encloses for Her Majesty's reading a number of tracts against the Church of Rome.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; nine miles of fencing dividing the property into suitable fields. The character of the land is about 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc., etc.

Two Trout Streams run through the property, mill site and cataract on each running from a beautiful lake. There are several springs on the property.

Part of the property is suitable for townsite subdivision. Coal is known to exist on the property, also Fuller's earth and Terra Cotta Clay.

Garden and two orchards, about 200 fruit trees.

Sawmill complete, water power, in full running order; capacity 12,000 feet per diem, leased for two years at \$400 per acre and \$50 per thousand stumpage.

Two-storey dwelling, 10 rooms.

Dwelling house, 4 rooms, stables, hay loft, etc.

Blacksmith's shop building, used as a stable. Cottage used by mill hands. Barn, 100x24; sheds all around same for sheep and stalls for cattle. Fowl house and enclosures; wash house and wool shed. Root house, turkey house, tool house, extra chicken shed, carriage house and stables, stalls for four horses and space for four carriages; hay loft 60x20, etc. Cottage of three rooms, well finished. Railway siding to the property, one hour's journey from Victoria. The fishing and shooting are good. Distance from Salt water about four miles. The whole property is well watered, with good roads and gates on the land. Heavy crops have been raised. The climate is all that can be desired, and the neighborhood is settling up with a most desirable class of settlers. To Gentlemen Farmers this property offers an opportunity seldom met with. For cards to view, price, terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO LET.

8-Room House, bath, hot and cold water; Churchway, close to town; \$25 per month.

7-Room House, 1 1/2 Acres, Stables, etc., \$22.50 per month.

9-Room House, North Park St., \$18 per month.

6-Room House, New, Niagara St., bath, hot and cold water, etc., \$20 per month.

E. M. JOHNSON, Corner of Broughton and Government Streets, Victoria, B.C.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Tone of Speculation in New York Unsettled—Market More Active Rush to Cover.

Wheat Active in New York and Chicago—Much of the Advance Maintained.

New York, Nov. 20.—Flour closed quiet and firm. Wheat opened strong and higher on the announcement that the Czar had issued the long-expected prohibitory ukase. This news caused the shorts to cover briskly and resulted in an advance of 1/8c; but when the buying ceased there was a sharp re-action. Late cables were weaker, but the bears were afraid, and prices finally closed 1/8c higher. Spot closed steady, spot sales of No. 2 Red Winter at 106 1/2c; do. Dec., 105 1/2c; do. Jan., 107 1/2c; do. Feb., 106 1/2c. Sugar—Raw, active and firm at 3 1/2c for 88 test, Muscovado, 3 1/2c, for 56 test, centrifugal. Refined, firm; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2-16c. @ 4 7-17c.; powdered, 4 1/2c; mould "A," 4 7-18c.; confectioners "A," 4 3-16c. Coffee—Spot lots steady; fair Rio cargoes, 16 1/2c; futures closed weak and lower. Rio or Santos No. 7, \$12.50; Dec., \$11.90.

New York, Nov. 20.—Money on call closed easy at 3. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 3. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 4.81 1/2@4.85; actual rates, 4.80 1/2 @4.80 3/4 for 60 days, and 4.83 1/2@4.84 for demand. Governments steady; currency, 111 bid; four coupon, 1 1/2 bid; extended two, registered, 104 bid. Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 107 1/2; do. second, 106 1/2; Union sinking funds, 105 1/2 bid; Centrals, 106 1/2 bid; 103,000 shares of stock sold at the morning session of the stock exchange. The tone of speculation was unsettled throughout. The changes in prices were as a rule very slight. The market was more active during the last half of the day, and there were some indications of genuine buying. For the first time, during the week, the buying seemed to be rather than the shares oversold by the bear operators, and while the transactions were not heavy, prices decided advanced in a number of instances. The announcement in the cable dispatches that the Czar had issued the expected ukase had a considerable influence in strengthening prices. There was a general rush to cover by the shorts in the closing hour, which imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and it closed with prices at or near the best of the day. The day's sales reached 300,374 shares. Closing prices: Western Union, 82 1/2; North-West, 187; Northern Pacific, 22 1/2; Northern Pacific preferred, 70 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 81 1/2; Oregon Improvement, 22; Oregon Improvement bonds, 64; Union Pacific, 41 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 60 1/2; Atchafalaya, 40 1/2; Santa Fe, 43 1/2; Rio Grande, 10 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 75; Central Pacific, 31; Great Northern preferred, 110 1/2; Manitoba, 42 1/2; Fargo Express, 140; Bar Silver, 94 1/2; Commercial 100 lbs., 140 1/2.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The wheat market was again disturbed, to-day, by the irremediable ukase. A dispatch that the Russian prohibition of wheat was actually decreed, caused the market to open 1 1/2 higher, and at the close of the advance had been retained. Receipts, 310 cars. Wheat—Nov., 92 1/2c; Dec., 93 1/2c; Jan., 94 1/2c; May, 95 1/2c. Corn—Nov., 42 1/2c; Jan., 42 1/2c; May, 43c. Oats—Nov., 32 1/2c; Dec., 32c; May, 32 1/2c. Pork—Dec., \$8.45; Jan., \$11.30; May, \$11.62 1/2. Lard—Dec., \$6.17 1/2; Jan., \$6.30; May, \$6.60. Ribs—Dec., \$5.72 1/2; Jan., \$5.75; May, \$6.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 20.—Cattle receipts, 10,000. Market steady, common to extra. Shipping steers, \$2.57 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 to \$3; cows and bulls, \$1 to \$3; Texas, \$2 to \$3.45. Hogs—Receipts, 41,000. Market slightly firmer, heavy, \$3.80 to \$4.05; mixed and medium, \$3.05 to \$4; light, \$3.30 to \$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market barely steady, inferior to choice, \$2 to \$2.15; lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.30.

New York, Nov. 20.—Hops steady; Pacific Coast, 1890, choice, 20c to 21c; fair to prime, 15c to 19c.

New York, Nov. 20.—Petroleum slow, 50 1/2c. Tin, firm, and more active. Copper, dull but steady. Lead, quiet, and closed a shade easier. Spelter, unchanged. Iron, neglected. Closing New York bids, Steels, 42 1/2c; spot, \$20.05; Straits tin, Feb., \$20.10; Lake copper, No. 2, \$11 bid, \$11.30 asked. Dom. lead, spot, \$4.20 bid, \$4.50 asked.

New York, Nov. 20.—Bradstreet says that general trade is quieter in Canada; grain, flour and provisions being dull at the moment. Mercantile collections are fairly satisfactory. The late cold snap is expected to have a favorable influence on the demand for staples. The Dominion reports 47 bushels of wheat this week, 30 last week, and 38 this week last year. The total number from January 1st, to date, is 1,634 against 1,453 last year. The Bank clearings, in four Canadian cities, are \$24,302,215 this week, an increase of 300 per cent. compared with last week.

family and secretary. Chief Wray, of Adelaide, South Australia, also looked passage on this. There are a large number of vries going out to China and amongst these is a party consisting of three young ladies, the Misses Hastings and Smith, who are bound with the China Inland Mission. Stanley, of Adrian, Mich., is going under the auspices of the Society of Friends and will be stationed at Nankin, S. Whitehouse, of England, who some time connected with the Inland Mission, is also departing for in connection with the National Society of Scotland. Mr. T. G. Vessey, vice-president of the C.P.R., is to take a trip on the Empress of

KILLED BY HER VICTIM. Miss Coquette Shot by One With Whose Affections She Had Trifled.

Nov. 18.—Great popular interest excited by a trial for murder which ended here. A year ago a sensation caused by the suicide of a young student named Couvieux, on an unfortunate infatuation for a

girl but frail girl of 19, Marie Elizabeth, whose country had played havoc the jeunesse doree of Leipzig. Marie Couvieux, the brilliant youth, had applied a letter in which he had written, closing with the words: "I will soon forget me and make others." Last summer Marie had for her devoted admirer another student Sigmund Von Yeditz, a scion of the noblest families in Prussia. At had squandered his fortune upon her, dismissed him as she had done dozens of other admirers, who had ceased to be to her. She wrote him a letter full of sarcasm and rudely destroyed his of reciprocated love. This was on the 8th of August, and on the following day Von Yeditz shot the girl dead at

ings and attempted suicide. He died, however, only in inflicting a wound, and having lately recovered fully to appear in court. The court was crowded, a large part of audience being made up of officers and men, who betrayed an interest in the fate of their comrade. Von Yeditz was on the stand, and told his story in a sad and straightforward manner. He said that he had no intention of harming the girl when he went to her lodgings, and cast down with grief over her, and having nothing further to live had determined to commit suicide in presence. For this purpose he had put a cross on his shirt to show where he had been shot, so that he would not miss his fatal spot. On reaching the house he was received by Marie with contempt, and was heaped upon him until, crazed with grief and shame, he shot his tormentor and sought to follow her out of the house, but failed. The plea of temporary insanity was raised on the part of Von Yeditz, and the verdict was, "Guilty of homicide without intention to cause death, and having nothing further to live, imprisonment for four years."

SYRUP OF FIGS. Illustration of a woman holding a bowl of figs.

ONE ENJOYS the method and results when you use Figs is taken; it is pleasant, refreshing to the taste, and acts directly yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1830-1842-1850

How are you? Nicely, Thank You. Thank Who? Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION. Which cured me of CONSUMPTION. Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it. Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer. Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ill. ans-12mo-ood

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A successful medicine used over 30 years and thousands of cures. Cures SPERMATORRHOEA, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases caused by abuse, indigestion, or over-exertion. SIX packages guaranteed to cure when all others fail. Ask your Dr. for the Great English Prescription, take substitute. One package \$1. Six \$5. By mail, write for Pamphlet, LANGLEY & CO. HERMULAC CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B.C. 3717-12-10

LYON & HEALY. STATE & MONEY ESTE. CHICAGO. Illustration of a man in a suit.

LIANCE CO. THE OWEN ELECTRIC APPLIANCES. King St. West. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. GIVE NOTICE that \$3 days...

CAPITAL NOTES.

Another Grit Decapitated—The Grand Trunk's Assistance in Ontario to be Tested to.

The Governor-General Will Remain For His Official Term of Office.

The Revenue as Affected by the Sugar Duties—Departmental Changes Spoken Of.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—Mr. Trux, Grit member for East Bruce, is the latest victim of the election courts, being unseated.

Judges Street and Falconbridge, in the South Ontario election case, to-day, decided that the evidence of the services rendered by the Grand Trunk Railway to the Liberal party was admissible.

Hon. Mr. Foster denied the report that the Government had almost completed arrangements with the Furness Company for a fast steamship line.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the offer of the Imperial authorities to aid the Canadian military officers to obtain military instruction, when visiting the mother country. The scheme was brought about by the medium of General Herbert.

In official circles it is stated there is no truth in the report that Lord Stanley, of Preston, will leave Canada next year. A rumor is current to the effect that Mr. Bradley, secretary of the Department of Railways, has been dismissed, but enquiry elicits the information that the Government has not taken action in his case.

Hon. Mr. Bow says there is no truth in the story that Mr. Schrieber will leave the position of manager of Government Railways and be succeeded by Mr. Pottinger.

Most of the mounted police patrols have been called in for the winter.

The decrease in the customs duty collected this year compared with four months of last year is \$1,864,000. As showing, however, people who have received the abolition of the sugar duties, the returns indicate that \$2,743,000 were collected during the first four months of last year, and \$61,000 only from this source this year.

SYMPATHY FOR GREER.

Vancouver's Clergymen Take a Prominent Part in Last Night's Mass Meeting.

A New Trial Urged—Money and Other Aid To Be Forthcoming.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 21.—(Special)—The public meeting held, to-night, to discuss the Greer case, was largely attended, even standing room being fully occupied.

OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. The undersigned intends making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of 100 acres of land...

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BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

In Memory of the Manchester Martyrs—Reported Resignation of da Fonseca.

The Unionists Give the Laborers no Hope—Curiosity as to Movements of De Giers.

Fonseca Said to Have Resigned. LONDON, Nov. 23.—Intelligence has just been received here that a revolution broke out in Rio de Janeiro to-day. The object is the overthrow of Da Fonseca.

The Manchester Martyrs. DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—There were prayers in the churches of this city and generally throughout Ireland to-day for the "Manchester martyrs," Larkin and O'Brien.

The Chileans Cooling Down. VALPARAISO, Nov. 24.—The feeling of uneasiness caused in certain circles by the decision of congress to authorize the prosecution, through Procurator Fiscal, of Senor Jose Encina, recently a member of the late President Balmaceda's cabinet, has cooled down.

The French Miners' Strike. PARIS, Nov. 22.—The miners met, to-day, to consider the proposition of the government that three mining engineers, nominated by the state, should arbitrate upon the issues between the striking miners and their employers.

Startling Prospect for Farm Laborers. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Sunday Sun says that the prospect offered by Lord Hartington's speech is a startling one. By the relations of the unionists' leader it is evident that the party which he represents has abandoned the farm laborers, and is relying upon a docile and friendly House of Lords to veto every Home Rule bill presented in the future.

Archbishop of Aix Found Guilty. PARIS, Nov. 24.—In the Court of Appeal to-day the Archbishop of Aix was found guilty of the charges against him, and sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to bear the costs of the trial.

A Plan For Seating Men. LONDON, Nov. 24.—At to-day's session of the Royal Labor Commission, Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Unions, testified that the condition of the men employed on board ships is very unsatisfactory, and that the abuses to which they are subjected call for speedy remedy.

Mysterious De Giers. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Paris despatch to the Herald says: "What is M. De Giers up to? No one can answer this conundrum. All the newspaper men give it up. De Giers is absolutely determined to keep his secret. Nevertheless, every one knows that at noon, yesterday, a conference took place between Messrs. De Giers, De Freycinet and Ribel, which lasted an hour and a half."

Below Zero. WASHINGTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The weather has been below zero for several days, and the thermometer is below zero, to-night.

Diphtheria Prevalent in Toronto. TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 23.—Diphtheria has become so prevalent in Toronto as to be almost of the nature of an epidemic. Every available room in a general hospital is occupied by sufferers from that disease, and the health authorities have been compelled to open a temporary hospital for diphtheria patients.

Smallpox Under Control. MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 23.—The Provincial health board has smallpox under control. There are now only 13 cases out of 124 to be dealt with. Of the total number of persons attacked 22 died, and 35 recovered.

Immigration Figures. MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Dominion Immigration Daley has completed his annual report of the season's immigration. The number of arrivals this year shows an increase over last year, the figures being 26,729 for this year against 23,700 for last year.

Working a Turncoat Politician. A new way of dealing with dissentient Liberal M.P.'s, practiced by a gentleman in Somersetshire: He attends the meetings of Mr. Hobhouse, dissentient, and having settled in a prominent place proceeds to take off his coat, turns the sleeve inside out, with a complete display of white lining in front of the unhappy member, invests himself in this turned coat, and begins a deliberate and well timed series of questions as to the reversal of Mr. Hobhouse's vote. There is nothing positively disorderly in this method, but his strange array stands out conspicuously in the assembly to remind Mr. Hobhouse's constituents that he is accused of being a turncoat. He is now and then informed that in one part of his constituency he pledged himself to vote always for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Hobhouse does not admit this.

Position of Parties in Brazil. A dispatch from Monte Video says that affairs are at a standstill between Da Fonseca and the Junta of Rio Grande do Sul. This is not because either party is afraid of fight, but because they cannot get at each other. The Junta's naval force hardly deserves the name of a fleet, and is chiefly composed of small steamers that were used by the Government for customs-house purposes. There is a gunboat or two, but nothing that could cope in open waters with the powerful squadron at the command of Fonseca.

Captain O'Shea Explains. Captain O'Shea denies that he has any beneficiary interest in the will of the late Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Wood, aunt of his divorced wife, the only way in which he could be would be in the event of his surviving her and the courts making a decision in his favor.

The New Cardinals' Hats. Advice from Rome state that the coming Papal Consistory is looked forward to with great interest. The various legations to the Holy See, are using every influence at their command to get one or more of the Cardinals chosen for their respective nationalities. The new primate of Hungary is named for a probable cardinal, and it is thought that at least one hat will be bestowed in France, and one each in America and Ireland. The remainder will doubtless be Italians.

A Brilliant Wedding. The grandest London wedding of the season occurred in the chapel of St. George's, Hanover Square, so noted for brilliant marriage ceremonies. It was that of Lady Sarah Churchill Gordon, of the famous Gordon and Spencer family, to Arthur Gordon Wilson, son of Sir Samuel Wilson, member of Parliament for Portsmouth.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Imperial Troops Over the C. P. R. MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—A number of cars have been built for the Canadian Pacific railway expressly for the purpose of transporting troops across the Dominion for the Imperial Government. A special train of three cars left last night, for Vancouver, with the intention of taking the British marines, whose terms of service have expired.

Duty on Flax Seed Removed. TORONTO, Nov. 21.—It is announced in the Canadian Manufacturer that the Dominion Government has removed the duty on flax seed and degrass.

Lost in a Blizzard. MEDICINE HAT, Nov. 23.—A sixteen year old son of L. E. Cochrane, and a ten year old son of E. Walton, merchants of this place, whose ranches are just out of town, were caught in Friday night's blizzard while looking for some flax. Cochrane's body has been found frozen stiff, and young Walton is still missing.

The Quebec Commission Disagrees. MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—It is reported that private advisers have been received from Quebec, stating that a serious disagreement has occurred between the Royal Commissioners; that Judges Davidson and Hobson, J. W. McLeod, Dr. McGuigan, Messrs. J. W. McCraney, ex-M.P., Wm. Shannon and Jos. Hall.

A resolution, calling for a new trial, was moved by Rev. Mr. McLeod and Dr. McGuigan and carried without a dissentient voice.

A second resolution, expressing sympathy with Mrs. Greer and family, and calling for subscriptions to help pay the costs of a new trial and other legal expenses, was moved by Mr. McCraney and seconded by Rev. Mr. McLeod, and passed, as was also a resolution appointing Ald. C. L. Brown, Lewis Carter and Dr. McGuigan, a committee to collect subscriptions for the same purpose.

The judge's strictures were unqualified, and that the jury were wrong in altering their first verdict in more than form, were among the sentiments expressed.

Mr. Shannon said that Greer was a constant in Chilliwhack long ago, a good officer, and was a general favorite.

The meeting was harmonious throughout. A collection of \$113.85 was taken up before the meeting closed.

CABLE LETTER.

PEREMPTORY DEMAND OF THE CHINESE. LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is learned this evening, upon the authority of an attaché of the British Foreign Office, that the position of affairs in China, in regard to the rights of Europeans and the negligence of the Chinese authorities to take efficient measures for the punishment of those concerned in them, will shortly have a new and startling development. It will be remembered that in August a joint note, signed by every diplomatic representative in Peking, was addressed to the Chinese government. It demanded the publication of the imperial decree, denouncing the outrages and demanding the punishment of those concerned. Not one of these has been fulfilled, and the time given for the purpose is coming rapidly to an end. The Chinese Government has now, it is said, been informed that, at the termination of the period of grace, the city of Shanghai and the river from it down to Woo Sung, including the latter town, will be occupied by foreign fleets until satisfaction is obtained.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Rasseur. "The Cow Boy Evangelist" and His Antagonists in Kansas. Kaslo Creek Railroad.

Severe Gales on the Fraser—Rather Lively Times—Westminster Contracts for Electric Lighting.

WESTMINSTER, B. C., Nov. 21.—The tug Blonde, belonging to Captain Terhune, was damaged by fire, last night, to the extent of \$100; no insurance.

The ancient lamp mark and guide to navigators of the Bay, by the mouth of the river, was torn up by yesterday's storm and swept away. This unfortunate mishap delayed the Yosemite's arrival till this morning. Captain Rogers did not pick up the entrance to the channel in the dark, and was obliged to return to Plummer's Pass and lie up for the night.

A lunatic has caused some excitement among the up-town residents by appearing several times in the street without his clothes. The police can't catch him.

The Royal Electric Light Co. of Montreal will supply the city with a 1,500-watt incandescent dynamo, and receive \$10,400 therefor. Arlington & Sims have contracted for a 150 horse power double engine for \$5,800, and Reid & Currie will supply two 100-horse power engines for \$4,000.

In the Scientific American of the 14th inst., appears an illustrated article describing a new style of electric lamp, the new glow engine invented by James A. Clarke, of New Westminster.

The Olivet Baptist church will be reopened Sunday, Nov. 29th. It has been enlarged and remodelled at a cost of \$15,000. It has a seating capacity of 700, as compared with 300. A spacious basement has been added, with rooms for prayer meetings, lectures, etc. There are two fair-sized galleries at either end of the church. A choir gallery is situated just above the preacher's platform. A new pulpit will lead additional grace to the interior decorations. Folding opera chairs have been secured from Chicago, and will be used in the near future.

The wind blew a gale from the south-west on Friday that made many houses in town rock on their foundations and tore the surface of the water into a wild sea. The wind came in powerful gusts, and City Meteorologist Peole stated that the speed attained during the gusts was 40 miles per hour, dropping to 15 steady. The ferry had a wild and exhilarating time of it. At the height of the gale, the lashings of the Westminster Rowing Club's boat house parted, and it headed across the river at a merry pace, until it finally brought up on the bank and struck above Brown's. About 4 o'clock the wind subsided and the river assumed its normal placidity. Some damage was done to fences and trees in the upper portion of the city, but not of a costly nature. Reports from the mouth of the river were to the effect that the Gulf presented a magnificent sight as its waves rolled in mountains on the beach.

The Seattle Intelligencer prints the following from the New Westminster correspondent: G. W. Rasseur, better known in Kansas and British Columbia as "The Cow Boy Evangelist," has turned up in a new guise and is making a tour of the city. He has been a cowboy, horse dealer, preacher and swindler, for the good of Kansas and to escape arrest for fraud and embezzlement. He spent a short time in Seattle, and was arrested by the police. He was shortly after arrested in connection with an attempt to defraud. He showed the authorities his license as preacher in some Kansas circuit, proved his character respectable, and was allowed to return to his old home, and got off. Then he came to New Westminster, and a few weeks later was holding a series of revival meetings in the Baptist church. He told what a wild life he had led as a cowboy, horse dealer, and preacher, and how he had been arrested and sent to jail for fraud and embezzlement. He showed the authorities his license as preacher in some Kansas circuit, proved his character respectable, and was allowed to return to his old home, and got off. Then he came to New Westminster, and a few weeks later was holding a series of revival meetings in the Baptist church. He told what a wild life he had led as a cowboy, horse dealer, and preacher, and how he had been arrested and sent to jail for fraud and embezzlement.

At Smith creek, the Columbia River Hydraulic Co. has been getting handsome amounts of gold steadily from bed-rock, and have taken out about \$5,000. Their sluice boxes have not been cleaned up, and from these they expect to realize \$2,000 to \$3,000 more.

The Downie Creek bridge, put in by the Government last year, is standing all right, and has not needed repairs, and the other small bridges on the trail are passable. But the trail itself is in a very bad way. The Government has done nothing this year for Big Bend, except to make a short trail for the Smith Creek Crossing from the main trail.

Altogether, about \$10,000 have been realized from the placer mines of Big Bend.

Dr. Furrer has received the appointment of physician and surgeon for the Canadian Pacific railway for the Kamloops division, with headquarters at Kamloops. Dr. Furrer has arranged with Dr. Edgar, of Toronto, to come to Kamloops to assist him.

A and J. Derby and Oliver Redpath came down from the North Thompson mines the beginning of the week. The Derby boys returned almost immediately with needed supplies. They report the discovery of a new lead, and say the prospects are most encouraging. The new location is south of the Toughnut and Union, and has been named the Maple Leaf. The ledge is two feet wide, and is well mineralized throughout, the ore being a mixture of lead and silver. The hot springs on the east side of Upper Arrow lake are to be improved. The water is to be carried in pipes to the shore of the lake, where a fine site has been cleared, on which a hotel will be built for the accommodation of visitors and invalids. The water of this spring is fully equal in curative properties to that of Banff. The owner, Capt. Sanderson, believes that the railroads project in that section will make his property accessible the year round.—Sentinel.

The Pitt Meadows Drying Company have been getting very well with the dyke, and expect before many weeks to have about 3,000 acres enclosed. The sluice gates and pumps will be put to work and much land will be made ready for cultivation in the spring.

The standing regulation of the C. P. R. Co. with regard to cars detained for unloading is hereafter to be strictly enforced. Consignees receiving goods by train will therefore be notified by the carmen, employed within 24 hours after arrival, otherwise

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TERM. STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 24.—The yearling Fausta, which lowered the world's yearling record of 2,284 to 2,263, on Saturday, to-day set a new record by lowering it to 2,243. Valensius yearling filly, Fran Frau, won the world's record away from Bird Bird by a quarter of a second, this afternoon, making a mile in 2:16 flat.

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DEATHS.

The French Miners' Strike General—Death of Lord Lytton, British Minister to France.

Epidemic of Influenza on the Continent—De Giers Calls on Emperor William.

Imposing Royal Wedding. VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The marriage of Archduchess Louise of Austria-Tuscany, and Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, was a state affair. The chapel was a small one, and most of the invited guests had to be content with a view of the procession, consisting of pages, chamberlains and ministers and officers of state in elaborate costume; sixteen pages attired in dress of the period of Maria Theresa, and sixteen archdukes, the uniforms of their respective regiments. The bride wore a train of more antique, embroidered with golden roses, and was followed by six archduchesses, all wearing trains.

French Miners on Strike. PARIS, Nov. 24.—There is no doubt that the strike of miners in the Pas de Calais district is general. Of 4,000 miners only 100 are at work to-day. Meetings held at various places in the department, degenerated into riots, many after this being made against the mine owners. The troops, however, scattered the crowds without being compelled to fire.

Delegates of the various labor organizations have decided that unless the government shortly fulfills its promise to grant universal suffrage in Belgium they will again give a general strike.

Influenza in France and Germany. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Influenza is spreading in France and Germany. The epidemic has closed several schools in France and has extended all over Berlin, where Painter Spangenberg, with many others, succumbed, and it is also prevalent in Posen, West Prussia. The death rate in Hamburg is 280 above the normal average.

The Brazilian Cabinet. RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—Acting President Peixoto has appointed the following cabinet: Minister of War, Gen. Jose

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1891.

ON REVIVALS.

The arrival of Messrs. Hunter and Crossley to this city, and the advertisements by which their work in it has been heralded, have naturally set people talking about revivals and revivalists. There are here, as in every other city, the scoffers and scorers, the mildly disapproving, the indifferent, those who are favorable but not enthusiastic, and those who are enthusiastic and ready to do all in their power to aid the evangelists in their work.

These good people should remember that their objections are substantially the same as those that were raised against the Methodists in the time of the Wesleys, Whitefield and their immediate successors. When respectable religionists in those days stigmatized the members of the new sect as "raters," they believed that they had said sufficient to condemn them in the esteem of all right-minded people. But it turned out that among these same raters were many really pious people, who led good lives and who began a greatly-needed religious reform, the good effects of which are felt to this day.

In our day, the methods of the Salvation Army, by their apparent irreverence, shock many devout persons. They cannot understand how the cause of religion can be advanced in any place and among any class by shouting men and screaming women, many of them ignorant and coarse in their manners, who attract attention by the beating of drums, the tinkling of cymbals and by singing which is the reverse of artistic. Yet it is undeniable that good has been and is being accomplished by these coarse and apparently unpromising means.

This, we think, is the true test. Has any agency which purports to make the world better been successful in any degree? If it is, it is wrong and foolish to speak against it. It may not be according to our taste; we may not find it beneficial to us. But we are not everybody. The whole of the world is not constituted as we are. There is a diversity of tastes and capacities in religion as well as in other things. There are very many whose temperament is emotional. They have very strong feelings, and it is only through their feelings that the religious teacher can reach them.

There are many, and we believe the best people, who must be appealed to in another and a better way. These are persons who are guided by reason rather than by emotion. Religion is, with them, a matter of principle more than of feeling. They want to know that a doctrine is true before they embrace it, and that a course of conduct is right before they consent to pursue it.

the crackling of thorns under a pot, and they will therefore see it to be their duty to help on a movement of which they themselves, personally, do not feel any need.

BOODLING IN QUEBEC.

Recent revelations have proved that the political atmosphere of the province of Quebec is not so pure as it might be—that, in fact, it is lamentably impure. It has been pretty clearly shown that corruption there is carried on to an extent undreamed of in the other provinces. Where so much has been disclosed it is but reasonable to conclude that a very great deal remains undivulged. Some of the Quebec boodlers have, no doubt, succeeded in covering their tracks. They have been as successful as they have been secret.

"The other day we put down \$500,000 as the amount of boodling done by the Mercier-Pasqua-Langelier clique. We now have information from two members of the House, former Ministerialists, who would hesitate to give to the public, so incredible is it, if our two informers were not so positive in their affirmations. 'You can without any fear' they tell us, 'put down at between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000, the amount of boodling since 1887, and they have given us the following list in round figures: 'Whelan, Quebec Court House, \$100,000; Alpha Charlebois, Legislative building, \$100,000; lumber merchants, \$100,000; Grand Trunk railway, \$100,000; Temiscaotta road, \$35,000; first Baie des Chaleurs boodle, \$15,000; second Baie des Chaleurs boodle, \$100,000; Vallieres contract on \$200,000, \$50,000; commission on loans, \$300,000; Berger contract, at least \$50,000; Becker contract on different subsidies, at least \$50,000; different small operations, locks, iron bridges, etc., etc., \$100,000; total, \$1,100,000. And this does not include the ransoms exacted by the Beaujeu, the Chabouss, the Gouin, the Steiner, the O'Royal Commission, having the necessary powers, will reveal a state of demoralization in administrative spheres such as does not exist in any state, even the loosest in the world.'

This appears almost incredible. Yet when we call to mind the revelations made before the Quebec Royal Commission, and when we reflect upon the disclosures made by Mr. J. P. Whelan we are forced to conclude that there may be too much truth in the statements made by La Presse. There are some facts that cannot but strike those who are not conversant with the Quebec way of doing business as exceedingly strange. The estimated cost of the Court House built by Mr. J. P. Whelan was \$250,000. Its actual cost was \$300,000. It is impossible to imagine that there could be fairly such an immense discrepancy between the estimate and the actual cost of a public work such as this Court House, the cost of which the Government engineers, if they were at all fit for their business, should be able to estimate to within a few hundred dollars one way or the other. The theory is that a very large part of the difference between the estimate and the cost was pocketed by public servants and others as boodlers. It is difficult to imagine how a reform can be effected in a province so steeped in corruption as Quebec is by this showing and by other revelations that have been recently made. The appetite for boodle of many Quebec officials like that of Senecal is not easily appeased. They are always "hungry" and they are so constituted that they see no harm in satisfying their appetite by ways that in every other province are regarded as iniquitous. Senecal evidently believed that the contributions which he levied on those who did business with his department were his proper and legitimate perquisites.

A WEAK ATTEMPT.

The Argonaut tries to show that the British are to blame for the misunderstanding that exists between Chili and the United States. The article is neither so ingenious nor so vigorous as the Argonaut's articles usually are. The editor had a remarkably weak case, and he has not succeeded in giving it even the appearance of strength. The fact that it is the fault of the Americans themselves that they are not good friends with the people of Chili started him in the face so steadily and so persistently as to put him out of countenance, so to speak. He could not help feeling that, to use his own language, "a hundred straws show from what quarters the wind blew." Some acts could be compared to objects which a cyclone carries before it than to straws. The Ita case, which the editor of the Argonaut had the best opportunities for observing was something of a great deal heavier than a straw which would blow the Chilians very plainly and very unpleasantly how the American Government felt towards Chili. The conduct of Admiral Brown was not regarded by the Chilians as friendly to the men who were fighting the usurper. It is quite evident that they looked upon him as an enemy, under a very thin disguise. They may have been mistaken, and the Admiral's explanations may be satisfactory. But it is undeniable that they interpreted his acts as being favorable to Balmaedo, and that the feeling in consequence against him, in Valparaiso, was so strong that he felt it necessary to make explanations. These acts were something bigger than straws, and their direction could be easily seen. Then the conduct of the American minister throughout the struggle was such as to bring on him the deep distrust and hearty dislike of the patriot party. They did not suspect him of favoring the cause of the usurper, but they were certain that he did what he could to aid him

in carrying out his nefarious designs. There were many other "straws" which showed the direction of the sympathies of Americans of the official class. But were not those we have mentioned quite enough to have caused the Congressional party to feel that the Americans were unfriendly to their cause, and to engender a feeling of resentment? The Americans themselves, in their day of trial, were exceedingly sensitive, and they have not forgiven, to this day, the nations whose public men showed that they sympathized with the South. We don't blame them for this, but intelligent men like the editor of the Argonaut should not forget that the Chilians are men of like passions with his fellow-countrymen, and are ready to take offence and to resent conduct similar to that which caused the Americans to feel deeply indignant and unforgiving. He must see, and, no doubt, does see, that there is no need for any American citizen to go out of his way to account for the hard feeling with which the people of Chili regard the United States Government.

THE TIMES AND ITS CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Phil Robinson, a correspondent of the London Times, made a first class fool of himself when, an almost complete stranger in Canada, he undertook to manufacture what he modestly denominated "a trustworthy forecast" of what the Dominion Government would be when the reconstruction is completed. Under present circumstances this task would be too difficult a one for the most experienced, and the most sagacious of Canadian politicians. But Mr. Phil saw nothing ridiculous or presumptuous in his filling in the blanks on the ministerial slate. When we read about the cheeky correspondent's vagaries in the Dominion newspapers, we believe that he was trying to play a practical joke on the Ottawa newspaper men. We never dreamed that he would have the impudence to telegraph the non-sensical list he had made out to the London Times. We were sure that if he should be guilty of such a piece of gross impudence, the editor of that newspaper would have too much good sense and good taste to place the slightest reliance on what a moment's reflection must have convinced any sensible man was a mere senseless surmise. But it turns out that he gave the Times' editor too much credit for intelligence and discernment. Phil had the impudence to cable his "forecast" to the Times, and its editor was stupid enough to treat it as credible news and give it a place in the columns of what claims to be the most reliable newspaper in the Empire. If a Canadian newspaper correspondent were to make a Ministry for a British Premier, his impudence and presumption would be too absurd to be even laughed at. He would simply show that he was an unpeppering conceited ass. Yet there are dozens of Canadian newspaper men quite as able to "forecast" a ministry for Lord Salisbury as Mr. Phil Robinson is to manufacture one for Mr. Abbott.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

It is not often that a vessel, in calm weather, with lights in sight and on a coast every inch of which is well known to the pilot on board, is run upon a reef and wrecked. If any one had predicted that the San Pedro, under the care of Pilot Christensen, would, on a fine evening, strike on Broche's ledge, and in an hour or two be a total wreck, he would be regarded as a lunatic. The pilot was believed to be both careful and skilful, and it was impossible for any one to know a cheat better than he knows that in the vicinity of Victoria harbor. Yet, when there seemed hardly a chance for an accident, he ran the San Pedro on the rocks. There is no suspicion, as far as we can learn, that the pilot was under the influence of liquor or that he was not attending to his business, for both he and the captain were on the bridge when the vessel struck.

There seems no way of accounting for the disaster except over-confidence on the part of the pilot. He knew this part of the coast so well that he believed he could navigate a ship along it in all weathers and under almost any circumstances. It appears to be the old story of the coachman trying to see how near he could drive to the edge of the precipice without getting the wheels over its edge. A miscalculation of a few feet made all the difference between safety and disaster. The catastrophe seems all the more unaccountable as the buoy warning him of the ship off the reef appears to have been directly in his course. The pilot could not but have known that he was perilously near the rocks. Was it that he trusted to his knowledge and skill to get the vessel safely past the dangerous spot? Had he done so it would have been touch and go, but no one would have known how near the vessel was to having a hole knocked in her bottom. It is astonishing how men who are entrusted with the care of such valuable property, to say nothing of the lives of men, can have the hardihood to run any unnecessary risk. One would suppose that the object of the navigator would be, not to see how near he could go to a reef without being wrecked, but to give it so wide a berth as to make shipwreck impossible. Foolhardiness in any case is no evidence of either skill or courage. It is simply senseless imprudence. And if it was not through foolhardiness that the San Pedro was wrecked on Broche's ledge, it is difficult for a landsman, at any rate, to imagine any other cause.

An enquiry will of course be made into the cause of the wreck, and it is possible that much that now seems incomprehensible will be made plain. We are quite sure that if the pilot, Mr. Christensen, can be freed from blame, everyone in Victoria who knows him will be highly pleased, for he is both liked and respected in this community.

NORTHERN MAIL FACILITIES.

We cannot say that we are surprised that the Post Office Department has not made an adequate provision for the conveyance of mails to places on the western coast of this province. That department has almost invariably dealt with British Columbia in a largely spiritless way. Its officials have apparently taken very little trouble to acquaint themselves with its peculiar circumstances, and consequently they have been always backward in making provision for its needs. Although the coast of the province is not thickly settled, there are important business establishments scattered along its whole extent to the Alaska boundary. These establishments bring in to the Dominion, directly and indirectly, considerable revenue, and they are, besides, the nuclei of what must in time be large and flourishing settlements. They require postal accommodation, and it is to the interest of the Dominion Government, if only from a business point of view, to give them that accommodation. The steamers that do the northern coasting trade run great risks owing to the Government's unaccountable neglect. The coast has not yet been surveyed. There are no light-houses or even buoys along a stretch of coast hundreds of miles in extent. This unlighted coast has to be navigated by our shipmasters without a chart upon which they can place any reliance. Yet the Postoffice Department expects the C. P. N. Company's steamers to run all risks on this neglected coast and to call at all settlements and fishing and lumbering stations for the magnificent sum of fifty dollars a trip. This, too, after the company has done the mail service of the region for three years or so without receiving a single cent from the Government. We are informed that the Department did not give the company the chance to say what it would perform the service for. In almost total ignorance of what it required and of the conditions under which the work must be done, it made what we presume it must consider a fair offer, but which the company's manager, who knows what is to be done, the risks to be run and the difficulties to be encountered, regards as wholly inadequate. One would suppose that the Post-Office Department, either by calling for tenders or by some other business-like method, would endeavor to find out how much the service could be done for, and from the information so gained base its offer. But it has, as far as can be seen, gone to work in a happy-go-lucky fashion, and has treated the company in such a way that it refuses any longer to carry mail matter to the Northern coast without receiving adequate compensation.

THE CAUSE OF MODERN SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor.—With your permission, I would like to add a few thoughts suggested by your excellent article in Sunday's paper on "A Modern Superstition." As you justly observe, "the faith of some people in the efficacy of medicine is simply boundless." Daily observation will convince any intelligent person that this is only one of many instances where faith and knowledge are in an inverse ratio to each other. The more ignorant people have of the nature of diseases and their relation to the vital organs, the less faith have they in their curative power. That so many people are still believers in the efficacy of medicine to cure disease in spite of the discoveries in physical science, only shows the wide-spread and stupendous ignorance of the masses and their consequent unreasoning faith in the pretensions of such druggists as Dr. Keely. The claims of this Dr. Keely and his nostrum, the bio-chloride of gold, so called, were exposed in the Medical Frauds department of the "Good Health" Magazine some months ago. But as such periodicals have, unfortunately, only a small circulation among the common people, the knowledge of the exposure would be limited to the few. The sad case of Col. Mines referred to in your issue of many melancholy instances of disaster resulting from the substitution of one drug or poison for another. This doctrine of substitution is as false in physiology as in theology. It is like a man taking food and taking to stealing. The only cure of drunkenness is total abstinence. Two things must combine to constitute a drunkard—appetite and opportunity—and as society is not likely very soon to abolish the latter, our aim should be to take such steps as will tend to eradicate the former. To this end I have found nothing in the course of my reading or observation which offers such a reasonable hope of success as what has been called the "Napier Plan."

The only plan, says Prof. Kellogg, in his excellent "Hand-book of Domestic Hygiene" for the relief of the sufferer from the effects of escape from the clamors of appetite in a person trying to reform is that proposed by Mr. Napier, who, a few years ago, read before a learned society in England a paper giving an account of the cure of his own number of cases of drunkenness by the adoption of a vegetable diet. The great chemist, Prof. Liebig, observed more than 20 years ago that people who used only vegetable food did not take wine. Being acquainted with this fact, Mr. Napier made a practical application of it, with the result already stated.

A MERE PRETEXT.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in its peculiarly circuitous manner, informs its readers that there is only one of the proposed administrative changes at which British Columbians take exception, and that their wishes are not to be favorably considered by the Premier in this solitary instance. British Columbians object to the present Minister of the Interior being foisted on this province as its Governor, simply because it suits the supposed interests of a few prominent supporters of the Government to shove that gentleman in a decent and dignified sort of way. British Columbia Conservatives have expressed very plainly what their wishes are with respect to the governorship, and they, as far as we can learn, have no idea of changing their minds in order to further the ambitious designs of some eastern politicians. British Columbians should not be required to give way at all times and in everything. They have a right to expect that some consideration will be given to their wishes and preferences by the dispensers of public patronage. It is well-known at Ottawa that Mr. Dewdney is not wanted here as governor, and that it is hoped and expected that Mr. Mara will be appointed as Mr. Nelson's successor. The powers that be can be under no misapprehension with regard to this. They have the power, of course, to appoint whom they please to be governor, but it is not generally considered judicious to act in a matter of this kind in opposition to the well-known wishes of those who are most deeply interested.

It is the custom in every other province to select the governor from among its leading public men. Mr. Dewdney is not now, and has not for a long time, been a British Columbian, or the representative of a British Columbian constituency. His work has been elsewhere, and he has left to others the duty of furthering the interests of this province in the Dominion Parliament. It would be just as reasonable and just as fair to make an Ontario or a Quebec politician governor as to appoint Mr. Dewdney to the position.

We have no desire to say one word against the Minister of the Interior. All that we contend is that there are men in the province who are much better entitled to the position than that gentleman—men, too, who have worked hard for the province, when Mr. Dewdney was otherwise and far more profitably occupied. The general opinion is that he has already had as large a share of the good things which the Dominion has to bestow as he is entitled to, and that he should not be preferred to a man whom the people of the province want, and who has, besides, in comparatively stronger claims. The News-Advertiser cannot be sincere when it says, "We have every confidence

that those who suggested other arrangements will themselves be among the first to signify to Mr. Abbott their hearty acquiescence in that intended by him." If Mr. Abbott waits until those who "suggested other arrangements" signify their acquiescence in Mr. Dewdney's being appointed Governor of British Columbia, he will, we are satisfied, wait a long time.

The pretax advanced for giving Mr. Dewdney the preference is that Sir John Macdonald, nearly two years ago, promised that, unless something unforeseen occurred, Mr. Dewdney should be Mr. Nelson's successor. Many things, then, unforeseen, have occurred, and no one in his sober senses will maintain that a Premier has any right, moral, equitable, or legal, to bestow a place to any favorite or supporter. Besides, we are certain that if Sir John were, to-day, alive and in power, he would hesitate to appoint Mr. Dewdney to the governorship of this province in face of the strong protest that would be sure to be sent to Ottawa from his leading British Columbia supporters.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

German Uneasiness—Little Confidence in the Army—France Growing Stronger.

Assistant-Secretary Nettleton, at Washington, by request of the governor of Michigan, has assigned health inspectors to board trains from Canada, on account of the prevalence of smallpox. Herr Krapp von Liverhof, secretary of the Austrian legation at Washington, who has been visiting Vienna, attempted suicide by shooting with a revolver.

Some Liberals appear to think that Lord Randolph Churchill will attempt to force a vote on the Treasury side of the House. The idea is regarded with ridicule among Conservative members. Edmund Yates, in his London despatches to the New York Tribune, says: "It is certain, despite official contradiction, that Lord Lansdowne will return home next year, so that India will be for a second time in Lord Salisbury's disposal."

William Ellis, known as "Squaw Bill," committed suicide at Missoula, Montana, by placing a gun in his mouth and blowing off his head. He was confined in the asylum and threw them out on the padrone system. The squaws had risen in rebellion. The Queen has appointed Dr. Cresser, organizer of Leeds parish church, to be the organizer in the chapel of the Royal St. James Palace and composer to Her Majesty in succession to Dr. Jekyl, who retires through ill health, after 16 years' service. There were 249 candidates for the post, which is worth about \$2,000 a year. Sir Frederick Leighton has consented to act as chairman of the fine art exhibition of the Royal Society of Art at the Chicago exposition. In order to give Sir Frederick proper official status, it will be proposed to re-elect him to the vice-presidency of the Society of Arts, from which he retired a couple of years ago.

A meeting of Japanese residents of San Francisco was held last night at the rooms of the Japanese consul to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquake. It was proposed to raise a fund immediately, and on receipt of further information to adopt such other measures as were deemed advisable. H. Goodwin, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific company, has received information that the Mining Engineers' association of America will hold its annual convention at Monterey, on January 31st next. The association delegates will come out in a special train by the Union and Central Pacific.

General Freight Agent Spriggs, of the Nickel Plate, has resigned the chairmanship of the special east-bound commission, which is composed of the managers and officials of all the east-bound lines. These officials are bound by oath to refrain from all manipulations. Mr. Spriggs is now struggling under the weight of two indictments found by federal grand juries for rate manipulation.

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Milwaukee has decided to provide for the Democratic convention next year, and within a few days Mayor Sommers will take formal measures to bring the matter to the Milwaukee public. St. Paul will, however, make a formidable bid for the convention and confidently expects to get it. It, within three days, raising the rate of interest to \$50,000, exclusive of a fund of \$15,000, for the erection of a gigantic wigwam. The U.S. steamship Marion, Captain Bartlett, which arrived at Yokohama, November 10, from Honolulu, reports that on October 28, when 500 miles from the coast, the sea suddenly grew rough and choppy, huge waves rolled about in an eccentric fashion, and the ship was tossed about heavily. The weather was calm, and no change in the atmosphere preceded the phenomenon. The officers of the vessel are confident that the ship felt a reflex of the great earthquake which occurred on that date. The announcement at San Francisco that Florida oranges infested with scale were being exposed for sale in the city markets led to prompt action on the part of the State Horticultural Board. A carload is now on its way from Portland to San Francisco quarantine officer. "We have made arrangements to take charge of the car, and before the fruit is permitted to be exposed for sale we shall thoroughly fumigate it with hydrocyanic acid gas. This will not injure it, either as to appearance or for eating, but will destroy the scale."

THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE FELT AT SEA—PAUPER HUNGARIAN JEWS SENT OUT OF THE U. S.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Scarcity of berth room on the steamers sailing this week operated to check the export of hops, and the weather conditions were somewhat adverse also. A line of about 100 bales of choice Pacifics were sold at 20 cents here. Medium goods went at 17 to 18 cents, and late on Saturday a parcel of common grade at 13 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Steamer Bertha, Captain Anderson, sailed, yesterday, 10 days out from Kodiak, with 16 white and 50 Chinese cannery hands and 16,277 cases of salmon. This about closes the season for the Alaska canneries. The whaling bark Snow, Ranger, Captain Marj, has arrived, 18 days out from Fox Island, ballast. She did not catch a whale during the whole season. The steam whaler Beluga, Captain Wicks, has also arrived, 18 days out from Fox Island, with 100 barrels of oil and 2,000 pounds of bone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money on call was easy to-day. The closing rate was 3 1/2; lowest 3. Exchange closed steady, spot rates 4.91 to 4.85, actual rates 4.80 to 4.80 for 60 days, and 4.83 to 4.84 for demand. Governments closed quiet, currency rates, 111 bid; four coupons, 117 bid; extended twos, registered, 100 bid. Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 108 bid; Union sinking funds, 105 1/2 bid; Centrals, 102 1/2 bid. There was a little more trading in the stock market, this morning, but during the afternoon a most part to about half a dozen stocks. At the opening the market was generally firm and values advanced fractionally. In the early dealings on the Western and Minneapolis and St. Paul, the market was generally steady and advanced on unusually good buying. The strength of these stocks carried the remainder of the list upwards in sympathy, but the strength was not long sustained, and the market reacted to realize causes prices to give way sharply, and quotations at noon were somewhat lower in most cases than they closed yesterday. The sales for the morning amounted to \$3,400. The market was almost stagnant the last half of the day. The closing figures were slightly and irregularly changed from those current at the close yesterday.

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The N. Y. Herald's special cablegram from Valparaiso says: "Francisco Cochoncha, one of Balmaedo's ministers of justice, was shot by the government pickets in Ecuador on the 15th inst. He was endeavoring to escape to the Argentine republic. Senor Cochoncha had applied to the U. S. minister for an asylum in the American consulate. His appeal was refused on the ground that the list of refugees had been furnished to the government, and that the minister did not feel justified in adding to the number."

Mr. Whalley, a solicitor of Blackburn, Lancashire, died recently a bankrupt, having ruined clients whom he supplied with false deeds for investments which they had entrusted to him. Not only were his clients deceived and plunged into ruin, but the family were involved in the ruin. Mr. Taylor, his son-in-law, a merchant in Liverpool, has been in trouble ever since his death. He had lent money for several large amounts. The complications involved Taylor beyond hope, and he committed suicide by shooting.

The anticipated reception accorded to Bismarck, when he passed through Berlin, may be regarded as an outward and visible

SALISBURY A

He Discusses G... Liversances... Irish S...

British Dom... #all Over t... House... BIRMINGHAM, En... Salisbury, address... Conservative associ... that their oppon... that the only way... Rule was to sandw... subjects, as chemi... medicines with'... (laughter). The L... their programme... gathering, with a... portant question... the people and see... sume to mark out... all to be measu... The Liberals hav... to an amended 'rep... but it is that sho... official principles i... thirteen seats. The... advocate district... low as parish comm... the villagers. 'E... be fought on the... the Gladstonian c... however, really me... three times the n... perial Parliament... there would be an... if the public credit... increasing the numb... as nothing than... Conservative as... the community... to the threats of... the House of Lords... Lords would not r... their countrymen... should be clearly e... the House of Lords... would be revolution... that the people of... prepared to agree... of changing their f... the proposed ad... bursary said the com... Britain owed the... the maintenance of... various parts of... British possession... be abandoned... interests thereby i... multitudes now su... to be kept from... question which the... well to answer. L... severely on Mr. G... the Irish Protestan... the petition of... by an Irish Parlia... said that an utter... ciation to civil wa... might be physically... by a man which M... bishop Walsh wer... established; but t... religious war atte... crated by the Ec... Ecclenastical domi... was a parasite cati...

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SALISBURY AT BIRMINGHAM.

He Discusses Gladstone's Recent De-liverances Which Point to Irish Separation.

British Domination to be Maintained all Over the World—The House of Lords.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 24.—Lord Salisbury, addressing the National Union of Conservative associations, this evening, said that their opponents apparently thought that the only way to carry Irish Home Rule was to sandwich it in between offensive subjects, as chemists disguise capsules, medicines with gelatinous capsules, (laughter). The Liberals failed to deal, in their programme set for that Newcastle gathering, with a number of the more important questions affecting the welfare of the people, and such issues as they did assume to mark out for party agitation were all to be measured for Home Rule. The Liberals have pledged themselves to an amended representation in parliament, but it is almost certain that the numerical principles it would deprive Ireland of thirteen seats. They were not content to advocate district courts, but even went as low as parish councils with a view of annexing the villages. The next election would be fought on the issue of separation, or as the Gladstonians called it, home rule, which however really meant a division of the three kingdoms and a weakening of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Salisbury said there would be an enormous gain, nationally, if the public credit should be used to aid in increasing the number of small proprietors, as nothing is so fitted to improve the Conservative as a fixed interest in the community. Lord Salisbury alluded to the threats of the Gladstonians that the House of Lords would be abolished. The Lords would not resist the public opinion of their countrymen, whenever that opinion should be clearly expressed; but to abolish the House of Lords without its own consent would be a revolution, and he did not think that the people of Great Britain would be prepared to agree to a revolutionary method of changing their form of government. As to the proposed abandonment of Egypt, advocated by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury said the commercial interests of Great Britain were generally, but not the Western and Minneapolis, suddenly became on unusually good path of these stocks carried of the list upward. The strength was not long ago selling to realize way sharply, and quote somewhat lower in closed yesterday. The amount to £20,400, most stagnant the last closing figures were early changed from those yesterday.

PREPARATIONS.

November's hills are the haze summer in the fading mists softly, ere his locks in grey, blessings of a nation by the invitation in the woods and sniveling and its famous

AMERICAN NEWS.

Damages Against Bradstreet's Demanded. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—John G. Grant, furniture dealer, who, a short time ago, asked his creditors for an extension, has filed a suit against Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, claiming \$35,000 damages. The petitioner alleged that the defendants Co., last July, published a report containing a pernicious and slanderous statement, which was made with a view to injure the petitioner and his business, and prevented his creditors from granting the respite asked for.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Campbell Not Expected to Recover—The Connollys Want a Commission of Engineers. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field died yesterday, aged 72.

THE BROOKLYN WATER FAMINE.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 24.—The break in the water main was repaired last night, and the water famine is now at an end.

U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Gen. Grant, Assistant Secretary of War, when informed of the report that the President had decided to appoint him Secretary of War, to succeed Secretary Procter, replied that he had not been officially informed of the fact. He said that he had been informed by his enthusiastic Minnesota friends had been responsible for the report.

FALMOUTH QUIL MERRIT PERAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Joseph Hodgson, keeper of the Cape Arago life-saving station, Oregon, has been presented with a gold watch and chain by the Oregon Coal and Navigation Co., in token of their appreciation of his valuable services in rescuing the survivors and property in the steamer shipwrecked in Coos bay on October 3rd last. This vessel was saved by means of a life line having been passed over from another vessel, the first time such a feat was ever successfully accomplished. To Keeper Hodgson's skill the men owe their lives.

DROWNED OF SANDY HOOK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Two men battled for life and lost yesterday in the lower bay of the point of Sandy Hook. They were Thomas McKenzie and Frances Leber. They were down at Atlantic heights, and in order to return to Brooklyn a small job and mangle boat was secured. The sea was rough, but the young men did not pay any attention to that. The little craft went prancing over the waves until it looked as if she would reach her destination in half an hour. Suddenly those on board, who had been watching the boat, gave a cry of horror. The white sail had disappeared and the boat was turned bottom upward. The two young men were seen battling with the waves for a few minutes and then disappeared. Several boats from shore rowed out to the scene, but no trace of either of the unfortunate young fellows could be found.

FONSECA'S FALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Latest News confirms the despatch from Brazil about the resignation of President Fonseca, and states that Vice-President Pizetto had succeeded him. Minister Mendoca says that the receipt of the news gave him great pleasure, as there had been no bloodshed, and that the quality will now prevail. The change will

establish harmony among the people. Fonseca was not a man who would cause bloodshed, and would willingly sacrifice in the honor and glory of his high position rather than cause a civil war. As the uprising was a national movement, the people not being in accord with the policy of Fonseca, he had bowed to the inevitable and had retired. He also thought it was the desire of the people of Brazil to support the deposed Congress, and that President Pizetto would be in thorough accord with it.

STARVATION IN MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—A Piauynone Durango, Mexico, special says: The total failure of the corn and bean crop of this State, owing to drought, is causing intense suffering among the poor. The price of corn has risen to an enormous figure. The laboring element of Durango has neither work nor food. Whole families, covered with a few rags and half dead with hunger, drag themselves into the mountains, hoping to prolong their lives by feeding upon the fruit of the cacti. Only the severe measures of the soldiers keep the people in subjection.

HER HEART WAS ANOTHER'S.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—A fashionable church on Woodward avenue is already prepared for a wedding, to-morrow, which will never take place. It was declared romantic that Clarence Gould, son of the richest wholesale grocer in the city, should espouse Miss Edna Percy, of Napanee, Ontario, who had only beauty, charming manners, a delightful voice, and a few acres of land to recommend her. Mr. Gould, senior, had furnished a fine residence for the couple. The bride had purchased a \$1,600 trousseau, for the payment of which young Gould had, it is said, given security. Miss Percy's parents died a year ago, leaving her a one-third interest in the estate. The bride was born in Detroit to study in Mehan's School of Music. In Napanee there lived a druggist's clerk named Edward Fullerton, whom Miss Percy had promised to marry. The fair young lady came to Detroit and saw and conversed. She lived in fine style, and accepted Clarence P. Gould's proposal of marriage, as she is said to have explained in Napanee, "for his money." The cards were issued, and nearly all of the preparation commenced for the wedding. Meantime the prospective bride took part of her trousseau, a week ago, and went to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Cowan, of Napanee. She and her relatives were expected to arrive in Detroit, last evening, but not arriving, Mr. Gould telegraphed to Napanee, when Dr. Cowan replied, "Edna gone away. Don't know where." Gould, who took the blow much to heart, subsequently learned that Edna had run away to Toronto to marry Edward Fullerton.

TO SETTLE VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Virginia bond-holders' committee submitted their report, yesterday, to their advisory board, Grover Cleveland, chairman, which immediately took the matter under consideration to-day, rendered an opinion approving and recommending the plan of settlement of the Virginia debt, as embodied in the report of the bond-holders' committee, as follows: The State of Virginia, in settlement and cancellation of twenty-eight millions of such indebtedness, shall execute and deliver its bonds for the sum of nineteen millions of dollars, in three equal installments, the amount of indebtedness, which shall be surrendered; said bonds shall be payable in one hundred years after date, and draw interest from the first day of July, 1891, at the rate of five per cent for the first ten years, and at the rate of three per cent for the remaining ninety years and until the maturity of said bonds. The advisory board says it is desirous that its judgment on these terms of settlement be rejected, the prospect of an advantageous agreement in the future is far from encouraging.

FRENCH RESPECT FOR LORD LYTON.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It has been decided by the French minister that the remains of the late Earl Lyton are entitled to the same ceremonies and the official marks of respect as those of a field marshal. Mr. Rivot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been notified by Hon. Edward Egerton, the first secretary of the British legation, in regard to the funeral. It is now definitely decided that the remains will be interred at Knock-

SPREAD OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—The special correspondent in China of the United Press is able, on the best authority, to state that the rebellion is spreading rapidly in the northern provinces, so much that there is a considerable alarm felt at Peking.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The divorce case of the Duchess of Russell, against her husband, Earl Russell, will probably be taken up on Tuesday; but sensation lovers are disappointed to learn that it will be heard "en camera," and that both sides have agreed that the testimony be as brief as possible. The ground alleged in the prosecution will be confined to the charge of cruelty, and just enough evidence to make out a case will be admitted. This will enable the court to grant a separation, which is all that the countess insists upon.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lord Salisbury's speech at Birmingham was a rather disappointing one to his followers, many of whom would have been glad to have had the Premier show a leaning toward protection, as a remedy for the evils which he admitted had been brought upon England by the hostile protectionists. Discontent is expressed by his critics at his plaintive murmuring in regard to the defects of a purely free trade policy as revealed by its results, and at his insistence that something was necessary to be done, while at the same time he apparently did not dare to propose that something is evident that Lord Salisbury does not care to be the first minister since Sir Robert Peel to propose a retrograde step in England's free trade policy. On other topics he was less timid. He showed a strong desire to improve the problem of solving the condition of the farm laborers, but even here he was unable to outline a definite plan, and could only declare the determination of the party to do all that was possible. The party was open to proposals, the

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lord Dufferin Likely to Receive Further Diplomatic Preference From Lord Salisbury.

Continued Massacres in China—Inefficiency of the Coast Guard on the British Coast.

Presidential Manifesto in Brazil.

LOVES, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro, this evening, states that President Pizetto has issued a manifesto, which has been received with general satisfaction by the people, in which the new President says that he has decided to abandon anything which may appear too arbitrary or dictatorial in the authority assumed by Marshal de Fonseca, and declares that the regular order of affairs has been re-established. Further, the manifesto declares that the dissolution of Congress decreed by De Fonseca is annulled, and the state of siege has been raised. In conclusion, the manifesto summons Congress to reassemble on Dec. 15th; upon reassembling Congress to resume its functions as previous to having been dissolved by the Dictator. Senator Pereira, the Minister of Justice, will temporarily take charge of the Ministry of Public Instruction and of the Ministry of the Interior. Additional dispatches from Brazil say that the province of Para, which up to date had remained silent on the news of the restoration of Fonseca, has now become satisfied with the steps to restore Brazil to its normal condition.

COAST GUARD INEFFICIENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The official report of the inquiry into the inefficiency of the lifeboat services near Brighton, during the recent storms, bears heavily on the coast-guard at the station at Shoreham. It says that in the midst of the storm he incautiously resorted to and neglected. He declined to launch the lifeboat by way of the canal, which was practicable, and failed to make requisition for a carriage for the transfer of the boat to the scene of the wreck. The coast-guard at Brighton is likewise censured for leaving his station, walking out to see the wreck and failing to summon the crew and launch his boat at once. It is painful to observe that, among the hundreds of witnesses who were summoned, were immediately summoned to make the lifeboat. The report winds up by recommending the enrolment of double crews and the practical portion of the coast guard.

NEW CHINESE MASSACRES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A despatch from Peking confirms the statement recently made that armed bands of rioters have devastated a whole district in the northern portion of China, and that they have burned and pillaged the Belgian mission stations. At Yau and at San Chio over a hundred natives were massacred, and at Scholt the Belgians in charge of the mission and a number of other Christians were killed.

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VIOLATING INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Peter H. Wickoff, general freight agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was arrested to-day on an indictment found by the United States grand jury of the Eastern district of Missouri, on Oct. 31st, charging him with the violation of the interstate commerce law. The Central Railroad, of New Jersey, is being operated by the Central Railroad of St. Louis and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western had established joint tariffs of rates and charges upon shipment of locomotive brakes over a continuous line operated by the three roads. St. Louis to Philadelphia of 35¢ cents per hundred pounds. The charge is that the American Brake Company was allowed a rebate, 31¢ cents per hundred pounds only being charged. Mr. Wickoff was released on \$10,000 bail.

troubles of the rural population could not be attributed to any persons or party, but to the effect that the government had secured economic sources originating out of England. The effect was a constant drain of laborers from the country to the towns. Referring to Sir William Vernon Douglas's recent statement that Parliament should be left to stew in their own juice, Lord Salisbury sarcastically declared that, in his opinion, the painters missed some of the best historical subjects. Nothing, however, could be more beautiful or touching than a painting of Mr. Gladstone, leading his embarrassed enthusiastic, yet hesitating, neophytes to their baptismal bath in Farnelle juice. The Premier's humorous treatment of this topic was hugely enjoyed by his hearers.

STRIKE WITH FRENCH STRIKERS.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Louz, in the Pas de Calais, says that there has been further rioting among the miners who are on strike in that district. A body of strikers to-day tried to prevent a number of imported workmen, who were loading coal for the Paris gas works, from carrying on their work. A fierce fight followed, the police interfered, and five strikers were arrested. To-night the district is said to be quiet.

BRAZIL'S NEW ORDER OF THINGS WELCOMED.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 25.—Members of Congress and others arriving to-day, announce entire satisfaction with the restoration of the old government, in the person of Acting President Pizetto. Several of these who had been most violent in their opposition to De Fonseca, visited Senator Pizetto, to-day, and assured him of their cordial co-operation. The date, Dec. 16th, was set for the re-assembling of Congress after consultation with members of the body now in Rio Janeiro, and as early as will give time for those members who have to return from their homes in the more distant parts of Brazil. There seems to be a special animosity against De Fonseca and even the more active of his opponents speak with approval of his course in having resigned so quietly. It is recognized that much of the antagonism which provoked De Fonseca to an arbitrary course was inspired by a source favorable to the restoration of the monarchy, and that De Fonseca had grounds for believing that a monarchical conspiracy existed. If such was the case, there is no reason why the great majority of the restorers should appear to be entirely silenced by the course of events, showing that there is no sentiment whatever among the people, the army or navy in favor of De Fonseca. The leading officers of the army and navy Rio Janeiro stated their unalterable devotion to the Republic, and their resolve that the constitution should be maintained. The new cabinet is composed of Pizetto, yesterday, and the great majority would have accepted office with any other understanding than that the constitution should be restored and the Republic maintained.

NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE UNION.

IN FAVOR OF POSTPONING IRISH LEGISLATION.—The franchise for women. BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—The Conservative Association hall was packed yesterday morning when the conference was called to order, Lord Windsor being elected president for the evening year. A number of vice-presidents were then elected, after which resolutions of congratulation to Balfour, late chief secretary for Ireland, upon his promotion to the position of first lord of the treasury, were adopted. Resolutions looking toward disestablishment of the church in Wales, and the repeal of the Corn Laws, were also adopted. The following resolution was adopted: "That having regard to the extraordinary disproportion in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in the Imperial parliament, and to the fact that steps be taken to redress these inequities."

RUSSIAN TROOPS MAKE A DEMONSTRATION IN CHINA—BRUTAL EXECUTIONS—GRAVE CONDITION OF UNREST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—"There has been no recent native outbreak against foreign residents," said a gentleman who resided in China for thirty years, "but bitter feelings are smouldering in Chinese breasts, and as soon as the present government vigilance is withdrawn the acts of violence may be repeated. All education and most of the intelligence in China is confined to the literary classes who live principally in Hunan. They are well versed in Chinese history and philosophy, but know nothing else. It is always the literary class which stir up the lower grades of Chinese to revolt. They have published scores of books about the despots, written in the highest style, but containing the most filthy accounts of the immoral crimes with which they charge foreign residents. All of the mandarins must first go through the literary training, and some display the virtues of a friend of the administration and insist that his subordinates preserve order, but more frequently he is quietly blind to outrages until the Government is forced to make reparations, when some condemned criminal is taken from prison and beheaded with great show as the culprit."

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LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Other Topics Dwelt Upon at Birmingham—The Untilled Land Question—Protection Needed.

Blackthorns and Priests in Ireland—The Archbishops Defying the Pope—The Territorial Consolidation.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—Lord Salisbury, in his speech in Masonic hall on the political topics of the day, said he was in favor of rating the ground of landlords, provided the reform be executed with fairness and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. Morley's complaint about the land not being tilled, said the premier, is due to the withdrawal of the protection under which the land formerly grew wheat. That, said he, is the price you pay for the advantages of free trade. Nowhere in the world will you find corn grown without protection. In the fifty-second degree of latitude it is absurd to imagine that it is possible to correct this defect without abandoning the great policy to which we are all attached. If we have read aright the political history of the past two years, the great wrong will appear to be that of being ruled by Lord Russel and if the rural districts take the opposite view, it is on some local matter. In the possible event of a Gladstonian victory they will fight at every step in the Commons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamer Falcon went to Saanich, yesterday morning, for a scow-load of lime to be taken to Nanaimo. On the return trip she will bring back a scow-load of coal.

RECKLESS CRITICS.

The rage for drawing-room entertainments grows. Every hostess tries to surpass her predecessor in the novelty of the diversion for her guests, and plain conversation and feasting have long ceased to be adequate preparations for a company of one's visiting list. This strife to excel in the programme offered, says the New York Times, has developed a considerable talent which it must be admitted comes often rather arrogant after it has received the stamp of fashionable approval. Not long ago a well-known New York woman issued cards for a morning with one of the art deities of the moment, and a company of social lights gathered about the drawing-room to listen to pearls of wisdom and to gather golden ideas upon the subject of art in furnishing. The conversation of the hostess and guests may be imagined when the lecturer, in pursuance of the topic, calmly remarked: "Most wall decoration is atrocious. If pictures are used they must be selected with care and skill, and the result is far inartistic jumble like—well, like this room, for instance," with a sweep of the hand about the apartment.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION.

At a recent Hindoo service in Kaligat shrine at Calcutta, two hundred thousand persons took part. Brahmans, zemindars, merchants, shopkeepers, pleaders, professors, graduates and doctors were present, and the Hindoo ladies fasted. Three hundred Brahmans conducted the services, chanting the Vedas. Ten thousand homas were performed for the protection of religion, thousands sang the hymns, and shouts and horrible sounds were uttered by the people seeming mad. Many of them swooned, and one devotee offered his neck, but was prevented.

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EXTENSION OF THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, informed the correspondent of the United Press to-day that he intended shortly to establish branches of the union in the chief ports of the United States and Canada. The first branch would be started at New York. This action has been improved before now, owing to the existence of an American union of a somewhat similar nature, which had now become extinct. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said Mr. Wilson, has had a membership of 120,000. Its expenses in conducting strikes in England alone during the past three years have been \$250,000, and this resulted in a gain of \$15,000 in increased wages.

A RACE OF WILD DOGS.

They Roam Arkansas and Resemble the Tame Species.

The Animals Said to Have Frequented a Certain Locality for Twenty-Five Years—Some of Their queer Characteristics.

The discovery has recently been made that a species of wild dogs exists in this country, writes a Euroka Springs (Ark.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact that they have been here for more than a quarter of a century has been known to some of the old citizens, who seem to have thought the matter of small importance, and consequently a valuable contribution to science and history is yet to be published. Mr. Jacob Everman, a citizen of this town, is the first man to investigate the matter and establish the fact that these dogs are unlike any breed of dogs known in this country. Everman is an old woodsman and hunter, and has kept a pair of fine foxhounds as ever. "I gave music to the hunter's horn." One morning recently he went into the woods alone, and his dogs not scenting a trail in the locality where foxes have always seemed so plentiful, he extended the hunt several miles further into the mountains than he had intended. When he reached the headwaters of Clifty, in what is known as Panther canyon, he heard the dogs baying at something in the distance, and hurrying up to them, at the root of a large black oak tree he saw what he supposed to be a black wolf snarling and snapping at them furiously, but as soon as they saw him they wheeled and ran off at great speed. He discovered that it was not a wolf, but a dog of some kind. He hissed and urged the dogs to give it chase, and they started in pursuit, but he thought, rather reluctantly, and returned after following a short distance. Looking into the hollow of the tree, he saw the small pup, probably about two weeks old, which the mother had been defending so savagely.

THE SHOCK INFLICTED UPON A HOSTESS BY ONE OF HER GUESTS.

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ODD RELIGIONS IN RUSSIA.

Russia has a large harbored more eccentric and mysterious religious sects than any other country under the sun. One of these has for some months past created great perturbation in the province of Vezin. This new creed, the members of which are called "shearers," or "shearers," is extraordinary in its incredible extent. The inhabitants of all the villages in the province above mentioned discover in the morning, one after the other, that their fowls have been plucked of their feathers, and the horses of their mains and the oxen that the feathers, wool and hair thus obtained have been burned as a sacrifice to some unknown divinity. The peasants are terrified at the depredations of the "shearers," who are they believe, inspired by an evil spirit, and complaints are being sent by them to the authorities. The delinquents, however, are so careful to avoid detection that up to this day it has been impossible to catch any of them in the act.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1891.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

The Times, as in duty bound, finds fault with the course pursued by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees at its Saturday evening's meeting. It seems to forget that one of the Trustees placed him in such a position that he was forced to sustain his authority as chairman. The matter about which the disturbance was raised was the reading of the minutes. The only thing that occurred then was: Were the minutes a correct account of the proceedings of the last meeting? Exception can be taken to their accuracy, but there can be no discussion on matters that have already been dealt with. When Mr. McLaughlin commenced discussing the stove question at that time, he was out of order. He was told so then. But he persisted in spite of the ruling of the Chair. He was repeatedly told that he was out of order, and asked to sit down. Anyone acquainted with the proceedings of deliberative bodies knows that it was Mr. McLaughlin's place to submit to the ruling of the Chair. He could have appealed to the majority of the Board against the chairman's ruling, but that he did not attempt to do. He was in the wrong, and he persisted in being in the wrong. What was the chairman to do in such a case? Was he to allow the meeting to be disquieted and its business to be obstructed by Mr. McLaughlin, or was he to take measures to maintain his authority? He chose the latter course, and we do not think that there is a sensible man in the city, who will not say that he did perfectly right.

Our contemporary is mistaken, when it asserts that a special meeting of the Board was called, to open the tenders for the stoves. There was no need of a meeting to perform that simple operation, and none was called. At the meeting held on the evening of November 10th, the following motion was carried: "That the whole Board be a committee, to select stoves for the schoolrooms, and to call for tenders for supplying and fitting up the same, and to award the contract to the lowest tenderer." Before the meeting broke up, the Board decided that veto No. 16 was the kind of stove required, and the secretary was instructed to have the tenders advertised for in the next morning's COLONIST. This was done. When the tenders were received, the Secretary, who is informed, took them to the Chairman, who instructed him to open them in the presence of one or two witnesses and award according to the terms of the resolution to the lowest tenderer. Our readers see that the instructions of the resolution were carried out in every particular.

We do not think that our contemporary is aiding the cause of education in this city by encouraging the minority of the Trustees to pursue a factious and an obstructive course.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Count Mercier, Premier of Quebec, learned while he was in Europe how to deal with an insolent and audacious press which dare question the purity and the integrity of the men who compose the Government of his province. He seems to prosecute them as a plain citizen for damages or for criminal libel. Any Tom, Dick or Harry could do that. He proposes to proceed against the rascally rabble of editors, publishers, correspondents, reporters, and, if necessary, composers and carriers, for "seditious libel." He is going to have a state prosecution, so the offending pressmen had better look out. There is nothing small about Count Mercier, and the editor or correspondent or contractor who asserts that he and his colleagues were implicated in any corrupt, or otherwise improper transaction, must know that they have libelled Ministers of State, and that the Government of the Province of Quebec will swoop down upon them in all its awful majesty.

We tremble for our eastern confederates. History tells us that in the days when governments were jealous of their dignity the insolent "sowers of sedition" were severely punished for speaking and writing against dignitaries of the state. They had their noses clipped, their foreheads branded, their ears cropped, and they were forced to pay fines that not infrequently reduced them to beggary.

As Count Mercier has been rummaging among the old statutes, believed to be obsolete, for a law to meet the case of the offending journalists, who knows but that he may have found some act which legislatures may have forgotten or neglected to repeal, under which strange and severe punishments may be inflicted on the men who have had the temerity to hint, that either he or any member of his Cabinet, has been implicated in any boodling transaction?

As the Toronto Empire is one of the newspapers to be prosecuted by the irate Count and Premier, a nice constitutional question may arise when the case is before the Court. It is this: Can a man or a newspaper in one province of the Dominion be guilty of sedition as against the Government of another province of the Dominion? It would be absurd for the Government of the United States, for instance, to attempt to prosecute for seditious libel a subject of Queen Victoria resident in the Dominion of Canada, or any other part of the British Empire. Would it not be equally absurd for the Government of Quebec to prosecute for sedition any one, even a journalist, for seditious libel, who lived and committed the alleged offence outside the jurisdiction of that Government.

We take it that no one but a resident of Quebec can be guilty of sedition with respect to the Government of Quebec. We do not go so far as to pronounce an opinion on this difficult and delicate question; we only, as it were, point out what appears to us a difficulty.

The editor of the Toronto Empire, being in Ontario, is bound to respect the Government of that province; is he under an equal obligation to respect the authority of the province of Quebec? It is important, if State prosecutions of the kind threatened by Count Mercier, are to be instituted, that newspaper men should know how far it is safe to go in criticizing the Governments of the other provinces, and in commenting upon the deeds and misdeeds of the men who form those Governments.

We cannot say that we feel surprised that the Toronto Empire and even the Montreal Gazette do not appear to be in slightest degree daunted by the threats of the Premier of Quebec. The prospect of a State prosecution does not appal them. They are cheerful and even defiant. They, indeed, appear to be rather glad of the chance to get the Count-Premier, his colleagues and his agents into the witness box. They even ask for a Commission to investigate the charges. If the men accused are innocent, that Commission would help them very much, for, if the commissioners found that the accusations are frivolous and unfounded, Premier Mercier would have the journalists in his power and he could have them convicted and punished without any annoying delay. It may be said that it is not consistent in the leader of a Liberal party to revive State prosecutions against the Press. It is easily seen that consistency is a jewel on which the Quebec Premier does not set a high value, and as for his Liberalism, he dropped that into the Atlantic on his voyage to Europe.

LOOKING TO WASHINGTON.

It is not a little significant to see the Hon. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, going to Boston to talk about Canadian affairs. This may be considered one of the signs of the times. The Canadian Liberal Party has, for some time, been violently flirting with the United States. The Liberals, of course, say there is no harm in it, and that they are as faithful to Great Britain as the most loyal of the Tories. There is, however, something stronger than a suspicion that the friendship is not so platonic in its nature as some leading Liberals would have their countrymen believe. The love letters indited by Mr. Farrer, and made public by Sir Charles Tupper, pointed to something not by any means innocent.

Mr. Laurier talked to his American entertainers about the treatment which Canada receives from Great Britain, and asserted that, notwithstanding the pleasant relations that exist between the two countries they are drifting farther and farther apart, and he spoke in a tone of philosophical coldness and calmness of the time when they must separate.

This may be a merely academic discussion, and may have no bearing upon what is going on now between the two countries. But, when we know that there are many people in the United States who declare that Canada can never enjoy the trade advantages for which the party that Mr. Laurier leads is seeking, unless she unites politically with the Great Republic, there may be a great deal more in the apparently harmless theories of the Liberal leader than meets the ear. This suggestion is greatly strengthened when we find that Mr. Laurier expatiates upon the very trade arrangements which influential Americans declare can never be made unless political union is one of its conditions. Canada, he said, wanted the power to make treaties with foreign countries "that she might be better able to find the markets abroad that had become necessary to her prosperity. One of the great markets which Canada needed was that of the United States, and if the United States were willing to throw open their markets to Canada, he was sure the Canadians would do the same to them. That was the policy the Liberal Party had adopted. On it they had fought the last election; on it they were still fighting and would continue to fight until they gained the victory."

What could this utterance, made in a city of the United States when both the speaker and his hearers knew that the essential condition of free trade between the two countries was understood by the Americans to be political union, really mean? Was it not tantamount to saying that the Liberal Party is prepared to advocate annexation, if unrestricted reciprocity could be obtained in no other way?

When it is further considered that the kind of trade relations which Mr. Laurier advocates necessarily implies discrimination against Great Britain, does not his advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity mean nothing more nor less than advocacy of separation from Great Britain and union with the States. This, rightly interpreted, is the meaning of Mr. Laurier's language. It is just possible that he is wearing the mask that Mr. Farrer first and then Mr. Blake wrote about; but it would be paying him a very poor compliment to suppose that he is blind to the inevitable consequences of the policy which he is advocating.

Mr. Laurier spoke of the peaceful and affectionate parting of Great Britain and Canada: "As the sun leaves the house of his father to become himself the father of a family." This, of course, means independence. But what would be the independence of Canada with the United States as a neighbor, along three thousand odd miles of frontier? Such independence as Canada would exercise would be merely nominal. It would, as a nation, exist on the sufferance of the United States. What chance would five millions, so situated, have against sixty millions? We have seen how Chili, which is separated from it by thousands of miles of ocean, was flouted and threatened by the United States, when there was a misunderstanding between the two countries. If they had been contentions, how would the United States have acted, and what chance would Chili have had of remedying any mistake she might have made?

We are not surprised that Mr. Laurier declined to answer the objection, that "unrestricted reciprocity would be only a stepping stone to annexation." That would be a very awkward objection for him to meet, for he has less discernment than we give him credit for, if he does not see that unrestricted reciprocity would be a good deal more than "a stepping stone" to annexation—that it would be to a very great extent annexation itself.

The revolution in Brazil does not appear to be proceeding very rapidly. The news from that country is unfortunately very meagre, and it is not, we fear, much to be relied upon. The press in Rio Janeiro and the other leading cities is muzzled, and the telegraph is in the hands of the Dictator, consequently, very little news leaves Brazil that is not carefully revised by Fonseca's officials. We gather from the news that does reach us that the insurrection has spread. Other states besides Rio Grande do Sul have refused to recognize the authority of the Dictator. A union has been formed among the insurgent states and a provisional government has been established. Very little fighting, if any, has been done. This is difficult to account for, for Fonseca is by far the more powerful, both by land and sea. Almost the whole of the army is on his side, and all but a very insignificant part of the navy. The national treasury and the arsenals are in the hands of the Dictator. So that he is in a far better position to take the field than his opponents. It is said that Fonseca's health is not good, that he is suffering from nervous prostration. This, to some extent, account for his inaction. He may think, too, that if he does not precipitate an engagement his enemies will become weaker and less closely united than if they had to fight in order to maintain their position. It does appear, however, that delay is telling against him and that he is giving the insurgents time to gather strength and to mature their plans.

THE HEADLINES.

The result of the election cases, so far, does not go a great way to prove that the Liberals are the party of purity in this Dominion. The record of the unseated shows that for election scheming and bribery and corruption, the Liberals are far ahead of the Conservatives.

Liberals unseated. Conservatives unseated.

Trow	1	Henderson	1
Gibson	1	McDonald	1
Borden	1		
Tarte	1		
Spohn	1		
Truax	1		
	7		2

Liberal majority.....5

THE GREER BUSINESS.

To THE EDITOR.—Like many of your readers, I am at a loss to know what might have been the result of the Greer case, if the press had been allowed to do its duty. The Greer case is a case of a man who has been charged with the murder of a woman, and who has been found guilty of the crime. The Greer case is a case of a man who has been charged with the murder of a woman, and who has been found guilty of the crime. The Greer case is a case of a man who has been charged with the murder of a woman, and who has been found guilty of the crime.

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A TOTAL LOSS.

The Fine Collier San Pedro Comes to Christ on Brochiche Lodge.

Valued at over a Quarter of a Million Little Hope of Raising Her.

Something less than half a mile off shore, nearly opposite where Menzies street ends in the Dallas Road, the bow, smokestack and masts of a large steamer, rising above the smooth surface of the Straits, mark the line of rocks known to mariners as Brochiche's Lodge. Beneath the wreck of the finest collier on the Pacific Coast, the San Pedro, which struck on Sunday evening, and is now regarded as a total loss.

All yesterday the sightseers crowded the shore, or hovered about the wreck in small boats, satisfying their eager curiosity until darkness drove them away; then a lantern, floated above the ill-fated steamer, warned others not to venture too near the treacherous reef that had proved fatal to the San Pedro.

The story of the disaster is a simple one. The steamer, commanded by Capt. C. H. Hewitt, had loaded 4,000 tons of coal at Comox for San Francisco, and was proceeding on her way to that port. She was under the command of Captain James Christensen, one of the veterans of B.C. waters, who, up to this date, had never had an accident. The intention was to drop the pilot at the mouth of the straits, and then to proceed to the anchorage of Brochiche's Lodge and the ship was going dead slow, preparatory to stopping for this purpose.

At about 8:30 o'clock, the night was calm and clear, but moonless and starless, and the sea was smooth as a millpond. A ship may pass with safety either inside or out of Brochiche's Lodge; but the San Pedro was taking the outer channel, and no one thought of danger, when, at 8:30 o'clock, she bumped—sleed a little—bumped again more heavily—and became stationary. The engines were stopped, and the ship was left to drift. The tide was then either back or swing. The tide was then either back or swing. The tide was then either back or swing.

After repeated whistle signals, to let those ashore know of the steamer's distress, one of the boats was lowered and sent, with Pilot Christensen, to the wreck. The telephone was made use of to bring the other tugs in port to the collier's assistance. The Lorne was laid up, disabled, but Capt. Salmon, of the Wellington, was soon roused, and he in turn lost no time in getting the steamer Standard, and proceeding with the tug to the wreck. The tug was disabled, and the work of jettisoning the cargo to lighten the ship was commenced. Her Pilot was being greater as the tide upon her, fearful of the danger increased every moment. The water by this time filled the forehold, but there was no time either the engine room, or the aft, could be reached. A crew of 20 longshoremen was also beaten up at midnight by Capt. Salmon, and they joined the men of the two colliers in discharging the Pedro's cargo on the beach.

During the night, the San Bonita, on her way from San Francisco to Comox, entered the offing to take on a pilot, and as soon as she was made aware of the disaster, she brought her steamer alongside the San Pedro, and hawsers were stretched, ready to haul her off, when the coming of daylight would make the work easier. The tug was disabled, and the work of jettisoning the cargo to lighten the ship was commenced. Her Pilot was being greater as the tide upon her, fearful of the danger increased every moment. The water by this time filled the forehold, but there was no time either the engine room, or the aft, could be reached. A crew of 20 longshoremen was also beaten up at midnight by Capt. Salmon, and they joined the men of the two colliers in discharging the Pedro's cargo on the beach.

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THE BATTLE OF THE LORD.

Crossley and Hunter's Initiatory Services in this City a Success.

On Sunday night the Methodist church on Pandora avenue was crowded to the doors with an attentive and appreciative audience, who had come together in the handsome building to listen to the evangelists, Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, who conducted the service on their own lines. Rev. Mr. Watson gave up the evening to them solely, and they took hold and kept things moving for two hours. There was no lack of religious fervor about the meeting. The peculiar style of procedure, which was its special charm; the hymns of Mr. Crossley, so unlike the ordinary style of sacred song, both in tune and words, and the magnetic oratorical speeches of Mr. Hunter all combined to have the desired effect, and many present were affected in no slight degree.

After prayers by Mr. Watson, the choir sang two church hymns, and then Mr. Hunter conducted the proceedings. He started out by explaining their mission and the way in which they went about their work, and then plunged into his discourse, speaking now on one subject, now another, with both captain and pilot clear, but moonless and starless, and the sea was smooth as a millpond. A ship may pass with safety either inside or out of Brochiche's Lodge; but the San Pedro was taking the outer channel, and no one thought of danger, when, at 8:30 o'clock, she bumped—sleed a little—bumped again more heavily—and became stationary. The engines were stopped, and the ship was left to drift. The tide was then either back or swing. The tide was then either back or swing.

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THE STOVE CONTRACTS.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Nov. 25. Two Judges Will Sit. The Chief Justice will divide the labor of the assize with Mr. Justice Cressie, the two courts sitting simultaneously from 10:30 this morning.

May Be Raised. A second survey of the wreck of the San Pedro, yesterday morning, shows that her frame is still staunch, and an immediate effort will be made to raise her. Whether the work can be done successfully of course remains to be seen.

The Witnesses Are Gone. In the case of Regina v. Barker, rape, it is said that the chief witness has left the country, and is now in jail on a charge of blackmail, brought by the defendant in a similar case. The Grand Jury yesterday found "No Bill" in the case awaiting trial here.

A Clothes-Line Thief. During Friday night, which was dark and stormy, the clothes line of Mr. D. E. Fee, who resides on New Street, was stripped of its contents, which consisted of a striped shirt valued at \$30 or \$35. Several other lines in the same neighborhood have also been stripped lately.

A Pleasant Evening. A very pleasant social evening was spent by a large number of people, last night, at the Victoria West hall. It was the first of a series of winter entertainments inaugurated to give the residents of this growing suburb an opportunity of enjoying the long nights which are coming on so rapidly.

When Go in Uniform. The non-commissioned officers of the B.C. B. G. A. have received and accepted an invitation from the non-commissioned staff of the First Regiment, National Guard of Washington, to attend their first annual ball, at the Seattle army on the night of December 2. By permission of Col. Hobbes, D. A. G., the boys of the Garrison Artillery will go over in the Queen's uniform.

McKenney's Willing. J. J. McKenney, a well known young man about town, who lived in the best society, is missing, and has been since Saturday last, and numerous creditors are becoming anxious. On Saturday, 10 is stated, he obtained something over \$100 from Joseph Phoenix, in return for a cheque on local bank, which was met with the reply "no funds," when presented. Two other cheques, one for rent, met with a like reception, and the creditors are now moving to protect themselves. Mr. Francis Bourchier is one of the heaviest, his claim amounting to about \$700, partially covered by a bill of sale for \$500; and the Hudson's Bay Co. are next in order.

On the Continent. Dr. Hartman, who is at present in Europe, writes to a gentleman in this city that on his way out he visited the principal dental colleges in Chicago and New York, spending also three weeks in London to acquaint himself with the latest advances in his profession. He also explained, some of his own particular devices and methods, and raised constantly all the time he was in London, and the sunny days he experienced in Europe were but few and far between, while nowhere has he found such a beautiful place, and with such a climate, as in Victoria. He expects to be back before Christmas, and remarks that he shall be heartily glad of the change of association and scene.

Killed by a Runaway. About noon yesterday one of the Transfer Co.'s teams took fright on Langley street, down which they dashed at a furious pace. The driver was unable to rein them in, and they entered Yates street, or to turn the corner sharp enough to avoid collision with one of the express wagons on the stand. The pole of the transfer team struck the side of expressman Taylor's horse, throwing the animal to the ground. Its injuries were such that the poor brute could not recover from them, and it was resolved to terminate its suffering by a bullet. This was done by Officer Walker, and the carcass was soon afterwards removed. The runaways kicked their traces, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the team were saved. The driver acted pluckily, but his efforts were in vain.

An International Question. British Vice Consul Alexander, with headquarters at Port Townsend, is in the Castle. The mission of Vice Consul Alexander is to inquire into the reason of the United States government arresting the British ship Fred B. Taylor, now lying at West Seattle, which laden with cargo of Kingdon. The vessel is in charge of a deputy marshal and, unless bonds are furnished by the agent of the owners, will be held pending settlement of a suit instituted by Robert Joseph, a negro, who claims to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged cruel treatment. Joseph claims to be an American and joined the ship at Rio de Janeiro for a voyage to Mexico. The vessel was arrested, Captain Herbert, the master, sent for Vice Consul Alexander, and then went to Tacoma. The consul will take no action in the matter until Captain Taylor returns to Seattle. It is understood, however, that he will seek to have the ship released on the ground that when Joseph shipped on an English vessel he for the time being renounced allegiance to America, and became subject to the maritime laws of Great Britain, and under them all differences between master and seaman are to be passed upon by the courts of that port. Appeals are provided for to the admiralty courts of the country.

PLEASANT "AT HOME." Rev. P. McF. and Mrs. McF. entertained a Large Gathering.

The school room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, which has been the assembly room of many happy gatherings, ever since its erection, was crowded to its sitting capacity, last night, when Rev. P. McF. and Mrs. McF. gave an "At Home" to a large number of friends. The concert part of the programme was given in a most tastefully decorated with flowers and wreaths, situated above the main room of the Sunday school.

The programme opened with a musical selection, given by the orchestra, which was composed of four different pieces, was followed by a recitation by Miss Brown. Mr. Brown, leader of the First Presbyterian church choir, then sang a selection, which seemed to charm every one present. Hutcheon was very loudly applauded, after which came selections by the orchestra. Mr. Kent gave a song, being followed with a recitation by Miss Lawson. A duet by Mrs. Christie and Mr. Martin, and a recitation by Mr. Russell, of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church, completed the first part of the programme. Rev. P. McF. then addressed the assembly, thanking them, one and all, for their presence, and his reason for asking them to meet was to bring the attendants in his church into better acquaintance with one another. Over 100 new members had been added to the congregation during the past year who were mostly all strangers in the city. The audience retired into an adjacent room where the young ladies of the congregation had prepared tables to be set down with almost every delicacy.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mayor Grant on the Stand. The Reply to the Gravel Pit Charges.

An Adjournment Till Friday—Some Important Evidence for the Defence Makes their Case Strong.

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER. Tuesday, November 24th.

There is no doubt that the interest in the services of the evangelists, Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, is a great deal of good in this city already.

At the meeting last night there was a very large attendance. Among those present on the platform were Revs. Coverdale, Watson, J. H. Whitwell, C. W. Townsend. Other ministers are in hearty sympathy with the meetings, though not able always to be present. Members from various congregations are active in their endeavors to follow up with personal efforts the preaching and singing of the evangelists.

The service commenced as usual, with the singing of several gospel songs by the choir, after which the Rev. J. H. Whitwell, O. Telling Bell, and J. Longfellow's "Rainy Day" in a splendid and effective manner. Palm xxxii was then read by Rev. J. E. Hunter, who took a few lines for a running sermon. Afterwards Mr. Crossley described the last days of the apostle Paul, a tale full of lessons of devotion and Christianlike humility. Dividing his time between the great apostle during his last days on earth, and his sublime hope in the future life and happiness beyond the grave.

Rev. J. E. Hunter then made a powerful appeal to the sinners who are unrepentant, by thrilling illustrations. Many rose to show their desire for prayer. The following special requests for prayer were then read fervently by the rev. gentleman: Prayer for a S.S. class of girls. Pray and ask prayer for a brother. A mother asks prayer for her boy. A wife prays for her husband in this city. A wife requests prayer for her husband. Prayers are asked for a friend. A friend asks prayer for himself. Please pray for my brother, who will not come to the meetings.

Two young women ask prayer that they may be converted. The prayers of God's people are requested for the conversion of a husband who is a drunkard, and who wishes to be delivered from the appetite.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Money By-Laws Deferred—Revision and Correction of the Voters' List.

A special meeting of the City Council was held, yesterday evening, for the purpose of considering certain money laws. The Mayor presided, and the others present were: Aldermen Smith, Munn, McKinnon, Robertson, Richards, Holland, Renout, and Coughlan. Mayor said he did not see what they could do as to the monetary by-laws. The City Barristers had not given their opinion on the subject of the by-laws, and though he had called upon them several times, they had not yet given their opinion. The Council then proceeded to deal with the Commissioners of Sewerage By-Laws, by which it was proposed to amend the existing laws. The Mayor and John Teague to the effect, said Commissioners to receive \$10 each per sitting. The by-law was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Munn suggested that a by-law be introduced to regulate and correct the city voters' list, according to the provisions of section 37-38, Municipal Act, 1891. A long discussion ensued on the point, and the subject was ultimately referred to the City Barristers for their opinion. Mr. Munn explained that qualified householders were bound to register before the 30th inst, and holders of real estate by the 30th of next month, if either were a voter in the City, or in either of the municipal elections.

Mr. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) entered the room before adjournment and handed in the Voters' List By-Law as amended. Several members expressed their opinion that none of the monetary by-laws should be submitted this year, the expiration of the sitting council's term of office being so near at hand.

WEEKED SAMARITANS.

How a Night's Arduous Labor was Lost, and a Case Where Sweet Charity did not Pay.

A melancholy legend got abroad, last night, from the region of Wharf street. At midnight, a negro, Frank, and his brother, were seen sauntering along Government street, arm-in-arm. They were happy. Nothing more than a wet drizzle, and a cold wind, had been their lot. Suddenly they discovered, as they were about to enter the Post Office, or rather realising there, a young man, well known to all of them. In fact, a general favorite. One glance sufficed to show what the matter was. It was dead-end. And to make the situation more harassing he had not long been married.

"Say, boys, this is a fearful. Jes' married, too," exclaimed one of the wanderers. "Wenas straighten him up, and to make him home speckel and decent. Wasany?" So these Samaritans straightway repaired with the fallen one in their arms across to a saloon, where they obtained all kinds of effect a speedy cure. But the load was extra heavy. Apollinaris, soda, stout phosphate, and white of egg, were tried one after the other without effect. Then with hot towels and poulticed ice, these devoted friends set about their work again, nothing daunted, and towards the approach of morning were rewarded by the sudden return of their friend to consciousness and sobriety. Then, when the rescued individual ascertained what his saviours had been up to he smiled a few smiles and said, "Well, boys, my wife's been in Westminster for two weeks!" The boys went home. Each wore an affidavit, yesterday, promising in future, to let sleeping drunks lie.

The steamer Unatilla, while in San Francisco last, was placed in the dry dock and had her hull scraped. This enabled her to make the Victoria run to Victoria she has yet accomplished. Steamship Empress of China is due from Asiatic ports next Tuesday. Over a Century Old. Many cases are known of persons living to be over 100 years old and there is no good reason why this should not be the case. It is the health by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The health of the system may be added to the comfort and happiness of life even if the century mark is not attained.

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The evidence against the prisoner was almost, if not entirely, secured from his own statement. Prisoner was a pupil at Mr. Green's school, over a portion of David Spencer's store. The day before the fire, prisoner told a companion, who would be put in the box, that he was going to light a fire; and on the following day two other school boys were told by the defendant that he had set fire to the place. There could be no doubt that the fire occurred, and that the prisoner's was hand that caused it. The only point of doubt would be that raised by the extreme youth of the prisoner. The camp, four miles north of Blaine, was pulled down from the woods to the main track of the Great Northern R.R., the logging trucks in some places being run by the locomotive at the top of a steep grade. The hands could understand the sifter, and the heavy trucks, with long logs protruding over the ends, can scarcely be pushed up against the cab of the locomotive, pinning Engineer Robert Harvey and two choppers. The engineer was badly crushed. The choppers were more or less hurt, but not fatally. Physicians were sent from Blaine to attend the wounded men.

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The petty jury was drawn and took their places as usual. John Earman (foreman), Robert Sellick, H. J. Martin, Henry Daljean, M. McCarthy, Louis Stemler, A. Edwards, A. McNeill, Thomas G. Woods, G. A. Richardson and J. M. Hughes. Having amended the original indictment by adding the words "with intent to injure" to the charge of arson, the prisoner was arraigned on a charge of having set fire to the shop of David Spencer, on the 9th of October last.

The evidence against the prisoner was almost, if not entirely, secured from his own statement. Prisoner was a pupil at Mr. Green's school, over a portion of David Spencer's store. The day before the fire, prisoner told a companion, who would be put in the box, that he was going to light a fire; and on the following day two other school boys were told by the defendant that he had set fire to the place. There could be no doubt that the fire occurred, and that the prisoner's was hand that caused it. The only point of doubt would be that raised by the extreme youth of the prisoner. The camp, four miles north of Blaine, was pulled down from the woods to the main track of the Great Northern R.R., the logging trucks in some places being run by the locomotive at the top of a steep grade. The hands could understand the sifter, and the heavy trucks, with long logs protruding over the ends, can scarcely be pushed up against the cab of the locomotive, pinning Engineer Robert Harvey and two choppers. The engineer was badly crushed. The choppers were more or less hurt, but not fatally. Physicians were sent from Blaine to attend the wounded men.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Serious Accident to a Logging Train—Logging Lumber at Chemainus. WESTMINSTER, B.C., Nov. 24.—Last evening a logging train at the Royal City Camp, four miles north of Blaine, was pulled down from the woods to the main track of the Great Northern R.R., the logging trucks in some places being run by the locomotive at the top of a steep grade. The hands could understand the sifter, and the heavy trucks, with long logs protruding over the ends, can scarcely be pushed up against the cab of the locomotive, pinning Engineer Robert Harvey and two choppers. The engineer was badly crushed. The choppers were more or less hurt, but not fatally. Physicians were sent from Blaine to attend the wounded men.

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DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A Full Measure of Reciprocity to be Meted Out to American Wreckers. It was rumored in this city, yesterday, that Captain Whitelaw, who is now in San Francisco, had received a telegram from the wrecked steamer San Pedro, to raise her over her precarious position and hand her over to them as soon as ever again. Whether such proposals are well founded or not, it is difficult to say. Captain Whitelaw has reason to expect that no vessel or wrecker of any kind belonging to the United States will be allowed to carry on such work in these waters.

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CAMEO CUTTING.

A Visit to the Roman Studios—Where the Work is Done.

Specimens of Wonderful Skill in Carving—Of Historical Personages and Noted People.

After falling into raptures over a few trains, the visitor to Rome usually turns his attention to cameos and loses himself heart and soul in admiration of all the gods and goddesses that were ever heard of, from Jupiter to the veriest little hero. He has seen cameos here and there, but here in their native place, their home, he develops a passion for them that would affect a heart of stone, which these gods and goddesses always possess. And truly cameos are to be admired; down them who will, fashion or no fashion, as an exquisite work of art there is nothing more beautiful.

One of the most interesting cameo studios, says the Jeweler's Review, is that of Francesco Clapponi, on the Via Sistina. Signor Clapponi has had twenty years of practice in cameo cutting, and your correspondent has had the pleasure of watching him at his work. He is called the modern Michael Angelo by some of his American admirers, and not undeservedly, for more exquisite work than his would be hard to find. His specialty is portraits, and these develop into quite as truthful as the work of the craggy work, in which he is also an expert. One of his best works is a portrait of Queen Marguerita, of Italy. The likeness is exact, and the famous pearls, string after string, about her neck stand out in individual perfection. Portraits of the queen of England, the Emperor Napoleon, and other people, not forgetting Cook, of circular voyage fame, are others of equal merit. The most exquisitely finished portrait is of Mary Stuart, after an antique painting. The relief is in flesh color, against a dark background. Every point in the high lace ruffles at the throat, and the curls of her hair, are so true to life, that the artist is almost transparent; in fact, when held to the light.

Cameos are sometimes of shell and sometimes of stone. Those of shell are most common and are more easily made than those of stone, because the shell is softer and yields more readily to the drill. The shells are of various colors and are brought from the sea at different ports of Italy. The stone comes mostly from India, some from Germany. It belongs to the family of quartz, (banded), and comes in various combinations of color, the rarest being flesh color and red. The most common are black and white. Every gem comes out in different sizes ready for the artist to begin work on. They cost from two to thirty or more francs each, according to size and quality.

After a plaster cast has been made from a drawing or photograph, the artist begins to work on the stone. He is about to cut and proceeds to chip away all surplus portions of the upper layer of color. He does this by means of a drill fastened in the machine, worked by hand. The drills used are very fine and while at work the artist looks through a magnifying glass. These drills require constant cutting down and the application of diamond dust, and the stone is so hard. The stone, too, requires constant rubbing and the drill is constantly being ground. It takes from three to thirty days to cut a stone cameo. The artist must understand drawing and measurements well, as after the first outline cutting he is almost wholly dependent upon the exact attitude of his eye. The finishing work is very delicate, and the finishing work is so called, an ear taken off, or the fascinating curl of a mustache forever lost. It is sweet and poetical to wear a loved one's face cut in cameo, but were to the artist who by a slight device makes Genevieve's mouth too large or converts the classical nose of Cleopatra into a snub.

Intaglios are very much in favor at the present time. They are just the reverse of the cameos, the subject being cut below the level of the stone. Many of these are made for the purpose of being set in rings, and are made in the form of seals, and give a perfect impression of the subject. The artist must understand drawing and measurements well, as after the first outline cutting he is almost wholly dependent upon the exact attitude of his eye. The finishing work is very delicate, and the finishing work is so called, an ear taken off, or the fascinating curl of a mustache forever lost. It is sweet and poetical to wear a loved one's face cut in cameo, but were to the artist who by a slight device makes Genevieve's mouth too large or converts the classical nose of Cleopatra into a snub.

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WILL BE NO PROSECUTION.

In the case of Regina v. Barker, charged with the shooting of the case in over, as the case did not proceed.

Petty Thefts. A number of petty thefts have been reported to the city police, and are being investigated. The thieves are mostly young men, and are being punished by a few days in jail.

Held a Prisoner. A young man named J. W. Macdonald, of the city force, upon the chief there that he is particularly of the case are held a day.

They, Wisely, Departed. A case of bestiality, rivaling the case of the case in over, as the case did not proceed. The case was brought to the attention of the police, and the officers were quick to act before both parties had time to get away.

Wanted For Forgery. A private detective from Seattle, over last evening in search of a man named J. W. Macdonald, of the city force, upon the chief there that he is particularly of the case are held a day

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Will Be No Prosecution. In the case of Regina vs. H. E. and Millie Fried, charged with the abduction of Hattie May, of Seattle, the Crown has decided not to prosecute.

Petty Thefts. A number of petty thefts have been reported to the city police during the past week, hats brought, and contents of clothes line, a revolver, and a number of other little things making up the list.

Heard Prisoner. H. Debraun, a young man from Seattle, was arrested, yesterday, by Police Officer McDonald, of the city force, upon a request from the chief there that he be detained. Particulars of the case are expected over today.

They, Wisely, Departed. A case of bestiality, rivaling that which resulted in a conviction at the present assizes, was brought to the attention of a few days ago. The facts were admitted, and the officers were quick in moving, but before both parties had left town.

Over For The Season. To the satisfaction of all living in the neighborhood of the outer wharf, the rock blasting for the season is over, as it is found that it cannot be carried on successfully in the winter months. Quite large pieces of rock have already levelled, which gives the location a much better appearance.

Wanted For Forgery. A private detective from Seattle came over last night in search of a resident of the Sound City, named J. W. Carpenter, for whom the city police are also looking. He is wanted for forgery, and is said to have left Seattle on Saturday or Sunday with the object of catching the Sussex, for Japan.

The Imperial Theatre. This handsome, new place of family entertainment, late the Philharmonic hall, will be formally opened to the public on November 30th, the Belmont-Gray Street Co. holding the boards for the week. Well-known Lytton's drama "Lady Wrentham" and the successful comedy, "Confession," are the attractions.

Remanded Until Monday. In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Mr. E. E. Wootton, representing the defence in the case of Regina vs. Keene, asked for an adjournment until Monday, which was granted, to enable him to secure Mr. E. J. Vogel, who is regarded as a material witness, and who occupies the room of New York adjoining that of the prosecutrix.

Remanded. Ray Gilman, the reckless victim of morphine, who broke jail, last Wednesday, before the police magistrate again, yesterday, charged with larceny and also with jail-breaking. He was again remanded, as his physical condition is not improved. His confinement is said to be entirely unimproved by the use of drugs, and his life cannot last more than a few years.

Remanded. Miss Elizabeth Andrich, a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, and a very popular young lady among a large circle of friends in this city, died at St. Joseph's hospital, after a painful illness, yesterday. Miss Andrich was a member of the Ladies' Union, Victoria, which body will attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, from St. Andrew's cathedral.

Some Notes. A good sample of what can be grown in the soil of British Columbia appears in the show window of Messrs. Brackman & Ker's, of the Victoria, Government store. It is a collection of late potatoes, and includes them weighing four pounds six ounces. They were grown on the farm of Henry King, Cedar Hill. The field in which the potatoes flourished to a great yielded an average of six tons to the acre.

Alterations Badly Needed. No less than five people entered THE COLONIST office, last night, and made complaint about the fearful state of Vancouver as a city. The first of the complainants was a man named John, who left Clatsop Bay for Port Alberni in the Galatea, and Mr. Hansen is under the impression that, as nobody was seen about the wreck, it has been drowned somewhere in the straits. The owner, Gregory, is expected, this morning, to find out if it is possible to save the vessel.

The "Galatea." Captain P. Hansen, owner of the fishing schooner Galatea, came over from Port Angeles, last night, to find out what he could of the wreck of his vessel lost on Saturday off Outer Point. It appears that the Galatea was wrecked on Saturday, and that she was on her way to Port Alberni in the Galatea, and Mr. Hansen is under the impression that, as nobody was seen about the wreck, it has been drowned somewhere in the straits. The owner, Gregory, is expected, this morning, to find out if it is possible to save the vessel.

Forgery Will Be Charged. Yesterday was the day upon which Wong Yuen, who was accused of having written a letter in San Francisco, and faced the charge of forgery, upon which he has been arraigned. He was not there, however, and had it not been for the alertness of Sergt. Levin, would have been instead, on his way to China, as he is now held upon a charge of bestiality, upon which he will be again brought forward to-morrow. Then, it is understood, that extradition will be formally applied for, on the original count of forgery. The Attorney-General of California has already forwarded the necessary statement of case and certified copies of the depositions, and these are expected to-day.

Major Wilson returned to town last night. Captain A. W. Jones is back home again. Mrs. C. McColliver, of Boston, is at the Drayton. J. W. Munday, of Chicago, came over from the Sound, yesterday afternoon. He is at the Drayton. H. Briggs, representing A. A. Allen & Co. of Toronto, and the great Northwest, is the guest of Mr. C. A. Godson. W. M. Prentice and Chas. H. Candee, of Toronto, arrived here from the mainland, last night, and are registered at the Drayton.

San Francisco, Nov. 25. The California Club has met, and George Dawson, champion light weight of Australia, and Danny Needham for a fight, to take place in March; the purse to be \$40,000.

The Oat. McLean, a San Francisco dispatch says, is being put in good condition for his match with Hamlin & Stephenson proving a victory for the latter.

J. J. Dorn, Toronto's new champion, who has been spending several days in town, left for home last evening.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

To be Opened on the Fifteenth of December—Rental of Stalls and Stores.

Victoria University—Money By-Laws—School Trustees—Pipe Contracts—Voters' Lists.

At the weekly meeting of the City Council held last night, the Mayor presided. The members present were: Ald. Smith, Coughlan, McKillop, Munn, Robertson, Richards, Holland and Renouf.

COMMUNICATIONS. A letter was read from the Mayor of Vancouver, asking for particulars as to the lepers on Darcy Island—whether the disease was contracted in this country or otherwise, and also correspondence, if any, in relation to these cases. A case was being prepared by the City Solicitor to be forwarded to the Dominion Government.

It was ordered that request be complied with. Mr. Edward Malandaine wrote, suggesting that Simco street be widened before the tram-car line be laid. Referred to Street Committee.

A. W. Moore & Co. wrote, drawing attention to the sea mud on Douglas street, opposite the Turbine, and suggesting also complaining of flooded alleys, and referring to Street Committee.

A letter was read from the inhabitants of Seymour street, Spring Ridge, asking that a drain be laid through the thoroughfare. There were two cases of typhoid fever and one of diphtheria. Referred to Sewage Committee.

From J. Poynter—complaining of the disgraceful condition of Pine street. Referred to Street Committee.

ALD. MUNN said that the sidewalk at Craigflower road had been pulled up by the Tramway Co. during construction. It had not since been replaced.

A letter was read from the Women's Missionary Society, Methodist church, asking remission of the taxes on their property on Comorant street, used as a refuge home for Chinese women.

ALD. RICHARDS suggested that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

ALD. RENOUF moved that the taxes on the property be remitted.

ALD. RICHARDS withdrew his motion and seconded the amendment.

ALD. HOLLAND—If we are taking this subject into consideration, had we not better remit the taxes on the Protestant Orphan Home?

ALD. RENOUF—I think so.

ALD. COUGHLAN—I doubt if these Chinese can be classed as old or infirm. If we are to remit taxes I think the Protestant Orphan Home has stronger claims upon us than this Chinese home. There may be others who seek exemption. The whole matter should be referred to the Assessment Committee.

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The residents of Simco street sent in a petition protesting against the laying down of tram car rails on Simco street, on the ground that the street was already too narrow for ordinary purposes.

ALD. RENOUF pointed out that the charter of the company gave them power to run the line over this thoroughfare, and consequently the Council had nothing to do with it.

ALD. MUNN denied that the Tramway company had any such power. They could run their lines over the streets scheduled, and not over the streets not so scheduled.

ALD. RENOUF—in which case the track is to be laid to either side.

ALD. SMITH objected to the tracks being laid on either side but in the centre of the street.

ALD. MCKILLOP—If they run in the centre of Simco street there will be no carriage way. The street is but thirty feet wide, and a pathway be put on both sides, there won't be room for a carriage.

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J. C. Bennett Found "Not Guilty" of the Crime of Forgery.

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A jury having been empanelled, James Ramsey, a pilot, swore that on the night in question, at about 12 o'clock, while at the corner of Government and Yates streets, he was knocked down by some man and an attempt made to rob him of his watch and chain.

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THE FALL ASSIZES.

J. C. Bennett Found "Not Guilty" of the Crime of Forgery.

A Number of Small Cases Disposed Of—Opening of Reg. vs. Day.

THIRD DAY. Before Sir Matthew Begbie, C.J. J. C. Bennett was arraigned, charged with having fraudulently obtained a valuable security—a promissory or accommodation note from one Joseph Bayley, by forgery. Mr. G. Smith prosecuted, and Mr. L. Crease defended the prisoner.

A jury having been empanelled, James Ramsey, a pilot, swore that on the night in question, at about 12 o'clock, while at the corner of Government and Yates streets, he was knocked down by some man and an attempt made to rob him of his watch and chain.

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