

HE SALLIES FORTH

Admiral Mello Proclaims Monarchy Restored,

THEN PUTS TO SEA WITH HIS FLEET

Prepared to Engage the Netherery or Any Other

New Purchase of the Petroleo Government—The Explosion at Isla Gobernador—Pedro de Alcántara's Glorious to the Throne—Fort Villegagnon Sorely Battered.

Montevideo, Nov. 18.—News from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that the minister from Argentina to Brazil has recalled to explain his action in soliciting the support of the United States minister in the incident of the steamer Dom Pedro III., by the rebels.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 18.—The explosion of 200 tons of gunpowder on Isla Gobernador was caused by an emissary charged with that dangerous undertaking by President Peixoto, who witnessed the frightful disaster he had planned from the island. Several attempts had previously been made to explode the magazine.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Comte d'Eu wrote an intimate friend, Versailles on Thursday. The general tone of the letter inclined the recipient to the belief that restoration of the Brazilian monarchy was expected.

Lisbon, Nov. 18.—No news has been received here from Brazil regarding Admiral Mello's proclamation declaring Monarchy in Brazil.

London, Nov. 18.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon the report that Prince Pedro de Alcántara had been declared emperor of Brazil by Admiral Mello, says: "Doubtless Prince Pedro is aboard Admiral Mello's ship. The chief obstacle to the restoration of the empire is the hatred entertained by the slave owners for the Comtesse d'Eu." The paper admits, however, that the majority of the population favor monarchy, therefore the Gazette asks if Brazil sides with Admiral Mello what can the United States do? It says: "After the Chilean mess President Cleveland is likely to be censured."

The Globe says it is likely to be a long time before monarchy is restored in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 18.—Pedro's government has made a formal announcement of the entire province of Santa Catharina, with the exception of the island of that name. The Chilean government is for which the Brazilian government is supposed to be negotiating, has arrived and is docked to undergo extensive repairs.

Fort Villegagnon, in the harbor of Rio, is now showing plainly the severe effects of the almost constant bombardment kept up against it by Peixoto's more batteries, and though the insurgent garrison holds possession their position is becoming hazardous.

New York, Nov. 18.—Certificates were signed by the Brazilian minister and with Collector Kilbreth to-day, certifying the transfer of the Netherery as a war vessel to Brazil. A similar certificate was filed setting forth that the vessels had been sold to Brazil for the same purpose. It is said to-day the Netherery is having trouble getting a complement of men.

New York, Nov. 18.—Official advices have been received this morning either by the Brazilian minister or Charles Flint to the effect that the restoration of the empire of Brazil. At both places the belief was that no such action had yet been taken, although it is conceded the rebel admiral is probably fighting in the interests of monarchy.

London, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. to-day says that after Admiral Mello had issued his proclamation declaring the monarchy restored he proceeded to sea with his vessel with the object of engaging the Netherery or any other vessels purchased abroad by the Brazilian government to be used against the insurgent fleet.

Finances Badly Muddled.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The financial condition of the city of Chicago is very distressing. Yesterday Mayor Swift and Controller Withersell laid before the finance committee a statement showing that the city must, at the beginning of next year, begin with current liabilities at \$1,800,000. The accounts of the city are in an almost inextricable muddle, the finance committee being able to obtain a clear statement as to the financial standing of the city. To clear up the matter an expert has been engaged to go over the books.

"Hold Your Wheat."

St. Paul, Nov. 18.—Farmers in the Northwest, realizing the shortage of wheat, have held several meetings to discuss the situation and deny the cause of the unprecedentedly low prices in the face of this shortage. As a result an order "Hold your wheat" circular has been issued from Pierre, S. D. It reads in part as follows: "Every country in Europe, except Russia, has this year had a short wheat crop. Our own crop had at least 100,000,000 bushels under that of last year and 200,000,000 less than raised in 1891. The general stringency of the last six months has brought on large supplies for all. The harvest this year has been a poor one, the export of wheat has been large, amounting to about 80,000,000 since harvest began. After a thorough investigation of the conditions existing we feel certain the year 1894 will bring much higher prices and do not hesitate to urge northern producers to hold their wheat in hand for a few months."

Serious Dynamite Explosion.

Marselles, Nov. 17.—At midnight an attempt was made to blow up the official residence of General Mathelin, commander of the 15th corps. The house is surrounded by a high wall, into which niches for sentry boxes are built, though owing to the late quiet condition of affairs no sentries have occupied them. Cases of dynamite were placed in these niches, also one in a hallway of the house, and one in the orderlies' room, adjoining the apartments occupied by the general. About midnight the last mentioned bomb exploded with fearful force, shattering the walls, breaking every pane of glass in the house and the adjoining house, and badly damaging a building occupied by a girls' school and the octroi or food tax building opposite the general's residence. In fact the force was so great it was felt a mile away. The supposition is that the dynamites exploded the first concussion to set off all the other cases. Had this occurred there would be a great destruction of property and heavy loss of life. As it was, nobody was hurt. The cause is supposed to be the work of an anarchist, whose strike was defeated by the aid of soldiers. A rigid investigation into the affair is in progress. The police have arrested 40 anarchists, including ten foreigners.

The Bulls and Bears.

London, Nov. 17.—The Daily Telegraph, in its financial article, says: It is stated that the total loss to the Bank of England through Chief Cashier May's advances on unsound securities will not exceed \$100,000. There is no reason to expect that there will be any important reduction in the next dividend.

The Times, in its financial columns, says the character of the rumors is now well understood and that the "bears" have undoubtedly been repurchasing. "We still think, however, that the bank would be well advised to break its customary reticence and make known how small is the basis of fact on which the rumors rest."

It is stated on good authority that the bank's connection with bad financing is practically limited to its transaction with a Southern American and Mexican company, which has been ventilated in the courts, and the fact that there have been irregularities is confined to allowing favored customers to substitute less desirable securities for those upon which the money was originally lent.

New York, Nov. 17.—The reports circulated from London regarding the alarming rumors affecting the management of the Bank of England are not correct. In fact, large houses with European connection are satisfied from the advices that rumors are unfounded.

More Reckless Railroad.

Miner, Va., Nov. 17.—In a collision on the crossing of the Atlantic, Ontario & Southern and the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern this morning, Road Master Randolph of Alliance was terribly cut and the head of the other was severely injured.

American Bank Statement.

New York, Nov. 18.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following: Reserves, \$1,253,200; specie, increase, \$1,278,400; legal tenders, \$5,508,400; deposits, \$8,944,200; circulation, decrease, \$279,700. The banks now hold \$35,470,475 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The Hoodlums.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The case of the crown in the conspiracy trial of McGreevy and Connolly was stopped rather suddenly this morning. B. B. Osler stated, after asking one or two questions of John Gallagher, whose name was attached to some tenders, that that was the case for the crown. Hon. S. H. Blake said a few words, saying there was no case against Connolly to go to the jury. Aylesworth spoke at some length in the same direction in favor of McGreevy. Judge Rose, however, decided to let the case go to the jury.

English Striking Miners.

London, Nov. 17.—The board of conciliation will hold its first meeting on December 13. The board will be continued for one year. If, at the first meeting, the members fail to elect a chairman, the speaker of the House of Commons will nominate one. The board will be empowered to determine the rate of miners' wages. It was announced this evening that it was settled by the miners' conference that the miners should resume work at the old wages on Monday. They will work for those wages until February. The news that work would be resumed in the mines on Monday at the old wages was received with demonstrations of great joy in all the mining centres of the midlands. The leaders of the miners read the dispatches in the streets, and the waiting crowds of strikers cheered themselves hoarse. The church bells were rung in all the mining towns this evening and thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow in the Disasters' chapels.

May and June.

London, Nov. 20.—One of the most absurd exercises of the power of the government to expurgate "objectionable" passages from plays or operation productions that has been inflicted on theatre-goers for many years has marked the production of "A Gaiety Girl" at the Prince of Wales' theatre. One of the young ladies in lights who takes part in this opera has hitherto been known as "Sir Francis May, Judge of the Divorce Court." Now it so happens that Sir Francis Jeanne (pronounced June) presides over this department of Her Majesty's judiciary, and it was thought by Mr. Egerton, the government examiner of plays, that it was little less than treason to name a comic opera star Sir Francis May when one of the judges of the realm was named after the following month. The gravity of the offense was added by the fact that the prefix "Sir Francis" was the same in both cases, and by the further fact that the blonde young lady was attired in robes bearing some similarity to those of the eminent juror. Being ultimately sent him to the Russian capital he had no information.

St. Lawrence Freezing Up.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—Navigation practically closed on Saturday for this season with the departure of the steamers Vancouver and Laurentian of the Dominion and Allan lines. The other lines with the exception of the Beaver will clear their last vessels to-day or to-morrow.

MEXICO ALARMED

Complaints Lodged With the American Government

AGAINST SUPPOSED REVOLUTIONISTS

Said to be Massed on the American Side of Rio Grande.

General Wheaton Sends Out Troops to Reconnoitre—They Find Nothing—A Second Complaint Causes Another Expedition—United States Neutrality Laws Will be Strictly Enforced.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Despite professions to the contrary the Mexican minister is expressing serious concern over the new revolutionary movements begun. Within the last few days two dispatches from his government have been presented to the state department, through Minister Romero reporting the formation of hostile bands on the American side of the Rio Grande, ostensibly with the intention of crossing into Mexico. Late on Thursday afternoon the Mexican minister informed the state department that 25 supposed revolutionists were assembled on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, near San Elizeo, and that they intended to cross into Mexico. Adjutant General Ruggles immediately telegraphed Brigadier-General Wheaton at San Antonio, commanding the department of Texas, directing him to hurry troops to the place where the 25 men were supposed to be congregated, and prevent them crossing to Mexican soil in violation of the neutrality laws.

On Saturday night General Wheaton replied that he had sent one corps of infantry with wagons, and a squadron of 30 cavalrymen from Fort Bliss, at El Paso, under Major Henter of the 23rd infantry. Yesterday another dispatch from Major Wheaton reported the arrival of troops at St. Elizeo. The troops scoured the country thoroughly, but neither found nor heard of any such band as reported by the Mexican government. This morning the state department was informed by the Mexican minister that 64 men, presumably hostile to the Mexican government, had crossed the Rio Grande near El Paso. According to the minister complaint had been made to the Texas authorities of the existence of this band, but no steps had been taken by the latter to prevent them crossing into Mexico. A copy of the dispatch was sent the war department and telegraphed to General Wheaton.

Swept Over the Falls.

Portland, Me., Nov. 18.—Two young men went over the Horseshoe rapids of Niagara river at dusk yesterday. When the Michigan Central train stopped at the new station the passengers saw two men in a boat in the Horseshoe opposite the falls of the State islands. They were making frantic efforts to reach some rocks. The bodies have not been recovered. When the train brought the report to the city a great rush was made across the Goat island bridge to get a glimpse of the men. The gates were closed, which caused some delay. The first of those to get in sight of the rocks saw the men swept away from their last chance by the swift current of the river. The bodies were quickly carried over the falls. They started up the river duck hunting in the afternoon, and permitted their boat to float too far with the current. Their identity is not well established, but one is believed to be John Supple of Niagara Falls.

Worried by a Crank.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—Two detectives from the Cottage Grove avenue station were placed on guard Saturday night over the home of Harlow N. Higginbotham, president of the World's Fair, 2838 Michigan avenue. On November 11th a strange man, poorly dressed, and Mr. Higginbotham after Lake Geneva, claiming he was a relative of that gentleman. He acted queerly and manifested great interest in the house. Since then, at different times, a stranger, thought to be the same man, has been prowling about the grounds. On Friday night the burglar alarm sounded with the doors and windows rang, but nothing was found amiss. The detectives were detailed to prevent any possible trouble.

The Missing Mary Brown.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The steamer Crescent City, which has been running as a mail boat between Sitka and Ounashaska, has just returned from her season's work. On the way a stop was made 20 days ago at Sand Point. The sailing schooner Mary Brown had left there 30 days before for Victoria, B. C., and no news had been heard of her after her departure. Donald Ross, one of the owners of the vessel, is of the opinion the schooner is either lost or has put into some island cove in distress. Jas. L. O'Brien, Capt. Frank Gaffney of this city and six other passengers were on board. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Marsoria Brown, and was manned by a crew of three sailors.

Panucofote to St. Petersburg.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—A report that Sir Julian Pauncofote, the British ambassador, has been ordered to St. Petersburg to take the post made vacant by the death of Ambassador Morier, was denied to-night by Sir Julian. As to whether the British foreign office would ultimately send him to the Russian capital he had no information.

English Collars go to Work.

London, Nov. 20.—Work was generally resumed at all the collieries this morning.

Fatal Earthquake in Persia.

London, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch to the Times from Meshed, Persia, says a severe earthquake occurred there on Friday evening at Kuchan, an important town in the northern part of the province of Khorassan. Two thirds of the town was destroyed and the loss of life was large.

TREMENDOUS GALES

After a Short Lull Fierce Storms Once More

SWEEP ALONG THE BRITISH COAST

With Greater Fury and More Disastrous Effects.

London, Nov. 20.—After a brief lull yesterday the gales throughout the United Kingdom burst forth with increased fury. Snow fell in some parts of England and trains were blocked in drifts 12 feet deep. From all along the coast towns and villages come reports of wrecks, with loss of life.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.—A very heavy storm prevails here and elsewhere in Holland. Despatches received from the coast towns report very heavy loss of life through the foundering of fishing smacks.

London, Nov. 20.—A body was cast up on the beach at Margate to-day and identified as that of the captain of the brigantine Economy. It is feared the vessel was driven towards the rocky shore under the lee of Flamborough. The tug made port, but nothing has since been heard of the Gardale.

Stead's Cure for Drink.

London, Nov. 20.—Editor W. T. Stead, of the Review of Reviews, who attained world-wide fame a few years ago by publishing in the Pall Mall Gazette the details of the Cleveland street scandal, and who has since identified himself with the cause of the social amelioration of mankind, before his departure for Chicago, where he has been venturing his ideas for the present week, secured eight representative drunkards and placed them in the hands of a physician for treatment for alcoholism. The exact nature of the remedy has not been disclosed, but it is said to be a powerful tonic of extreme bitterness. During the first two days it reduces the patient to a condition of great misery, with sickness, headache and feverish ague, after which a reaction takes place, resulting in the complete annihilation of the desire for alcoholic stimulants. Mr. Stead during his stay in Chicago made an investigation of the Keeley treatment.

Six Persons Drowned.

Cheerbourg, Nov. 20.—The German vessel Corrientes, bound for Lisbon, has been wrecked near Barleur. Six persons were drowned.

American Railway Competition.

New York, Nov. 20.—This is the last day that the trains of the New York & New England road will run into the Grand Central station, and a powerful combination has been formed for the purpose of depriving this road of its share of the through passenger traffic between New York and Boston. The New York, New Haven & Hartford decided, some time ago to eject its rival from the down town station and thus reducing it to the position of a local road. In order to make the scheme stronger the former road, before springing its game, secured the adhesion of the Reading, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania system, the Boston & Maine, and the New York Central, and against these odds the New England road will have no alternative but to submit.

Self Denial Week.

Commandant Booth, the commissioner of the Salvation Army for Canada and Newfoundland, has fixed the date of the annual self-denial for Nov. 25th to Dec. 2nd. During this week every member of the Salvation Army, from the commissioners to the latest recruit, abstain from all luxuries, and, indeed, a great many of the necessities of life, in order that they may be able during this week to contribute more liberally to the various operations and institutions of the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army's self-denial effort in Canada in 1888 produced \$2,828.05; 1889 produced \$5,993.16; 1890 produced \$12,277.18, and last year the steady improvement continued and produced the magnificent total of \$14,080.85.

Woman Suffrage in England.

London, Nov. 17.—The debate on the parish council or local government bill occupied all the time in the House of Commons last evening. Walter McLaren, Radical member for the Crews division of Hereford and a pronounced woman's suffragist, move that the committee be instructed to insert in the bill a provision enfranchising women, who would be entitled, if they were men, to vote in local government and parliamentary elections. Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, opposed for the ministry, Mr. McLaren's motion. Women already possessing the right to vote on local affairs, he said, would have

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Also the right to vote for parish council.

The multiplication of amendments threatened to prolong the debate indefinitely and to suffocate the bill. The House then divided on Mr. McLaren's motion, which was carried by a vote of 147 to 126. The announcement that the government had been defeated by a majority of 21 was greeted with ironical cheers from the Unionists, and shouts of "resign." Among those voting against the government were Sir Charles Dille, advanced Radical; James Stanfield, Radical, and former president of the local government board; Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites; John Long, advanced Liberal; John Burns, the Labor agitator; Edward Blake, the Irish Nationalist from Canada, and William O'Brien, anti-Parnellite.

The Lehigh Railway Strike.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 20.—Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, speaking of the Lehigh strike, said that with the knowledge he had of affairs in the world of railway labor, especially in the east, he considered the situation to be very serious. The officers of the various organizations of railway labor had been busy for six months preventing strikes by agreeing to compromise with the railway managers. In nearly every instance the railroad officials had acknowledged that there would have been an ill-advised and needless strike had it not been for the opportunity to deal with the chief officers of the labor organizations. The Lehigh men struck because the company would not deal with these organizations. One reason, he said, for believing the Lehigh strike serious is the fact that for the first time in the history of railway labor organizations they are acting as a federated body.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A dispatch received here from along the line of the Lehigh states that trains are practically stopped. Some passengers are being run, but very few freight trains are being run this morning.

General Doyle, representing the Lehigh, called on the police this morning. Doyle said he did not expect any trouble, but wanted to be prepared to check any breach of the peace. It was reported at police headquarters that a carload of non-union workmen would arrive here from the east this morning. The police say they are ready for any emergency, should there be trouble with the strikers at this end of the road. Some strikers at various points tried to persuade engineers and firemen who had remained loyal to leave their engines, but without success. No trouble of importance is reported.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—It is now stated by the officials that passenger trains are all running on the regular schedule and that a number of freights are also being handled. The strikers deny this. Both sides are confident. Members of the grievance committee of the Lehigh Railway say they are meeting encouraging reports. They refused to commit themselves, however, on the possibility of a strike on other roads should they attempt to handle Lehigh freight.

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 20.—Passenger trains are passing here on time. There are no strikers living here. On the Lehigh division, employing over 1,000 men, only 24 telegraphers and two passenger engineers are reported to have struck.

A Robbers' Cave Discovered.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 20.—There is a cave three and a half miles from this city which has never been explored to any great extent, and yesterday a party of young people thought they would penetrate to its deeper recesses. It was found to contain a number of large rooms, and in one of these rooms was a box containing several gold and silver watches, two diamond rings, a lot of earrings and several pistols. In another room were five skeletons, thought to be those of persons who had been robbed and murdered, and in this same room were a number of cooking vessels, which had probably been used by the robbers. Two of the watches bear the initials "O.C.A." and "S.J.M.C.K."

The Olympia's Speed Trial.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The United States cruiser Olympia is coaling and making final preparations for the government trial. It is understood Commander Cotton, president of the official board of inspectors, has issued orders for the cruise to proceed to sea on Wednesday. The speed course of the war vessel will run over will be from Point Surf down through Santa Barbara channel. Fairly smooth water may be counted upon over this section of the coast and a most successful trip is expected.

Hunting for Anarchists.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—At Torrente, six miles from Valencia, this morning an attempt was made to blow up the office of the mayor. There is no clue to the authors of the outrage. Two bombs were exploded in the office, but the damage was very slight. The police of Barcelona and elsewhere are still conducting an active search for the anarchists. Last night at Huerta the police came across a bomb manufactory.

Marselles, Nov. 20.—The police continue raiding anarchist haunts. A large number of anarchist documents have been seized, and three arrests made.

The Arava Coming.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 18.—The Canadian-Australian steamship Arava sailed for Victoria to-day.

General News.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ended Nov. 18th, was \$631,000; for the corresponding period of last year it was \$935,764. The shipment of fractional silver coins from first to 18th instant aggregates \$575,940.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 24, 1893. CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS.

A Republican newspaper moralizing on the results of the late elections finds that "the most inscrutable thing, when one stops to think of it, is the fact that the public conscience should have been insulted and defied in the way that it was." Ordinarily, it points out, unscrupulous party leaders while carrying out their schemes take care to furnish their more tender-conscience supporters with some sort of excuse for remaining faithful to the party, but in the late contest there was no effort made to provide the smallest bit of "salve." The paper asks: "What can appear, in the light of retrospect, more atrociously shortsighted and suicidal than the nomination of Maynard in New York? It made the whole Democratic party the official champion of a thief. And it was required of the people that they confer upon the criminal not merely some political distinction, which they might possibly have done, but the chief judicial dignity of the state. The bosses must have taken leave of their senses, one would think, before they did this; so uncalculated, so unwise, so certain of rebuke. But it was just as bad in Chicago. Nobody really supposes that Altgeld believes in anarchy himself. It was to get votes that he pardoned the wretches and bent all the resources of his party to defeat the judge before whom they were tried. Still he has been shrewd in politics; and how can such a man forget that to win the support of one law-breaker is to alienate a hundred men who support the law? It was worst of all in New Jersey. Can any sane man see why the Democratic party in that state should have given itself over wholly to the book-makers? It could even have made an alliance with them without having them take personal control of the legislature and run all the affairs of the state in the interest of the race tracks. The popular outcry against it showed what could be expected; but party leaders whose all was staked threw it away as carelessly as the stub of a smoked-out cigar. There seems to have been a universal madness in the air this year which Democrats could not escape." We shall probably have to give up the conundrum or fall back upon the theory that the insanity of the Democratic leaders was a special dispensation of Providence intended to confound the corrupt Democratic leaders and give the people a chance to show that their political morality is not lost. The Democrats' electors of New Jersey are certainly to be congratulated on kicking out the man who made the legislature of the state the ally of a gang of race track gamblers. The New York Democrats who voted against Maynard are equally to be congratulated on the rebuke which they administered for seat-stealing. It is not unnatural that the latter episode should call attention anew to the occasions on which the seat-stealing offense has been committed in our own country. For commenting with deserved severity on one of these offenses an editor has been serving a term in prison and is condemned to pay a heavy fine. Meanwhile, with a few honorable exceptions, the press on the seat-stealer's side of politics has been gloating over what it considered the editor's punishment. In another case the friends of the judge who committed the offense rallied to his aid in parliament and prevented his act from being dealt with there. We are much afraid that the party for whose benefit those thefts were committed would not follow the example of the New York Democrats. There are people who say that the system of electing judges is not calculated to keep high the dignity and character of the bench, but they will hardly care to cite the cases of Judge Maynard and Judge Elliott as evidence in support of their theory.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

One of the few politicians in Canada who openly remain "out-and-out" supporters of the tariff as it stands is W. F. Maclean, M. P. for East York. With his own voice and the voice of his newspaper, the Toronto World, he severely condemns any proposal to satisfy the demand for tariff reform. If any change is to be made in the scale of duties he would have the change made in the direction of higher protection. It is therefore interesting to read that at a recent meeting the Chester Conservative Association, whose members are Mr. Maclean's constituents, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that as the heavy duties reduce the purchasing power of our currency by nearly 40 per cent., and so on, 'this association do urge upon the Dominion government the urgent desirability of reforming the tariff to such an extent as would give us free trade with Great Britain.' Chester, it may be explained, is a suburb of Toronto, and was once the abiding place of the famous E. A. Macdonald. This gentleman has now a criminal libel suit entered against Mr. Maclean because of the World calling him a lunatic. Mr. Maclean may perhaps get even with the Chester tariff-reformers by setting them all down as cranks. At all events he will hardly undertake to give effect in Parliament to the declaration of that particular portion of his constituency. The protectionist "old guard," of which Mr. Maclean is so prominent a member would cut the "old flag" into ribbons before they would give their consent to free trade with Great Britain. It is British goods, in fact, that the combines and their friends particularly fear, and it is against British goods that the higher portion of the wall is raised, all because of their cheapness.

Parish Councils. A little annoyance and a good deal of "chaff" will likely be the extent of the damage inflicted on the Gladstone government by the defeat with which it met on the question of allowing women to vote for parish councillors. It is rather amusing to find the government beaten on such a question by a combination of Conservative and Radical votes, for very few on the Conservative side would have supported the Radical's proposition but for the opportunity of worsening the ministry. Of course there is no want of confidence involved, as the principle of the bill is not touched. This little ripple in the debate on the parish councils bill makes more noticeable the quietness with which the measure has been going through the House. It finds support from both sides, and therefore it finds its way made smooth. It is likely to meet with no obstacles in the Lords, for it is so popular that the hereditary legislators will hardly dare to gratify their prejudices in dealing with it. In fact the Conservatives would appear to be anxious to court popular favor by helping the bill through.

The measure that has this such good prospects is calculated to make a substantial change in the direction of local affairs throughout England. It provides that in every rural parish having a population of 300 and upward a council shall be annually elected to take charge of the secular affairs of the parish. In its original form it confined the franchise to men and women who held the county council franchise, but Mr. Maclean's amendment gives it a much wider application. The parish councilers are to consist of not less than 5 and not more than 15 members. They are to take over all the existing powers of the vestries, excepting as regards church affairs and church charities, and they are to have control of parish property, land allotments, roads, water supply, local watching and lighting, and sanitation generally, and they are to have charge of the compulsory purchase of land under the sanction of the local government board. The substitution of a popular elective body for the old rule of "the squire and the parson" is unquestionably a radical departure, and it would be hard to give a proper estimate of its results. There are statements made to the effect that the church is alarmed over the prospect of its becoming lay, being possessed of the idea that the establishment of the councils and the consequent decrease of the power of the clergy may mean further steps in the same direction. It is hard to see where there is any cause for such alarm, but in any event it is not at all likely that clerical opposition to the measure will be effective.

THE PREMIER AND THE PRESS.

The Vernon News denies—with a great deal of warmth—the statement that some hand friendly to the Davie government had a part in its change of ownership. It says: "In no way—directly or indirectly—has government influence effected the change of ownership in this journal, and as long as it continues under the present management it will continue to advocate those measures which in our opinion will forward the interests of the Okanagan district and the province in general, and will oppose with equal vigor any action of the government which we may consider unjust or unwise." This denial is explicit and there is no reason to doubt its genuineness. But we confess to feeling yet a little perplexed over the fact that the News did not offer a similar denial when Mainland papers preceded the Times in surmising that the government had something to do, directly or indirectly, with its change of ownership. Perhaps the News did not consider the Mainland papers worth contradicting, or perhaps the mystery is explained by the following letter which the News publishes: The Proprietors of the Vernon News: Dear Sirs, I am not acquainted with you even by name. Neither was I aware until I saw the enclosed extract from last night's Times that any change had taken place in the ownership of the Vernon News. I however enclose you a cutting from last night's Times, in which the audacious lie is asserted that the government (or its members) have manipulated the purchase by you of the Vernon News and that the policy of the paper is dictated accordingly. I thought it well to send you the cutting as other-

wise it might have escaped your attention before your next issue. I need not say that if you find that you can support the government we shall be glad. It will be of course a voluntary matter with yourselves and I think I may safely say that the result will show that you have adopted a wise policy. Yours truly, THEODORE DAVIE. We take pleasure in reproducing this note for intrinsic value alone but on account of its superior style. It is indeed a gem of literature and serves well to show how highly Mr. Davie appreciates the dignity of his office. Of course the News will be unable to resist the invitation so politely and gracefully tendered as that contained in the last two sentences. But why should the Premier have been so solicitous that the 'Times' statement in regard to the News should be promptly contradicted, while he has taken no similar action in respect of the Kamloops Sentinel? That paper recently offered a denial as much the same form as the News' denial, but it did not produce any note from Mr. Davie to back it up. This looks like a grave omission on the part of the Hon. Theodore. Ministers Foster and Angers returned to Ottawa yesterday, and the former is reported as saying in an interview: "Naturally every person wishes to pay as light a burden of taxation as possible, and I found the people of the North-west no exception to this rule. Most of them are of the opinion that from their peculiar position they have got fewer benefits from the general development of manufactures than do the other provinces, and whilst perfectly willing to pay their fair share of the country's burdens, they are desirous of having easements in certain directions. These they have fully talked over with Hon. Mr. Angers and myself and are hopefully awaiting the action of the government in the matter." Which appears to mean that the minister of finance found the demand for tariff reform in the west greater than he expected. His statement as to the hopefulness of the westerners is open to question. Says the Hamilton Spectator: "The Grit papers are making a tremendous fuss because the Winnipeg bye-election must be held on an old list of voters. It would, of course, be more satisfactory to have the list of voters up to date; but there is no advantage to the Conservative party in an old list. It is as fair for one party as another. Grits don't die off any faster than Conservatives in Winnipeg." That is one way of erasing the point. The complaint of the "Grit" papers is that the list does not truly represent the electorate, and that the great number of names of dead men and un-suites gives too much chance for fraud. Such instances will occur so long as the stupid franchise act is in force. A rather curious legal puzzle has been created in Winnipeg. Two men, Riley and Leblanc, were charged with causing the death of an old trader, their primary motive being robbery. Riley was supposed to be the principal and Leblanc an accessory. The latter confessed his guilt as an accessory to murder, was convicted by a jury and was sentenced; but, strange to say, another jury refused to find Riley guilty of murder. There is a complication in the case, as can be easily seen. The verdict of the robbery jury are at times a little bewildering. The Referendum seems to be in the air again. Lord Salisbury has given it an impetus by seeing in it a greater safeguard than is afforded by a second chamber—the constitution by which the nation lives shall not be changed without the action of the will." The Times has initiated a correspondence on the subject, and even the Spectator has felt moved to throw open its closely guarded columns to the discussion of the burning question of Irish home rule, which is one eminently suited for the referendum. It is surely most desirable that such a question should be kept as far as possible out of personal or party politics and decided simply on its merits. Home rule is a matter which virtually affects the whole of Great Britain, and is, therefore, one on which the whole body of the electorate should be allowed to express an opinion. What an opportunity, therefore, would the referendum afford of testing the feeling of the nation on the question, pure and simple, apart from any side issues. It would be decided upon its merits alone, and it would be decided calmly and dispassionately for or against a particular measure. Again, the adoption of the referendum would have the effect of giving greater freedom and independence of thought to individual members of parliament, and they would be less liable to degenerate into mere voting machines or party hacks; and they would be better able to speak their minds and to vote more freely if their decisions were not regarded as absolutely final. Such are some of the more obvious advantages of the referendum. Of course it would only be applicable to measures involving great constitutional change. It would not be put into use so frequently with us as in a small country like Switzerland, because here such a proceeding would of necessity be more complicated and more costly, though for all practical effects it would be an immense advantage. Our elections would manage our elections would manage better. We would get a great constitutional question decided upon its merits, and not as it affects this or that faction, or that party, would be an immense advantage, and that is the great point in favor of the referendum.—London Humanitarian.

Charged With Matricide.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.—In the case of Michael Angelo, charged with the murder of his mother, Angelo was discharged this morning and Stephen was held on a charge of murder.

A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM NORFOLK COUNTY.

General Debility and Chronic Neuralgia. Made Miss Lizzie Bentley's Life Miserable—Her Parents Feared She Was Going Into Consumption—Brought Back From the Brink of the Grave.

From the Simcoe Reformer. Miss Lizzie Bentley is the daughter of Mr. Ira Bentley, of Waterford, a former well known resident of Simcoe. It is well known that Miss Bentley was long and seriously ill, and it was recently reported that she had fully regained her health and strength. Her case has excited considerable interest in Waterford, and coming to the ears of the Reformer, we felt more than a passing interest in the matter, for the reason that for the period of nearly three years there has been published from time to time in our columns particulars of alleged cures of various serious cases of illness that have been effected through the use of a remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The scenes of these cures have been located in widely scattered portions of the country, it might almost be said of the globe, for some of these stories come from the United States, some from England, and to such great distances have the proprietors extended the sphere of their usefulness. It is of course the common idea that the age of miracles has long passed, and thousands of people who would not relish a classification among "Doubting Thomases" and who are quite ready to believe any long story, so that it does not trespass upon their preconceived notions, and what old line physicians tell them of the limits and capabilities of the medical pharmacopoeia, as laid down by the schools, hear with a shrug of the shoulder and a smile of incredulity of cases the evidence of which is of so certain a character that no judge or jury in the land would question it. Take one of the best known and striking instances of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we refer to the case of Mr. John Marshall. Could any evidence be clearer or more convincing even to a sceptic? Mr. Marshall is a well known citizen of so large a city as Hamilton. He was paid by the Ontario Temperance Society the sum of one thousand dollars, that being the amount paid by that institution to its members who are proven to the satisfaction of its physicians to have become permanently incurable. Every fact in connection with the case was investigated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaultier for them. Not satisfied to take its evidence at second hand, the Toronto Globe sent a representative to Hamilton. The result of these investigations was the publication by the Globe of an article in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaultier, below the signature of Mr. Marshall and the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was fully conceded, and the "Hamilton Miracle" unreservedly endorsed by the great Canadian newspaper. In a way it reminds us of the story of the great lawyer who attended a prayer meeting. His religion was the religion of the most heterodox character. He went to be amused; he came away with all his preconceived ideas changed. He said: "I heard these men whose word is as good as the Bank of England get into a fever and 'claim' religion had done for them—not 'theoretically'—it was their own personal experience of it. Were these men in a witness box I would not have the slightest inclination to doubt their word; as a consistent man I would believe in what they say wherever else. I had doubted; now I believe." The man or woman who will give an hour's attention to the evidence that the Dr. Williams Medicine Company have to submit, must, if he or she be able to reason, find that their Pink Pills contain wonderful properties for the amelioration of human ailments. All these reflections are introductory to the case that has come under our notice. Mr. Ira Bentley is well and favorably known in this district, where he has carried on business as pump and wind mill manufacturer for years. He formerly lived in Tilsonburg, afterwards in Simcoe, and now resides in the village of Waterford. A representative of the good effects of Pink Pills proved quite able to give full particulars. Mrs. Bentley was apparently enjoying the best of health, and we were all the more surprised to be told by her that she was the first of the family who had experimented with the Pink Pills. She told us that a couple of years ago she had been grievously attacked by rheumatism, and had after solicitation by some friends sought relief in Pink Pills. The result had been eminently satisfactory, so that she was able to give full particulars. Mrs. Bentley told us that at her eldest daughter, Lizzie, was nineteen years ago. She would at times go down to the very brink of the grave; she was in appearance a mere shadow, thin, pale and weak, and unable to do anything. After finding how Pink Pills had benefited her mother she too began to use them. No change from sickness to health could have been more rapid, no cure more complete. "You can say," Mrs. Bentley said to us, "she is a well girl that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her, as any observer could see. It was the whole world such is the case."

Desires of Seeing Miss Bentley herself.

Desires of seeing Miss Bentley herself, we next repaired to the Waterford post office, where she is employed as a telegraph operator. We had known

MISS BENTLEY WHEN SHE LIVED IN SIMCOE.

We remembered her pale, delicate face as it was then. One glance at the bright girl before us, her cheeks aglow with ruddy health, was sufficient. The day of miracles was not gone. The happy object of one's wishes before us. Her story was a repetition of the one told us by her mother, only with an added depth of thankfulness to the means of her recovery. We came away from our interview with Miss Bentley fully satisfied that we knew of our own knowledge of at least one marvelous cure to be credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and re-energize exhausted nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppurations, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to the pale and sallow cheeks. In many cases a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork and all excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, New York, and are sold in boxes never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Week's News of the Great Okanagan Country. (Vernon News.) Mr. Latimer's survey party are now camped at Cherry creek and are pretty near through with their survey for the season. Mr. Pound has in his possession for mounting a magnificent white swan, which was unfortunately enough to come within range of Rev. J. A. Wood's shot gun. E. R. Kline of Fairview came in on Saturday's boat and returned yesterday. He expresses unbounded confidence in the future prosperity of the camp. Jas. Kemp, who for the past twelve months has been a resident of Vernon on business connected with the jam factory, left on Tuesday for his home in Inverness, Scotland. S. T. Elliott is rapidly pushing ahead the work on his skating and curling rink. The building, which will be about 140 feet long and 50 feet wide, is situated on Barnard avenue, and is being built by Mr. Marshall and the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was fully conceded, and the "Hamilton Miracle" unreservedly endorsed by the great Canadian newspaper. In a way it reminds us of the story of the great lawyer who attended a prayer meeting. His religion was the religion of the most heterodox character. He went to be amused; he came away with all his preconceived ideas changed. He said: "I heard these men whose word is as good as the Bank of England get into a fever and 'claim' religion had done for them—not 'theoretically'—it was their own personal experience of it. Were these men in a witness box I would not have the slightest inclination to doubt their word; as a consistent man I would believe in what they say wherever else. I had doubted; now I believe." The man or woman who will give an hour's attention to the evidence that the Dr. Williams Medicine Company have to submit, must, if he or she be able to reason, find that their Pink Pills contain wonderful properties for the amelioration of human ailments. All these reflections are introductory to the case that has come under our notice. Mr. Ira Bentley is well and favorably known in this district, where he has carried on business as pump and wind mill manufacturer for years. He formerly lived in Tilsonburg, afterwards in Simcoe, and now resides in the village of Waterford. A representative of the good effects of Pink Pills proved quite able to give full particulars. Mrs. Bentley was apparently enjoying the best of health, and we were all the more surprised to be told by her that she was the first of the family who had experimented with the Pink Pills. She told us that a couple of years ago she had been grievously attacked by rheumatism, and had after solicitation by some friends sought relief in Pink Pills. The result had been eminently satisfactory, so that she was able to give full particulars. Mrs. Bentley told us that at her eldest daughter, Lizzie, was nineteen years ago. She would at times go down to the very brink of the grave; she was in appearance a mere shadow, thin, pale and weak, and unable to do anything. After finding how Pink Pills had benefited her mother she too began to use them. No change from sickness to health could have been more rapid, no cure more complete. "You can say," Mrs. Bentley said to us, "she is a well girl that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her, as any observer could see. It was the whole world such is the case."

Alexander of Battenberg Dead.

Vienna, Nov. 17.—Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly Prince of Bulgaria, died at noon to-day at Metz.

Clearing Honolulu Harbor.

By the use of some 75 pounds of giant powder, says the Hawaiian Gazette of the 31st ult, and a magnetoelectric blasting battery, the superintendent of public works succeeded in demolishing and removing a coral bed, lying so near Brewer's wharf as to be a serious inconvenience to navigation. The water is about 10 feet deep on the reef, and holes were drilled in the bed into which the giant cartridges were placed, form 30 to 40 sticks filling each cavity made. The caps of the top cartridges were attached to insulated wires leading to the adjacent dock. When everything was in readiness the insulated wires were attached to the battery about 40 feet away. The superintendent turned the crank and an explosion followed, which lifted the water about one foot, reduced the obstructing reef, and did some injury to the dock. The shock was plainly felt on vessels lying some distance away, and the shore immediately at hand settled a foot or so for a distance of 50 or 60 feet.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a woman look so fresh and bright?") to Laver Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by mail a pretty picture, free from duty, and with well worth framing. This soap is the best in the world, and will cost but postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A BOON TO MARINERS.

An Invention Which Will Make an Artificial Horizon.

Two residents of Seattle, says the P. I., have been granted patents in America and England for an invention which only to navigators is second in importance to the mariner's compass. The invention is an instrument called the "gyroscope artificial horizon," and enables a navigator to take an observation at sea without reference to the natural horizon, which has never before been possible. For years such an instrument has been thought of and many attempts made to construct one, but failure has invariably followed. After 15 years of experiment and large expenditure of money, Captain Joshua N. Rowe, of Tracyton, has perfected the instrument and, in conjunction with Charles E. Crane, of this city, has just been granted the patents. That the instrument is of great importance to all navigators can be easily comprehended by anyone when it is remembered that all observations taken at sea of the ship's position are entirely dependent on a correct vision of the natural horizon. The liability of a ship striking a rocky coast where fog or mist obscures the natural horizon is one of the greatest dangers to navigation, and many of the most disastrous wrecks have occurred from just such conditions of the atmosphere when the sun or stars could be distinctly seen above. With the gyroscope artificial horizon on board the greatest dangers to navigation of the natural horizon and an observation can be taken even in the cabin of a vessel provided the sun or stars is visible through the skylight. The instrument is a compact affair, resembling a square or ten inch square, and is made of metal. A mirror revolved at a speed of about 300 revolutions per minute, in which the reflection of the sun or stars is seen through the ordinary sextant or quadrant used in taking observations. The instrument is so adjusted that it is perfectly independent of the roll of the vessel up to 30 degrees. The square box which contains the mechanism is about ten inches square, and the cover is made of metal. A back the cover of the roll mirror is all that can be seen. Underneath is a mechanism for revolving the disc, which is simply a combination of small gears like a watch, and is adjusted to a horizontal position when set in motion at the proper speed. The trouble heretofore has been that the disc of the gyroscope would always remain in the same plane in which it was started to revolve. In Captain Rowe's instrument the disc is always horizontal. The disc is nicely balanced on a steel point under the centre, and Captain Rowe solved the difficulty by having weight attached underneath the disc and below the point of rest. The same principle is taken advantage of by jugglers who will balance a bowl bottom upward on the point of a stick and then set the bowl to revolving rapidly. If the stick be held steady in a perpendicular position it will be noticed that the bowl is still horizontal. This is because the weight of the bowl is lower than the point resting on the stick. Underneath the disc of the artificial horizon and forming part of a horizontal position when set in motion at the proper speed. The trouble heretofore has been that the disc of the gyroscope would always remain in the same plane in which it was started to revolve. In Captain Rowe's instrument the disc is always horizontal. The disc is nicely balanced on a steel point under the centre, and Captain Rowe solved the difficulty by having weight attached underneath the disc and below the point of rest. The same principle is taken advantage of by jugglers who will balance a bowl bottom upward on the point of a stick and then set the bowl to revolving rapidly. If the stick be held steady in a perpendicular position it will be noticed that the bowl is still horizontal. This is because the weight of the bowl is lower than the point resting on the stick. Underneath the disc of the artificial horizon and forming part of a horizontal position when set in motion at the proper speed. The trouble heretofore has been that the disc of the gyroscope would always remain in the same plane in which it was started to revolve. In Captain Rowe's instrument the disc is always horizontal. The disc is nicely balanced on a steel point under the centre, and Captain Rowe solved the difficulty by having weight attached underneath the disc and below the point of rest. The same principle is taken advantage of by jugglers who will balance a bowl bottom upward on the point of a stick and then set the bowl to revolving rapidly. If the stick be held steady in a perpendicular position it will be noticed that the bowl is still horizontal. This is because the weight of the bowl is lower than the point resting on the stick.

Another Fashionable Wedding.

New York, Nov. 17. Weddings of yesterday to-day by one which will be even more illustrious. It is that of Miss Elkins, daughter of H. H. Elkins, former secretary of the United States Treasury, and Miss Elkins had her studies for a while in Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Elkins. The groom is Mr. St. Patrick's Catholic family. Miss Elkins had her studies for a while in Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Elkins. The groom is Mr. St. Patrick's Catholic family. Miss Elkins had her studies for a while in Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Elkins. The groom is Mr. St. Patrick's Catholic family.

To be Acted.

Practical performance of Palmer's theatre. Women's Profession play will be "As You Like It" by Shakespeare. The cast includes Miss Elkins, daughter of H. H. Elkins, former secretary of the United States Treasury, and Miss Elkins had her studies for a while in Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Elkins. The groom is Mr. St. Patrick's Catholic family. Miss Elkins had her studies for a while in Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Elkins. The groom is Mr. St. Patrick's Catholic family.

Washington Ad.

Washington, Nov. 17. The government is engaged in preparing a new steamship which will be named "Albatross" and will be built at the Puget Sound naval station at Port Orchard. A large number of sea captains and naval officers have examined the new steamship, and all recommend it highly. Lieutenant, Wilcox, formerly in command of the Puget Sound naval station at Port Orchard, has written a very high recommendation of it. Mr. Crane is now in correspondence with parties relative to manufacturing the instruments. A board of examiners who looked into the invention have pronounced the patent worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The instruments will be made of aluminum bronze.

ROSEBERRY T.

The Mine Owners and the Del.

Meet This Morning Office, L.

And Discuss the Strike.

Foreign Affairs, A. Both Sides Agree to Hands to Decide.

London, Nov. 17.—

Between the Mine Owners and delegates from the office under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery. The quest strike was discussed. It is reported to have been agreed to submit the issue to Lord Rosebery's decision in the matter.

She Used to H.

London, Nov. 17.—Leave Balmoral to-morrow, where she will depart for her continent just before she has recently been in her apartments are situated on the second floor and her advance stairs greater than the stairs are being made of "hills" in all of her country homes, is completed she will Windsor and Balmoral are so provided.

Another Fashionable Wedding.

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Mayor Tillbrook



Willie Tillbrook

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a scrofula bunched under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

ROSEBERY TO DECIDE

The Mine Owners' Association and the Delegates

FROM THE COAL MINERS' FEDERATION

Meet This Morning in the Foreign Office, London

And Discuss the Strike in All its Bearings—Lord Rosebery, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Acts as Chairman—Both Sides Agree to Leave it in His Hands to Decide.

London, Nov. 17.—The conference between the Mine Owners' Association and delegates from the Miners' Federation was held to-day at the Foreign Office under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery. The question of ending the strike was discussed in all its bearings. It is reported the conference finally agreed to submit the question at issue to Lord Rosebery and accept his decision in the matter.

She Used to Hate Them.

London, Nov. 17.—The Queen will leave Balmoral to-morrow for Windsor, where she will remain until her departure for her customary visit to the continent just before Easter. Elevators have recently been placed in Victoria tower, owing to the fact that her majesty's apartments are situated on an upper floor and her advanced age makes the ascent of climbing two high flights of stairs greater than she can bear. Preparations are being made for the construction of "lifts" in all of the Queen's numerous country houses, and until the work is completed she will confine herself to Windsor and Balmoral, both of which are so provided.

Another Fashionable Wedding.

New York, Nov. 17.—The five brilliant weddings of yesterday will be followed today by one which, in some respects, will be even more elaborate and brilliant. It is that of Miss Elizabeth Elkins, daughter of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, former secretary of war, and Edward D. Bruner, a well known broker and club man of this city. The ceremony will be the first ever performed in St. Patrick's cathedral by Cardinal Gibbons having consented to officiate on account of his intimate personal friendship with the Elkins family. He will be assisted by Archbishop Corrigan. The groom comes of an old New York Catholic family, and the bride has recently become a convert to that faith. Some months ago while she was abroad she visited Rome, and while there was much impressed with the grandeur of the ceremony in St. Peter's. On her return she placed herself under the instruction of Cardinal Gibbons, and after continuing her studies for some months was finally admitted to the church. If Miss Elkins had not become a Roman Catholic there could have been no high nuptial mass, and a special dispensation would have been necessary before the wedding could have been performed. The list of guests includes all the prominent society people of New York, Boston, Washington, and other eastern cities.

To be Acted by Women.

New York, Nov. 17.—A unique theatrical performance will be given at Palmer's theatre this afternoon by the Women's Professional League. The play will be "As You Like It" and every member of the cast as well as the stage members of the company will be the latter functionary may be so termed under the circumstances, will be of the female sex. The cast will include Mme. Januscheck as Jaques, Miss Mand Banks as Orlando, Miss Kate Davis as Touchstone, Miss Mary Shaw as Rosalind. Tickets for their entire house and for the boxes have already been taken by leading society people.

Thurston Advises no Surrender.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 17.—Minister Thurston has been for some time engaged in preparing a message to President Dole, to be sent to him by the steamer which leaves San Francisco for Hawaii to-morrow. He has refused to make public the contents of the document, but it is learned by a reliable source that he strongly advises President Dole to listen to no compromise, but to vigorously oppose all interference, overlooking no measure for the most vigorous resistance if necessary. It is also learned that the American troops, leaving it to them to use actual force. It is also strongly urged that the positions be held until it is unmistakable that the American troops intend to attack. A formal warning in writing is to be then given to land, and if, however, the troops succeed in landing and open an engagement, Thurston advises that there be no surrender, but withdrawal to other headquarters, with all the munitions of war. If the queen is restored and the troops retire then it is ordered that the government be immediately taken charge of in an unconditional manner. Minister Thurston believes that if there has been no violence by the time his message reaches the islands there will in all probability be none thereafter.

Fierce, Destructive Gale.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—A severe wind storm sprang up early this morning and by 9 o'clock there was no sign of an early abatement. Trees and fences were blown down, but so far as known no one has been injured. The wind blew at the rate of 40 miles an hour at the Golden Gate and bar. It was thought that the steamer City of New York, stranded at Point Bolinas, would quickly go to pieces when the gale commenced, but as the wind is in a northerly direction she lies in a protected position. Vessels moored to the wharves were tossed about like shells and were compelled to seek better anchorage. The tugs Ethel and Marion and the Golden Gate were much damaged by coming into collision. The fishermen's wharf was the scene of great confusion, fishing boats being smashed like glass. Damage along the water front was great; the newly-built docks were torn and battered, and the piles recently sunk were broken like

pipe stems. The grain sheds were unroofed and gates blown down. The ocean steamer Humboldt lost her pilot house, mainmast and lifeboats and sustained other damages by the falling of the roof of a shed at the Washington street dock. The steamer Constance was also damaged by the falling of a portion of a shed roof. At Jackson street dock a saw and the schooner Pinte were stove in, also the tug Tia Juana. The circular building being erected for the Hawaiian eparchy at the fair grounds was blown down.

McGreevy-Connelly.

Continuation of the Cause Celebrated in Capital Courts. Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The whole of the forenoon's work in the conspiracy case today consisted in reading the evidence of N. K. Connelly, taken before the exchequer court in the civil case against the firm. Hoag read the questions and Kerr the answers. The evidence covered 180 pages of typewritten foolscap. The gift of the sleigh and robes to Princess May from a number of misguided Canadians will be supplemented by the presentation of a pair of Canadian carriage horses, there being still enough money left of the subscription by the women of Canada for that purpose.

Tracked by Bloodhounds.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 17.—Several attempts have been made to wreck trains on the International and Great Northern railway, northeast of Houston, and one wreck came near killing an engineer and fireman. On Wednesday night a train was derailed and when a wrecking train started to replace it, it also jumped the track at a place where the rails had been pulled up and the fish plates removed. The deputy sheriff and two bloodhounds went to the wreck where the wreckers had taken the precaution to cut all the wires. The dogs at once took the trail and a five-mile run brought the party to a camp in the woods, where the dogs bayed the robbers. They are being followed by the railway, and footprints belonging to the railway, and footprints of the robbers. They were taken by surprise and there was no difficulty in bringing them to Houston, where they were placed in jail. The railway men say they are a bad lot and that they are "wanted" in several states on the same charge.

STILL BUYING SHIPS.

Feloto's Government Keeps Adding to the Navy.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 17.—The Brazilian minister of foreign affairs says the situation is the same since the last cablegram. Yesterday being the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, the president received congratulations from the governors of all the states, Santa Catarina alone excepted. The Brazilian government, through C. R. Flint & Co., has purchased the Ward Line steamer City of Washington for \$200,000. She will be a sister ship to El Cid, now known as the Netherby. (New York, Nov. 17.—U. S. Marshal A. R. Grant this morning levied an attachment on the new Brazilian warship El Cid, preventing her from leaving port until the salaries are adjusted and the engineers and others paid.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Swindler's Menage in Guatemala-Honduras Spoiling for a Fight.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov. 17. Louis F. Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler, has not yet been arrested. He has been living here under the name of Miller, but has left the house where he has left staying. It is thought he has fled to Honduras. San Salvador, Nov. 17.—Honduras is recruiting soldiers for service against Nicaragua. San Salvador telegraphs Honduras to suspend hostilities until a conference can be arranged.

Heirless to a Quarter Million.

New York, Nov. 17.—Selma Nickelson, a young girl, is detained at Ellis island. She received a letter yesterday, and a moment after reading it she shrieked and went into hysterics. When she recovered she explained that the letter brought news that she had fallen heirless to the death of a relative. She and her sister Joanna lived in Hamburg until last June, when they ran away. They came here on the steamer Helmer and went to live with their uncle in Brooklyn. Life at his house, however, was too slow for them and they left, going finally to a disreputable house kept by a Mrs. Frank. A detective of the barge office, on complaint of the uncle, took them to Ellis island three weeks ago. Selma says she wants to stay in this country, and as there is no danger of her becoming a public charge, she will probably do so.

No Resort to Arms.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Morgan, of the foreign relations committee in the senate, was closeted all yesterday afternoon with Secretary Gresham. The secretary said there was no intention of any resort to arms at Hawaii, and that Minister Willis would not under any circumstances call upon the United States marines and bluejackets to assist the queen. The attitude of the United States would be purely diplomatic, and would content itself with a disavowal of former steps taken by United States Minister Stevens and the United States naval forces in assisting the establishment of the present provisional government. Senator Morgan inferred that if the queen was not strong enough to establish her rights to the throne under these auspicious circumstances, Minister Willis would not order troops or sailors from the American men-of-war to assist her.

Marine Builders and Engineers.

New York, Nov. 17.—The first general meeting ever held of members of the profession of naval architecture and marine engineering was called to order this morning in the rooms of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. It is the first formal gathering of the members of the newly formed organization of members of these professions, and the attendance was large, especially from the eastern states. The proceedings will be limited to the discussion of technical subjects.

A Conal Comitis Suicide.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17.—Don Carlos Diaz, consul of Spain to this city, committed suicide this morning by jumping from the fourth story of his house on North Utah street.

CRISPI'S CRITICISM

Ex-Premier of Italy Expresses Some Opinions

ON THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

It is Unnatural and Compromises European Peace.

It Will Lead Britain to Strengthen Herself in the Mediterranean—Prince of Naples' Visit to Metz a Great Mistake—Crispi Restrained King Humbert From a Similar Blunder.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Le Journal to-day publishes an interview with Crispi, ex-prime minister of Italy. Speaking with regard to the Franco-Russian alliance, he said it seemed unnatural. It in no way strengthened, but rather compromised the peace of Europe, which the triple alliance did not intend to affect. It would impel Great Britain to take extra precautions in the Mediterranean. Crispi believed the recent journey of the Prince of Naples to Metz to witness the German army manoeuvres was a great mistake. He (Crispi) had in 1889 prevented King Humbert from visiting Strasburg. He denied that he was the author of the triple alliance. When asked whether the present outlook for Italy Crispi said the crisis was over.

Swiss Family Murdered.

Berne, Nov. 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the receipt of news from Basovio, Argentine Republic, to the effect that a Swiss family living in that province had been massacred. The Swiss colonists in the province banded together and lynched the murderers. The police arrested those who had taken part in the lynching and 40 colonists, all of whom belong to Berne, were thrown into prison, where they still remain. The Swiss minister to the Argentine Republic was away from his post on leave of absence at the time and the Swiss government will apply to the government of the United States to allow their representative to intervene on their behalf.

Cuba's Struggle for Liberty.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 17.—Rafael Diaz, one of the wholesale merchants of this city, who is at the head of the Cuban revolutionary movement in the United States in the matter of organizing forces and forwarding contributions to active revolutionists, received a letter from a comrade of high standing in Cuba stating that every city and town in that country is thoroughly organized for the revolt, and that after some preliminary skirmishing, the uprising will become general. The Cuban forces on the island number 50,000 men and all are well armed. Mr. Diaz is convinced that Cuba will be freed from Spanish rule within the next 60 days.

Let Neighborly Love Continue.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 16.—Down at Lee Creek, David and Bradford Amos, brothers and well-to-do farmers, had a disagreement a few days ago, but the affair was believed to have been amicably settled. Bradford Amos, however, had home threatening to kill his brother. Before the brother could be warned, Bradford came up and tackled him with a knife, cutting and stabbing him on the arms, back, head, neck and breast, inflicting terrible wounds. David tried to run but could not. Then he picked up a heavy stone and struck Bradford on the head, crushing his skull and fatally injuring him.

Five Scalps in His Belt.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 17.—Bill Carpenter, who escaped from the Edgewille county jail four years ago, is in jail here. He was under sentence of death for killing Preston Young. Bradford Amos, who was carried to a degree that caused men in the audience to turn pale and women to shriek with terror. Four horses went down in a bunch at the right of the upper entrance of the arena, with three screaming boys beneath them, on whose faces and bodies the excited animals beat mercilessly. Another boy was pitched to the centre of the stage and fell unconscious. The injured man, who was named Dan, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured about the body. Wm. Clancy, 19, slightly injured by being kicked in the head; John Doney, 19, kicked about the head; and George Gould, 21, kicked, receiving severe scalp wounds and injuries to the jaw and body.

Fighting in Africa.

Brussels, Nov. 16.—Mail despatches from the Congo Free State have brought the details of Captain Dehain's victory over the Arabs at Nyangye and Kasongo, some months ago. The Arabs had entrenched themselves along the Congo and outnumbered the Belgians 20 to 1. Nevertheless, after a bloody fight the Belgians carried the Arab positions. Many Arabs were killed and wounded and 8000 were taken prisoners. The fugitive Arabs tried to cross the Lualaba river, some distance southeast of Nyangye. Hundreds were drowned, and the rest retreated in all directions. Letters found upon the prisoners showed that the Arabs had planned to expel the Europeans from the whole Congo region. Captain Pouthier, after capturing Kiloumbo, half way between Stanley Falls and Ribariba, drove the Arabs across the country. The Europeans made thousands of prisoners and seized 1200 rifles. Among the prisoners were twenty-five Arab chiefs, one of them, Abibo Benou, who killed Dehain in October, 1892, in the eastern part of the Congo Free State. The murderer was court-martialed soon after being identified. The story of Emin's death, as reported last September, is confirmed by the despatches received to-day. The only survivors were the Zanzibarite, his mistress, and

their child, Monsoon. The Arabs spared the boy in expectation that, if endowed with his father's brains and energy, he might be trained to be a great leader. All of Emin's latest papers were received to-day and led them to the King Leopold. The leaders of the Belgians in the Congo Free State say that nearly all the children of the Arab chieftains in the Congo region have been captured.

DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

There is Trouble Ahead on the Hawaiian Complication.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Although the state department expected to hear nothing from Hawaii until Saturday it is generally anticipated that something is settled in the islands and that the restoration of the Queen has been accomplished without bloodshed. It is understood Minister Willis' instructions provide for the restoration of the Queen, and that the provisional government is to exist until the islands were annexed to the United States. The United States has refused to annex the islands and the provisional government has ended. This explanation is explanatory of the understanding that Minister Willis has two sets of credentials, one to the provisional government, the other to the Queen. The provisional government was recognized until the treaty of the restoration was effected when it is assumed it has ceased to exist, and the old status was naturally resumed.

The members of the cabinet are dumb as oysters about to-day's developments, yet it is positively known that the provisional government was not the mere formal announcement of his arrival. As far as can be gleaned, Willis, on his arrival, did not find the outlook favorable for a peaceful restoration, nor is it surprising that this historic tie has been strengthened from year to year by important mutual reciprocities and agreements, alike honorable and advantageous to both governments, invoking that spirit of peace, friendship and hospitality which has ever been the shield and sword of this country. I now, on behalf of the United States of America, tender to your people the right hand of goodwill, which I trust may be as lasting as I know it to be sincere, expressing the hope that every year will promote and perpetuate the goodwill to the honor, happiness and prosperity of both governments.

President Dole replied as follows:— "Your assurance of the continued friendship of your government for me and the Hawaiian people add to the gratification which a long experience of the general consideration of the United States for this country has fostered. Permit me to assure you that we heartily reciprocate the expressions of interest and goodwill which you, on behalf of the American people, have conveyed to us. Partly from kinship, partly from the leading influence of inaugurating Christian civilization and industrial enterprises in these islands, but still more from repeated acts of friendly assistance which we have received from your government during the past half century, we have become accustomed to regard the United States as our friend and ally, and have learned to look first to them for help in emergencies."

In the autograph letter of reference from President Cleveland, the only words to which any special importance has been attached are as follows: "He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of our sincere desire to cultivate to a further extent the friendship which has long subsisted between us. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both governments and to render himself acceptable to your excellency."

The government party held that for Minister Willis to "render himself acceptable" to President Dole is incompatible with any proposition of his part to the provisional government, and that the question of the form of the government should be left to the Hawaiians to settle by elections. It has been decided not to give out Blount's report. One Democrat of prominent position in the cabinet said that there might have been a hitch, said: "I trust to God, for the sake of my country, and for the sake of my party, that Willis has found some excuse for delay. It is his opinion, however, that Secretary Gresham, it is said, is in receipt of a great number of telegrams and letters commenting on the course pursued by him in the Hawaiian matters. None of them will be given out for publication, but there is a certain strong argument in support of the secretary's position."

Indianapolis, Nov. 16.—"What I did is a matter of record, and why I should now resort to an explanation of my official acts?" Such was ex-President Harrison's remark to an interviewer. He continued: "Of course, the move of the present administration is directly opposed to anything I did, but it has done nothing to my opinion, and I have not considered in the nature of a personal attack upon me. I don't like to discuss public matters on any phase. Congress took cognizance of all that was done. My attitude toward the provisional government was an explanation of my official acts. Such was ex-President Harrison's remark to an interviewer. He continued: "Of course, the move of the present administration is directly opposed to anything I did, but it has done nothing to my opinion, and I have not considered in the nature of a personal attack upon me. I don't like to discuss public matters on any phase. Congress took cognizance of all that was done. 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A PEEP AT NORWAY.

Peculiarities of Travel--The Mighty Stone Roads.

NORWEGIAN PONIES AND CARRIOLES

Landlords and Entertaining Day Books Where the Traveller Can Enter His Complaints--What Roads Go for a People.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 2, 1893.--Travel in Norway has some unusual and many exceedingly interesting phases. It is a surprising thing to learn that more than one hundred thousand tourists now visit the northern land every summer. The country possesses comparatively few miles of railway. Consequently all routes of travel are practically by horse and cart. More than a quarter of a century since it was seen that tourists, and particularly European tourists, in search of scenic marvels, were turning their backs on the sunny slopes of Switzerland; they were even penetrating to the most remote fields and glaciers. Norway immediately set about making travel within her rugged boundaries not only possible, but by extensive road building, but systematic and reliable between all carriers and tourists and the tourist public.

This road building involved enormous expense and many splendid feats of engineering, has had much the same effect upon the people of Norway as it has upon the people of the United States. The road built nearly 900 miles of stone highway up and down from end to end of Galicia, or Austrian Poland. The roads of Galicia, or Austrian Poland, are not so good, but they are not so bad as the roads of Galicia, or Austrian Poland. The roads of Galicia, or Austrian Poland, are not so good, but they are not so bad as the roads of Galicia, or Austrian Poland.

The isolation of the Norwegian peasantry was never a universal fact, as that of the American peasant. They have never had their many and mighty fords; but a semi-seafaring life always provided diversified resources and the beneficial friction of change. And yet until the building of the mighty scale was begun, it often happened that the peasant folk of one hamlet, or of a valley district were as remote from those of another as the most distant islands of the world. The roads of Norway are not so good, but they are not so bad as the roads of Galicia, or Austrian Poland.

This later almost universal means of intercourse, the road, combined with the fords, has made Norwegian folk more homogeneous; developed the scanty resources of this stern north land; and more than all else intensified the traditional longing for complete national liberty and independence. Combined with the surpassing scenery and interesting peasant life, it also brings millions of dollars to Norway each year.

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rounded, there is alternate view not only of this grand delfe and snow-capped mountains behind above, but of those famous waterfalls, the Stalheimfoss and the Silfvefoss, the former falling without a break for over 1000 feet, and the latter for a tumble of nearly the same distance. When you have reached the bottom of the Stalheimfoss, an enormous mass of gray felspar, the phantom-like Jordalmyr, lifts its cowed head 4000 feet into the cloud-mists above.

The universal mode of travel along these Norwegian roads is by cart. In all my own excursions on foot into the interior districts, I never saw a tourist or native walking upon the highways, as you will see them in England or Switzerland. The only exception was where groups of peasants were making their way from one garden or farm-house, or field or sater, to another. Travellers never walk; and the bonder or farmer, and nearly all the peasant folk do most of their necessary travelling in the cart or stoll-cart. Both are Norwegian institutions distinctively. The cart is something like the combination of the American sulky and the English trap--perhaps more like a "one horse shay."

It is two-wheeled, low, and its long shafts, terminating just back of the axle, form springs for the seat which is in front of the axle. The seat is low; you are compelled to wear your boots, and though you were sitting upon the floor, and your feet thus just reach a stout little dashboard. This has the advantage of landing you on your feet in case of a break-down, instead of upon your head, as when a dog-cart or trap goes to pieces. The vehicle is nicely balanced and has but one seat. Consequently you must be passenger and driver in one; though a little projection behind the axle serves for a place upon which to strap your luggage, if it be as modest as a Norwegian traveller's should be, and also for a perch for the sunny-faced, garrulous lad, the "skygutter," who accompanies you between post-boys, who accompany you between post-boys, who accompany you between post-boys.

The Norwegian ponies which draw these carriages, are as used as the saddle horses in the roadless mountain districts, are worthy of a chapter to themselves. They are little, cream-colored and stocky, with fine crests and forearms, and are most reliable and intelligent. They are as strong as the "sheltie" or the Curshanded pony, and quite as nimble and long-suffering as the Cuban pony or the I never saw animals in any country better cared for; and they respond to the almost affectionate treatment they receive by splendid speed on level stretches of road, and an almost startling pace down the steepest of mountain ways.

Their comprehension of the ethics of travel is, however, often far more acute than that of their foreign drivers. I have often seen them stop and turn about, facing the carriage-passenger, as if they were waiting for some word, with a look which asked as plainly as words: "Kind sir, you are now in Norway. Will you not dismount and walk?"

They are grazed like sheep among the cliffs and crags, and will bound about among the rocks like the chamois. When wanted for posting relays they will scamper at call, like an obedient dog, from the hillsides to the gaards or stations. They are positively companionable in their nature, and seem to have the intuitive qualities of strength and endurance with the Celtic strain of versatility, vivacity and genial enthusiasm. You cannot travel in Norway without coming to place the Norwegian ponies, and their companionship, as among the most agreeable of your acquaintances.

Whether the universal mad rush of tourists from place to place in this way has influenced certain government regulations, or whether the latter have brought about the half-crazy dispatch indulged in by travellers, I am unable to say. They both exist, and both are in evidence as a spectacle and a study. There are few places in Norway where strangers rest and social pleasures are enjoyed as at the American Newport and Bar Harbor, at Torquay, Bideford, and on the Malvern in England, and at Rothsay and Strathpeffer in Scotland. Among the splendid fords are a few sunny spots with villas and charming inns; but outside the cities and the few delightful halting places beside the fords there are really no inns in Norway.

Among all her thousands of miles of noble roads are not a score of really comfortable hostleries. Instead of these are what are known as "stations." They are found throughout Norway at distances of six to ten or twelve miles apart and their charges for posting by carriage, and for some portions of actual food and lodging, are regulated by government authority.

These stations, or "skydstations," as they are called in Norway, are subsidized by the state and are under strictest government control. There are two classes, "fast-stations," where a stated number of carriages, stables and post-houses are required to be kept by the master, and the "tillseigese" or "slow stations," which are not compelled to furnish any more conveyances or ponies than can be conveniently kept or provided for on neighboring farms. The slow stations are also known as "forbud" stations, because the tourist is liable to be detained for hours, and perhaps days, unless he sends a "forbud," literally a "forbid" or message, in advance to which he speaks his requirements. This "forbud" is the Norwegian courier, but is a far less imposing and costly one than he who provides the chief ban and expense of travel in Switzerland and the Latin countries. The "forbud" may be a gentle old man, a lively lad or a robust, barefooted lass; and in any case the insignificant fixed fee and the trifling gratuity you may add are received with such profusion of bowing, handshaking and "Manne tak!" (many thanks) that use of the "forbud" invariably proves a convenience and pleasure.

ber of conveyances engaged; so that any one following may know if the absent vehicles fit the required quota. It is credible that these sturdy Norwegian folk that when a party arrives at a "fast" station only to find that there is not a sufficient number of conveyances, though the legally required number is in use, that good breeding rather than bullying and bribes will universally secure some sort of relief from your dilemma. A Norwegian stationmaster is seldom a truckling landlady. He is almost always a bonder; that is, a proprietor of large lands about the station, and a farmer on a respectable scale, who has been required by the government to provide posting and entertainment facilities. In several instances coming under my observation he is the schoolmaster; and I know of two who are clerghymen. These men all have a certain pride in their station, and their position or character. Recognize this, and you will find a charmed life upon the roads of Norway. Gracious behavior will bring a score of ponies from the hills and stables, and the outlying farms. If you require them; but if you intend being a boor or cad among these quiet, proud-spirited people, you should bring along your own conveyance and supplies. The "fast" station, with you, will simply let you so much about that you might better be cast upon a desert island.

The station daybook has other important and interesting uses. You are privileged by law to select your own and white, before the station master's eyes, any complaint you may feel it is your duty to record. These data are also retroactive. If the preceding station master has a good horse or a good post-boy, or a dangerously weak carriage, or has overcharged, you have sure means of reprisal through the daybook. At stated periods the Lensmand, a circuit-riding official, visits each station. This semi-magistrate is the arbitrator of wronged travellers. If their complaints are well-founded the offenders never escape adequate punishment. I know of no other country where such unflinching protection to strangers is given. Interesting notes on the routes, and the posting data are very many curious travellers' written memorials of comparison, of fancifulness, of wit, of pathos, of ill-spirited taint and stain from that class which sours and spoils the companionship. And one sentence I saw at a mountain station in the Haltingdal district which read, "I must record in this daybook that Norway would be altogether sublime were my little abode together with me, and the horses and the place that one cannot get in so remote a place on this round, huge globe that there are not still shining clear and bright and sure those slender but mighty strands of human love which hold all the world together."

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Great Interest Being Taken in the California Enterprise.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.--In less than two weeks the exposition grounds will be enclosed by a fence, the contract for the construction of the same having been let and the work commenced. It will take nearly two miles of fence to enclose the grounds. As to the number of people who will attend the Midwinter exposition, it is estimated at over 500,000 souls for San Francisco and its surrounding suburbs, 1,500,000 for the state of California, and 1,900,000 for the United States and territories on the Pacific coast.

Without taking into consideration the large number of visitors which reduced railway fares will bring, the winter season in California falls each year the arrival of thousands of rich people from the various states in the union, attracted by the health-giving climate, and for the most part possessing luxurious homes in different parts of the state. These wealthy people may be called upon to exhibit at the Midwinter exposition, and to enter heartily into any industrial scheme suggested to them by the examination of goods on exhibition.

Count E. de Valcour has arrived, together with his assistants, who are engaged in the construction of an Orinical village at the Midwinter fair. This concession promises to be one of the most attractive of all the exhibits in the Midwinter Plaisance, and will cover about 4000 square feet. The entire exhibit here submitted and approved, contracts awarded and work will be commenced at once. This concession will comprise a street in Cairo thirty feet wide, along which will be arranged booths for the sale of Egyptian goods, and a street in Ostro. It will be under the management of a corporation representing \$155,000.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is in the city with a view of lending his aid toward perfecting the arrangement of the exhibit at the Midwinter exposition. The senator says that there are many people of Oregon for the raising of a fund which would subsequently be made good by diversion of this appropriation through the medium of the next legislature. Oregon intends to bring her entire exhibit here, and she had at the Columbian exposition.

Craigie Sharp, commissioner-at-large for the Midwinter exposition, has started for the north to encourage the people of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Utah in the work they have already undertaken in this connection, and there is every prospect, judging from the correspondence of the executive committee, that all these states will be well represented at the fair.

No Cure, No Pay. Men who are weak, nervous, broken down, men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, do not despair, do not give treatment as a direct result of the method of Dr. Clark's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that I will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you deposit the money in your local bank to be paid me after you are cured and not until then; this makes you absolutely safe. If unable to call, send for the Quackia List and be cured at home. Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure. Call or address, naming this paper. Dr. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan

ODDITIES OF BERLIN.

Some of the Querer Things to be Seen in the German Capital.

The horse cars and other public conveyances in Berlin strike the traveller as somewhat peculiar. The fares in the horse cars vary according to the distance, the lowest fare being ten pfennigs, or 2 1/2 cents, and the highest 30 pfennigs, or 7 1/2 cents. A fee of 5 pfennigs is frequently given to the conductor, because it is a well known fact that their wages are so low that they could not live without their fees, and a lady in the evening or on a stormy day will secure from the conductor every attention and civility by giving an inflexible amount. Although it is by no means a necessity, horse cars in Berlin are allowed to carry only a specified number. On each car is distinctly marked how many seats there are inside and how many standing places on each platform and when the car is filled it will not stop again for passengers, for the rules are strictly enforced. The horse cars do not stop at any point where they are signalled, but only at intervals of about the city. The stopping places are marked by an iron pole with a plate on top bearing the words, "Pferde-schienen Haltestelle," or "Horse Railroad Stopping Place."

Some of the horse cars have a double row of seats running lengthwise on top of them. Only men are allowed to ride on top, and the travelling American lady feels this to be very unfair, for fine views of the city are to be obtained from such an elevated position. Ladies in Berlin as well as gentlemen, jump on and off the cars while they are in motion, and they become very skillful in so doing. Running directly across the city from east to west is the city railway, and around the outside of the city in two large loops--a northern and a southern--is the circuit elevated railroad, connected with the former at its eastern and western stations. The road is constructed on a series of fine masonry arches, which, from a distance, appear at once massive and graceful, and they cannot be said to be in any way a disfigurement to the city. The stations, of course, are very small, and the cars are constructed on a series of fine masonry arches, which, from a distance, appear at once massive and graceful, and they cannot be said to be in any way a disfigurement to the city.

The shops windows in Berlin are full of interest for the American. Shopping in Berlin is widely different from shopping in any American city. To begin with, the shops are much smaller. There are only a half dozen really large shops comprising three or four floors, in Berlin, and only two which partake of the character of the Bon Marche in Paris. Except in the large shops one must be prepared to have his purchase handed him down up in a newspaper, for instead of wrapping paper, German economy compels the dealer to buy up back numbers of the daily journals, which he uses in the market and butcher shops this is used, and even in a fine confectionery shop you may have your candies wrapped in a large printed advertisement. In some of the large and more fashionable shops, the "fruits" and the goods are tied together and used again to secure the parcels of the retail dealer.

Shopping as Americans know it, namely, the going about from store to store examining and pricing until one has found exactly what one wishes, and at the price one wishes to pay--is unknown in Berlin. There one is not expected to enter a store and examine goods unless one is prepared to buy on the spot. If the clerk thinks for an instant that you are not pleased and may not buy, his manner changes at once, and he will run his shop for you more. But if he is convinced that you really desire to purchase he will be exceedingly attentive. If, however, after having considerable shown you, you are not satisfied and leave, you may expect positive remarks on the part of the clerk, who will say, "If you buy 5 pfennigs (11-4 cents) worth you will be politely treated."

Few stores in Berlin have delivery wagons. Almost all employ small boys, to carry the parcels to their destination. There are not many peculiar signs to be seen in such a modern city as Berlin. But one customary sign, evidently handed down from some time of desecration. What was its origin I have never been able to discover, but a white apron tied over a chair, which is hung outside a butcher's shop, or stood on the pavement beside the door, means that the butcher has his shops are to be had within. One frequently sees such a chair on Saturday evenings about 8 o'clock, the German supper hour, and people living near by will send out a servant to bring some of the chickens, which are "Conspicuous by their absence" are all kinds of large signs, great placards and colored advertisements. The law does not allow the disfigurement of the city by painting advertisements on blank sides of houses, or by the erection of large and conspicuous signboards. The shops, along the business streets have all the necessary names and numbers on them, and in the horse cars are panels fitted with the windows bearing various kinds of notices, and some of the car windows have advertisements painted or ground on the glass.

All theatre and opera notices and special advertisements must be posted on the "advertising columns," which are in convenient places all over the city. They stand on the street corners and are about ten feet high and four feet in diameter, and serve as a directory for concerts, lectures, and all kinds of amusement for each day. There have recently been placed in the various open squares, and on the business streets of the city, ornamental clock towers. On the top of each is a clock which keeps standard time, being regulated by electricity from the city observatory. A recording thermometer and barometer are also on each clock tower, in the centre a revolving cylinder on which advertisements are placed. They are not only exceedingly useful, but also quite ornamental features of the city.

Felony and Embezzlement. San Francisco, Nov. 17.--Fred S. Marburg, foreman of Wilt & Fink's cutlery factory, this city, has been arrested on a charge of felony and embezzlement. He has been in the habit for some time past of placing the names of workmen on his pay roll who had not been employed by the firm and pocketing the amount of their wages himself. His recent mode of high and reckless living caused him to be placed under surveillance, with the result mentioned. It is intimated his pecuniations amount to several thousand dollars.

GENERAL DISPATCHES. News from Various Parts of the World. Port Townsend, Nov. 16.--The most spirited bidding ever witnessed in the custom house over the sale of 185 pounds of opium was witnessed yesterday, and all previous records for prices were smashed. The first lot of opium brought \$143, and the second lot, which was knocked down at \$15, \$15.25, \$15.50 and even \$16 a pound. Finally a lot of genuine Hong Kong opium was raked in, and W. A. Chong of Seattle for the phenomenal price of \$18.50 a pound. A prominent local Chinese merchant expressed the opinion that the Seattle buyers were "crazy."

Barcelona, Nov. 16.--It is stated that Jose Dumecq has in his possession the names of all persons who were connected with the bomb outrage at the Liceo theatre and the culprits are already in custody. The plan was one which, if successfully carried out, would have involved wholesale destruction of life. Each of the plotters was to carry a bomb into the theatre, and each was to take a different station in the gallery. One of the number was deputed to turn off the gas lighting at a signal, the bombs were to be thrown. The man who was to put out the lights failed to find the metre and one of his companions, growing impatient waiting for darkness, threw a bomb.

London, Nov. 16.--The Daily Graphic this morning publishes the first of a series of sensational articles which are intended to prove England's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean has vanished. It declares France has quietly organized a fleet in that sea powerful enough to expel the English, and says Russia has also commenced upon a similar policy, while England has been standing still, doing nothing more than to replace obsolete or lost vessels. The paper warns England to profit by the example of Spain, whose dreadful decay followed her loss of naval supremacy in the Mediterranean.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Ottawa assessment for 1894 totals \$19,393,000. A fall of snow at the Sault has hampered the work on the new canal. W. T. Stead, the well-known English journalist, is the guest of Lord Aberdeen at Ottawa. The Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, with headquarters at Paris, France, will, it is said, soon add British Columbia to its area of financial operations. Le Monde says that a movement is on foot for a coalition between Liberals and Conservatives in Quebec. There is no likelihood of the statement being true. Frederick Spofford, dry goods merchant, of Stouffville and Markham, has assigned. His liabilities are understood to reach \$30,000, with assets nominally the same. The trial of young Howley, charged with having set fire to his father's house at Oshawa, Ontario, has been concluded, a verdict of not guilty having been rendered. The Toronto board of trade considered the Georgian Bay ship canal scheme and condemned it as being financially impracticable and a useless expenditure of money in any case. The Bow Park estate, formerly owned by the late Hon. George Brown, has been purchased by John Hope. The remainder of the herd of famous shorthorn cattle will be sold in April next. Hon. Mr. Bowell has written Sir John Thompson, speaking of the cordiality of his reception in Ontario, and says in response to the Canadian overtures for free trade relations has been something marvellous. Nominations for the Winnipeg vacancy in the house of commons took place on Wednesday. Hon. Joseph Martin was nominated by the opposition and Colin H. Campbell by the Conservatives. Frank I. Clarke is the returning officer. The Canada Atlantic railway has arranged with the Grand Trunk to operate its fast freight traffic over the latter company's lines in Ontario, west of the junction of the Ontario and the New York, Boston and New England traffic. Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh met with a very painful accident at Regina on Monday. While driving from government house to his office his team took fright at a heavy wagon and ran over, throwing out the governor. Fortunately no bones were broken. He is confined to the house as the result of the bad shaking. In an interview Rev. Dr. Wild, formerly of the Bond street Congregational church, Toronto, said he was not sure whether or not he would enter political life. If he did he would be a supporter of many planks in the platform of Dalton McCarthy. He had two or three seats offered to him, one of which he might expect to receive by acclamation. The Bank of Montreal has issued its half yearly statement. The profits for the half year ended October 31st, after deducting charges of management and bad and doubtful debts, were \$635,010, or a little over 5 1/4 per cent on the capital of the bank, which is \$12,000,000. The statement is over \$30,000 better than last year, and is regarded as being an admirable showing. Canadian exports of hay to England amounted this year to 2,317 tons, as against 2,350 tons in 1892. It is not at all certain that the hay trade will have so good a season for a long while. The failure of the United Kingdom crop raised the importations this year from 32,117 tons to 118,518 tons. For Canada this was a stroke of good luck by which the farmers were in a position to profit. A business whose success depends upon reverses elsewhere lacks stability. A Winnipeg paper says: "There was another successful open house at the Hudson Bay Company's stores Saturday night. About 1,200 people visited the establishment between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and the large staff of clerks was kept very busy giving information to the curious and attending to the wants of purchasers. As on the previous Saturday night, an orchestra was present and rendered a variety of choice selections, most of which were played for the first time publicly in Winnipeg. Surely the world moves when the old established Hudson Bay Company adopts these methods. A Winnipeg dispatch says: Joseph and Edward Pocock came to Glenboro, in this province, in the spring of 1888, and worked with the farm for three years. They were careful, steady boys, and were aged respectively 19 and 21. In March of 1892 they rented a farm from John McDonald, four miles east of Glenboro, with everything required for a 300 acre farm. The only claim against them was a chattel mortgage for one of their four horses. Last and this year's crops were good, and they paid all their debts. On October 16th they disappeared. The house was left just as if they had gone out to work. Their whole outfit was found intact. They had over \$300 in cash at the time they left. They had 100 bushels of wheat and some oats in their granary and had 300 bushels of wheat in the elevator on which they had not collected. A neighbor, Mrs. Wallace, stated at Glenboro yesterday that if the bluff and the lake were searched the poor boys would be found. A search party of eight, left this morning to try to find the bodies. There are strong hints of foul play. A man was found hung in the stable of the same farm in August, 1892, and was buried here without an inquest. Almost every person states that the body was dead before it was hung up. A Maritime Disaster Feared. London, Nov. 17.--A heavy gale set in yesterday on the western and southern coasts of Great Britain, and it is thought that the maritime casualties will be great. Tremendously heavy seas are ravaging the coasts, and many vessels have had much difficulty in reaching port. The last night staggering along under short canvas off Bristol, but she soon afterwards disappeared. She capsized or filled and sank, carrying all on board with her. This morning the gale was blowing with unabated vigor. Another disaster already reported is the foundering of the British steamer Boll-eau, a vessel of 840 tons belonging to Cardiff. She had a crew of 21. The captain and 17 of the crew are reported to have been lost. Four have been saved; the others are thought to have perished off Lundy Isle.

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S. H. BLAKE, Q. C.

Emphatically Denounces Robert McGreevy's Evidence.

CALLS HIM "THAT HANG DOG WITNESS"

Let Out of Jail to Give Evidence for the Crown.

Not Sufficient Truth in His Testimony to Hang a Township Cur.—The So-Called Nobility Deserted Connolly—They Pronounced by His Crimes But Left Him in the Lurch.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The closing speech of Aylesworth to the jury in behalf of Thomas McGreevy last night was an able effort. This morning Hon. S. H. Blake spoke for the defence. He dealt emphatically with "that hang-dog witness, Robert McGreevy," and said there was not sufficient evidence in his testimony to hang a township cur. If Connolly had done wrong, where were the nobles who stood by him? The so-called nobility of the country ought now to stand by McGreevy. Why was not Sir Hector Langevin and others called to give evidence? Because they could not corroborate the evidence of McGreevy, who was in the prison at the time. Mr. Blake made an able and effective appeal to the jury, and was followed by B. B. Oslor for the crown.

Courtesy, deputy minister of justice, is now in Washington. Foster told the Tribune he was there on business of the department, but refused to say what his nature was. It is understood he is enquiring into placing an expert out of his way, which will have the effect of reducing the quantity of timber limits all over the Dominion.

One Thousand Perished.
London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Meshed says the town of Kuchan was destroyed by an earthquake shock on Friday and that 1,000 persons perished.

Uruly Spanish Military.
Madrid, Nov. 21.—While the civic guards were endeavoring to quell an outbreak among the reserves at Getate, a number of the former were injured. The regulars had to be fired on to restore order.

Gold Beefs in Sight.
London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that although reefs of gold are visible near Bulwazi, the late headquarters of the Matabele and King Lobengula, but now in possession of a force of the British South Africa Co's troops, no prospecting is allowed.

Traveller Troubled.
Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 21.—Dr. Bailey of Gap, a village 18 miles east of here, yesterday discovered an iron pot under an old farm house he had recently bought. Investigation proved that the pot contained over \$2,000 in gold and silver coins. There were also found three sets of solid silver spoons marked "C." Many years ago the house was owned by a family named by one of its supposed owners, who had been buried with the last surviving member.

American Cordage Trust.
New York, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the executive board of the reorganized cordage trust, held yesterday, arrangements were made to resume operations. The meeting was secret, but it is understood a complete report of the proceedings will be given out to-day. The reorganized trust will have a capital of \$3,000,000 in cash and \$5,000,000 in collateral, secured by New York and New England bonds. Among the executive officers are several members of the old trust, but the balance of power is held by the bank. The creditors were asked to file their claims by Nov. 30, and the remainder in bonds of the new company not subject to mortgage or foreclosure.

Ohio's Great Man.
Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21.—McKinley's official majority is 43,636 and his official plurality 80,893. The total vote cast was 233,045, which is 26,510 less than the vote cast for president last year. Nearly 35,000 voters voted only for governor. This is probably the result of unfamiliarity with the Australian ballot system.

Labelled for Transferring Sealskins.
San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The United States District Attorney has labelled the schooner Carina, and her owners will have to show cause why they should not be forfeited to the government. The Carina, while lying at Sanak Island last June, received from the schooner C. C. White six barrels of sealskins. It is said no record was made of the transfer of the skins and that it was done in violation of the shipping laws, Sanak not being a port of entry.

Zalinski's Dynamite Guns.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The plan of Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski to go to Brazil on the management of her pneumatic dynamite guns was thwarted at the last moment by the war department. Capt. Zalinski came east from permission to apply for an extension, his visit to New York and Washington was to arrange with the Brazilian government, through Mr. Flint, its American agent, for going on the Nietherby and to obtain permission of the war department to leave the United States. Prior to his departure from San Francisco, and before the war department knew that he had been granted leave by his commanding officer, Gen. Barger, an order was prepared at the war department directing Capt. Zalinski to appear before a retiring board at San Francisco. The mailed copy of this order and Capt. Zalinski passed each other, not going west, the other except. When Capt. Zalinski arrived in Washington Secretary Lamont was very much surprised, and just as Zalinski expected to accomplish his purpose in going on the Nietherby, an order signed by Col. Lamont and issued by direction of the president has been promulgated changing the orders of Capt. Zalinski so that he is directed to appear before the retiring board in New York instead of the one in San Francisco. Capt. Zalinski has been in poor health since he suffered a stroke of paralysis two years ago.

WHO GAVE IT AWAY.

Diplomats All Turn Up Over the Divulging of Blount's Report.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Daily Bulletin of the 10th Inst. published the following: "There is one thing as clear as the sun in the present situation—the United States government distinctly repudiates the pretended dictatorship of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands to offer the country to the United States as a bargain. The house being declared off was the sole declared motive of the provisional government's holding into being; it is not for that irresponsible body to show cause why it should not dissolve and allow the constitutional government of the country to resume its way. When we are told that the provisional government will hold military despotism over these islands until a Republican administration again comes into power in the United States, the question suggests itself, why was the Thurston annexation treaty withdrawn from the senate while the Republicans were still in control and many leading Democratic members were in favor of annexation at the time? Since the withdrawal of that treaty public opinion in the United States has been steadily changing to the conviction that the whole scheme was an outrage on a friendly nation which the United States could never ratify."

The Honolulu Advertiser of the 13th Inst., after a long editorial says: "The nature of the instructions of President Cleveland to Minister Willis was not transparent. He undoubtedly comes with instructions of the gravest importance. Many facts assure us that the administration are deeply penetrated with the necessity to both countries of now establishing the most intimate relations practicable between the two. What relations are practicable may be to them a question of much perplexity, but there can be no doubt that President Cleveland and his party desire to advance as far as possible in the direction of securing permanent control over Hawaii. Whatever plan is in view by the United States or is included in the instruction to Minister Willis must become matters of friendly negotiation between the American representative and the provisional government. It hardly seems necessary to say this, but for the increasing clarity of the loyal organs, which have absurdly insisted that the minister would come prepared to enforce by arms certain demands which they desire to be made, that is for this government to abdicate in favor of restoration of the decayed monarchy. Whatever Mr. Willis is instructed to propose to the Hawaiian government will obviously be presented for their reasonable consideration as mutually advantageous to both countries. We do not give up hope that it may be an excavation as a territory. The fact that Mr. Willis is understood to have settled his affairs at home with a view to a projected stay does not seem to us significant. If a protectorate is established in the United States will continue to need a representative here. If a territorial government is organized a governor will be required, and the present minister's services may be desired by Mr. Cleveland in either capacity. Through nothing has to this date transpired, yet a very few days will disclose what the Hawaiian administration have to propose to Hawaii. May the spirit of wisdom and patriotism rest upon all who are engaged in consulting upon affairs so important to the people of Hawaii, and, as we believe, to America also."

Washington, Nov. 20.—Blount's report on the Hawaiian question will show that Minister Stevens should have been more fully informed of the facts before there was any valid excuse for their presence on Hawaii soil; that he declined to remove them when requested to do so by the government, although informed that the authorities were willing and fully able to preserve order and protect American interests, that these troops were stationed across the street from the government building, in which Minister Stevens and his officers were housed, and that the revolutionist committee called upon the American troops to protect them in this act of rebellion; that Minister Stevens had obtained possession of the departments and military power at Honolulu, and that the military power was surrendered, although aware of the superior power of the United States.

Many depositions of a number of well-known gentlemen in Honolulu were taken before Commissioner Blount, indicating that Queen Liliuokalani abdicated her throne, and her ministers resigned, because of the landing of the American troops at Honolulu. In the deposition of S. A. Damon, president of the advisory council of the provisional government, he was asked if the queen was advised by her ministers to surrender because of the sympathy of the United States with the revolutionists.

"I know it was the queen's idea that Mr. Stevens was in sympathy with this movement. The queen was reluctant to sign the abdication, but did so under the ground that it would all come up for review at Washington. I told her so myself. It was the best terms of settlement we could get. I took it to President Dole and he received and endorsed it."

"Was any message sent to the queen after that, anything rejecting the proposition for a settlement of the dispute at Washington?"

"No."

"The surrender, then, was made on that proposition?"

"Yes. Then the queen sent down word to the station house that they should surrender. That would up the whole affair. We took possession. It was not delivered until after this conference." Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The publication of Blount's report caused a commotion. In the state department every body from the secretary down denounces any knowledge of the means by which this document was placed in the hands of the newspaper men. Moreover, Secretary Gresham still persistently refuses to supply this matter, or any other matter connected with the Hawaiian affair, to the remainder of the newspapers.

It was learned several days ago that copies had been privately placed in the possession of certain public men, not connected with the state department, notably democratic members of the senate committee of foreign relations, and it is said

SCOTCH MINERS

Encouraged by the Success of the English Colliers.

DECADE TO PRESS THEIR OWN CLAIMS

One Shilling a Day Advance Will be Demanded.

Of the Men Will Go On Strike To Morrow

Great Meeting of Delegates in Glasgow To-Day—Prospects of a Serious Strike—Victims of the Late Storm—Many Dead Found.

Glasgow, Nov. 21.—The Scotch miners have taken heart at the success of their English counterparts in their long, bitter fight against reduction of wages, and at a meeting of miners' delegates held in this city to-day it was decided that the Scotch miners shall stop work to-morrow unless the mine owners agree to advance their wages one shilling a day.

Fatal Influenza.
Berlin, Nov. 21.—An epidemic of influenza is raging in Upper Silesia, and 27 deaths from the disease have occurred at Oppeln. At Soergenthal the epidemic has spread to 70 pupils are suffering from influenza.

London, Nov. 21.—Within the past three weeks there have been 10,000 cases of mild influenza in the borough of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Spanish America.
Torreon, Mex., Nov. 21.—A message has been received here from Jimenez, on the line of the Mexican Central Railway, that an armed body of Mexicans, numbering 300, had left for the scene of the revolutionary troubles near the Rio Grande border, where they will join the insurgents. It is believed here the uprising will be quickly quelled, as federal troops are being hurried to the front in large numbers.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.
Whole Line Affected—Only Passengers Allowed to Proceed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21.—General Manager Voorhees of the Lehigh Valley railway said men are to be employed in this city, Easton and Jersey City, and the outlook for the company is much better. He was surprised at 32 operators going out at one time. Business was good on the Lehigh, Easton and Amboy divisions, and so far as passenger traffic was concerned it was progressing as usual. Some freights, he added, are being moved. A dispatch from Shamokin, Pa., says the Lehigh is refusing freight at this end. A dispatch from Tunkhannock, Pa., says fourteen freight cars went up the road this morning from Coxton to Sayre. Owing to the disappearance of coupling pins, there is much difficulty in making up trains. Passenger trains are somewhat behind. There are no indications of trouble.

Geneva, N.Y., Nov. 21.—No strike has occurred here, but only mail trains are running.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 21.—Everything is tied up and there is prospect of trouble ahead. The railroad has hired some new men, but only passenger trains will continue to run to-day as usual. The employees are divided apparently. Some of the Brotherhood of Engineers are willing to work, others express sympathy for the strikers, and predict the militia will be called out before the Lehigh clears its yards. A bitter feeling seems to be smoldering among the local broths. So far there has been no manifestation on the part of the strikers to resort to violence. The fight, it is believed, will be a protracted one and a test of the strength of the brotherhood. It may come to-day if the company attempts to move freight, as it asserts it will do at present. All eyes are turned towards Sayre, where the brunt of the battle is to fall.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 21.—There is very little change in the situation of affairs here. A mass-meeting of the employees was held here last night. Reports received from all points on the division are to the effect that all union men are striking, whether in the morning or not. A letter from President Williams, returned to work this morning, but unless they return to work this morning they will be discharged as strikers.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 21.—No traffic on this division this morning.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 21.—There is no change in the situation here. No freight is being moved. Passengers are moving on schedule time.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 21.—Fifteen Lehigh firemen struck at Delano to-day. This is the first break in the coal branch. The situation at Sayre is more threatening. Every effort to move trains has been thwarted if possible.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21.—Chief Arthur was seen to-day in respect to St. Elizabeth. He said he could not say as to whether it would spread or not. In McLeod's time a settlement was made with him which ought to be respected. President Wilbur of the Lehigh took the ground that he would only confer with the men individually. Chief Arthur said he thought this untenable and said no railroad office can afford to take the stand that employees had no right to organize. He declared if all railroad presidents and managers took the broad view President Clark of the Union Pacific takes, there would never be a strike.

Brazil's Heir Apparent.
London, Nov. 20.—Le Journal des Debats, of Paris, announces to-day that Prince Pedro de Alcantara, Don Pedro's grandson, who is said to have been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil by Admiral Mello, took the train from Rio de Janeiro station at 11:30 yesterday morning for St. Nazaire, where he was to embark for Brazil. The prince was accompanied, according to Le Debats, by a suite of 25. The United Press correspondent at St. Nazaire writes that the story published by Le Debats is incorrect. The correspondent near the Neustadt military school this afternoon and in company with the governor, Comte de Blois, visited Prince Pedro in his apartments. The prince, the correspondent says, is a lively, healthy young man, with dark hair and eyes. His left arm is weak and almost as useless as the German

EMPEROR'S

Compte de Blois and his relatives, subjected to the same strict discipline maintained among the other cadets. He goes once a week with his cousin and fellow pupil, Prince Emmanuel, son of Duc d'Alencon to the latter's home. All other extensions or visits are forbidden. Prince Pedro does not follow politics, and he is quite uninformed concerning the course of events in Brazil. He frequently receives letters from his parents, but these letters do not refer to public affairs. The prince is a favorite among the instructors. At present he is studying the Polish language.

COCHRAN'S GREAT THEFT.

The Man Who Stole One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The indictments against Henry S. Cochran, who is charged with the theft of one hundred thousand dollars in gold bullion vaults of the United States mint in this city some months ago, were returned to the district attorney to-day, and his trial will proceed forthwith. When the case was brought before Commissioner Hall some time ago Cochran waived preliminary examination and was bound over in \$17,500 bail to the district court awaiting the action of the grand jury.

The aged embezzler has retained Jas. H. Beck to defend him, and the latter will base his case on a plea of insanity, and it is generally thought the court and jury will be influenced by this argument, as the peculiar methods employed by Cochran and the faithful arrangement of numbers and "secret stairways" in his home could hardly have originated in a sane mind.

The vault from which the bullion was taken, while securely covered with steel and masonry on the outside, was subdivided in very fine ways, and some of the interior apartments which were elaborately sealed with red ribbon and wax could easily be entered without disturbing the seal. The compartment realized by Cochran was enclosed by a galvanized iron piping which did not reach within six inches of the door, while the top was covered with light pine boards. It was by fishing bars out underneath the railings with an iron hook and by removing boards from the top that the theft was accomplished. Over \$100,000 of the stolen property was found hidden in a ventilator shaft 50 feet from its original resting-place.

It is thought if Cochran were not of un sound mind he would have taken more pains to cover up his tracks instead of being careless in the construction of tunnels and secret panels, which smack more of a French novel than of the methods of a nineteenth century embezzler. His home on Woodland avenue was sold by United States Marshal Myers a month ago to make good his shortage.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The United Press correspondent at Mellilla telegraphed early this morning: "Yesterday there was but little fighting, both day and night; there were only small skirmishes between the Rifians and the convoys carrying provisions to the forts near the hostile trenches. Part of the Spanish squadron has been ordered to proceed at once to Laibona."

New York, Nov. 16.—The survivors of the bark Mendoza have arrived at Barbadoes. Cholera broke out on the Mendoza during the voyage and all but four men died. They handled the boat as best they could, but she was wrecked.

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Port Townsend, Nov. 16.—The British steamer Cogitium, of Vancouver, which arrived here Oct. 20th, and was tendered to the United States authorities, is still tied up at Bash's wharf. As already announced Capt. J. J. Veal, the day after he arrived, paid off the crew and notified Collector Scandlers that the Cogitium was at his disposal. The collector sent to Washington for instructions, and as yet has received no reply. The opinion prevails in some quarters which hold the Cogitium will have proceeded to the district of Sitka, where she was seized, and subsequently released on bonds, and there be turned over to the collector. The bond that was given for the Cogitium's appearance is in the district court at Sitka, and that appears to be the proper place for her to be surrendered.

Toledo, O., Nov. 16.—This morning, in the United States circuit court in this city, a number of suits were filed by Wm. C. Niblock, receiver of the Columbia National bank of Chicago, against a number of banks in Ohio to recover certificates of deposits given by the banks in question to the United States Loan and Trust company. Niblock seeks certificates of deposit were transferred to the Columbia bank. It is said that \$300,000 of these certificates were given by the Ohio banks alone. It is claimed the proceedings will bring to light some quarters which will create a sensation in financial circles, as showing the operations of the United States Loan and Trust company.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Acting on a telegram from Attorney-General Olney at Washington City, Marshal Lobg has released from custody 21 Chinese ordered deported by federal judges for failing to comply with the provisions of the Geary registration law. Judges Morrow and McKenna, when asked a few days ago to order the release of the Chinese refused to do so, on the ground that the cases were out of their jurisdiction, an appeal having been taken to the United States Supreme Court. Through the efforts of Attorney Biorlan and the Chinese Six Companies, Mr. Olney was prevailed upon to order the release. Not a Chinese has applied at the office of the collector of internal revenue for registration, and none are expected to do so until notice has been issued by the Six Companies. It is stated by the leaders of the Chinese that they will take advantage of the six months' grace given them and will register.

Massachusetts City, Va., Nov. 18.—A well-dressed man of 30 surrendered to the police to-day, saying he was implicated in the robbery of the Lake Shore train at Kessler, Ind., last summer, against if chemistry were shown him he would divulge the whole story.

Deland, Fla., Nov. 18.—The grand jury has found true bills against William McRae, Marion Clinton and Irwin Jenkins for the Packwood murders. The trial is set for to-day.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 18.—Last night the four-roomed cottage of Barney Killian, 25th street, which had just been raised up 13 feet, was blown over by the hard wind, landing 15 feet off the foundation, and being entirely wrecked with the furniture within. Killian, his wife and seven children were in the house when it went down, but luckily they all escaped injury, with the exception of a few scratches from the falling plaster.

Siox City, Nov. 18.—In the case of the Manhattan Trust Co. against the Sioux City Rapid Transit Co. to foreclose \$250,000 worth of bonds, Judge Ladd, on petition of intervention to-day, held that \$25,000 of the claims for work on the road, and for material, constitute a prior lien against the property and foreclosed it first. A decree of foreclosure of bonds was also granted.

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Owensboro, Nov. 17.—Fire last night destroyed the Chesapeake, Ohio & Northwestern freight, ten cars of coal, six cars of merchandise, two large tobacco warehouses owned by Jas. Hanly and E. A. Jones, two dwellings and a grocery store. The loss is \$150,000.

New York, Nov. 17.—Geo. A. Roeth, the man who caused such intense excitement at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon by firing a fusilade of pistol shots into the dining room, was arraigned this morning. Roeth told Justice Hogan he was 28, lived at 530 West Fortieth street, believed Bellamy's doctrine, and was a follower of Moses. Roeth was committed for examination as to his sanity.

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The Weekly Times Victoria, Friday, November 24, 1893. THE MCGREEVEY CASE.

Thomas McGreevey and Nicholas Connolly have each been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. This is a termination of the trial which very few people expected, and even now there are very few who will expect to see the two men serve out their terms. It cannot be said the sentence is any too severe for the offense with which they were charged, and of which the jury found them guilty, for the crime of conspiring to rob the public treasury is no light one. But there is a very general feeling that these two offenders did not profit by their own sin; their stealings went into the election campaign fund of which McGreevey was treasurer. Every decent and self-respecting Conservative must feel humiliated when he thinks of these two old men being condemned to pass a year in prison for an offense committed in the interest of the Conservative party. Then there is the widespread impression that these two are in reality sinners of the smaller kind, and that justice is but poorly served while they are unaccompanied by those men in high positions of whom Mr. Aylesworth spoke. Further, there is the idea that if Thomas McGreevey had chosen to open his lips he could have placed some of those exalted gentlemen in very ugly places, and if the jury could not find it in their hearts to reward him for his party fealty with an acquittal perhaps the Minister of Justice will take it into his consideration. McGreevey and Connolly will never be regarded by the public as the principals in the gigantic scheme of public robbery with which they were connected. Their conviction is practically the conviction of the government under which such crimes were possible. The men really guilty will never be punished by imprisonment, but some of them are yet in a position to feel the weight of public censure, for we cannot believe that the people of Canada will always be ready to condone grave crimes against the country. Bribery in elections is bad, but the sin is more than doubled when the bribing is done with the money stolen from the people's own pockets. And then a campaign fund shodden from the public treasury is only a shade less objectionable than a fund contributed by beneficiaries of an iniquitous customs tariff, from the inordinate profits which it renders possible. Such money is also stolen from the people though less directly than that which McGreevey and Connolly handled.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

There is a very strong probability that the Dominion government will find itself in a peck of trouble because of the commercial treaty with France which Sir Charles Tupper helped to negotiate last year. It will be remembered that Minister Foster last session spoke disapprovingly of this treaty and said he was unwilling to ask parliament for its ratification. That is still the feeling on the part of nearly all the ministers and all who have looked into the treaty at all carefully. But this hesitation to accept and ratify his treaty has been very displeasing to the high commissioner, and also to his son, the minister of marine; and there is little doubt about the correctness of the statement that their resignations have been for some time in Sir John Thompson's hands, to be accepted if the treaty is not ratified. It was this action on their part which led the Halifax Herald, the chief organ of the government in Nova Scotia, to say some time ago that if the two Tupper resigned "they would not carry two Maritime province constituencies with them." This Herald at the same time indulged in a severe criticism of the treaty, which it represented as opposed to Canadian interests. It was not long afterwards that the following dispatch went out from Ottawa: "Before leaving for the east to-day Sir Herbert Tupper stated that his treaty with France, negotiated by his father would be ratified by parliament next session. There was nothing else to be done as the treaty was made by the Imperial government. Parliament might censure the government for negotiating the treaty but could not refuse to accept it." Sir Herbert was wrong in asserting that parliament must ratify the treaty, but he would have been quite right if he had said that the government must ask parliament to ratify it. The treaty has now all the force of an executive act, and the government must stand or fall by it. If the ministers do not care to face parliament with the objectionable treaty, or if parliament throws it out, then the ministers lose their offices. They may therefore be expected to ask for ratification, and the Tory majority in parliament is quite slavish enough to grant the request.

A dispatch from Woodstock, Ont., of Nov. 17th, says: "A citizens' mass meeting here to-night passed a strong resolution protesting against the \$50 poll tax now enacted on every Chinese entering Canada, and calling upon the Dominion government for its repeal. The resolution condemns the poll tax as an invidious and calculated to generate bitterness in China against Canada, and to hinder the work of Christian missionaries among Chinese. The agitation has been called forth by the recent imposition of a poll tax on a young Chinese student brought to this country by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, returned Presbyterian missionary from Formosa."

The good people of Woodstock might better serve their breath, for there is no prospect of the "poll tax" being abolished. If the Woodstock people want the Chinese among them their taste differs much from that of the people on this coast. It is quite probable that if they had the experience of the coast residents they would be as much in favor of Chinese restriction. The Woodstock folks, like others in the east, speak from the depths of a profound ignorance, or they would know that the unrestricted importation of Chinese heathens here would be a very high price to pay for all the missionaries can accomplish in China.

The Ottawa Journal refers to a rumor that the Dominion government has recently imported from the States a number of barrels of lubricating oil, on which, of course, no duty was paid. It says that it has been unable to get an explanation, so it seems quite likely that the rumor is well founded. There is nothing surprising in this, for the government has more than once been caught in evasions of its own N. P.

The Colonist reproduces a passage from the Times to prove that its own interpretation thereof was correct. For this favor we are much obliged, and all we ask is that our neighbor at all times quote our words without putting its own meaning into them. We have quite faith enough in the intelligence of Colonist readers to believe that they can understand plain English, if the Colonist itself cannot.

The British Gales.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—The gale which has been sweeping the coast has done a great deal of damage. Several wrecks were reported from various points. The Cynthia, of Liverpool, founded with all hands. At noon on Saturday the gale reached this city, and increased as the day wore on, crippling the telegraph service. At night the storm continued and reports, arriving after many hours' delay, indicate that an immense amount of damage had been done to shipping throughout the country. At Holyhead 20 lives had been saved up to noon, ten of them being from a French brigantine which went ashore near that place. At Scarborough more or less damage has been done to a number of houses. At Sunderland several houses have been partially wrecked and one building collapsed, killing a woman. The chimney of a paper mill fell near Kendal during the storm, killing three people. At Dundee a pilot cutter was wrecked in the Tay, and the crew clung to the rigging for several hours before they were rescued by the lifeboat. The steamer Union was wrecked near Dundee and four of her crew were drowned. Reports received from many points along the coast this evening show that the gale has spent its fury although heavy seas are still running. The list of disasters grows rapidly. Between Calais and Dunkirk 58 vessels were ashore at 6 o'clock. Most of them were fishing boats, only two were steamers, and seven or eight were bark. Along the coast, near Calais, 17 more dead bodies were recovered this afternoon. In Calais and Dunkirk the streets were swept clean of obstructions. A lifeboat went out from Dover this afternoon and rescued eight men from a sinking schooner. The bark Johanne Marie sank off Dungeness this morning. The Swedish schooner Djalmar foundered near Holland, but the crew was saved.

General Dispatches.

London, Nov. 21.—The Norwegian ship Mosseben was towed into Yarmouth today, having been found at sea derelict. Three of her crew were found dead aboard of her. The others are missing. Reports have been received here that a number of persons perished at Arundel, Sussex, Peterboro, Northampton, Banbury, Oxford and Crickley, near Gloucester.

Calais, Nov. 21.—Since yesterday the bodies of persons who lost their lives in the storm have been picked up on the beach.

London, Nov. 20.—Services in memory of the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg were held to-day in the private chapel at Windsor. The queen and family attended.

Rome, Nov. 20.—All the telegraph clerks in the civil service declared a strike to-day because several persons had been dismissed without sufficient cause by the directors. This evening telegraphic communication is partly suspended throughout the country. The government has summoned military telegraphers to take the place of the strikers.

London, Nov. 20.—Price of coal dropped six shillings a ton here to-day on the resumption of work by the miners. Further reductions are expected as soon as the freshly mined coal begins to reach the market.

Cape Town, Nov. 20.—Dispatches from Port Victoria say Lobengula has written Major Gool-Adams concerning the termination of the Matabele war. The king admits his willingness to discuss the terms of his surrender, but the young Matabele warriors are anxious to fight, and he feels that he may not be able to restrain them. Major Adams hopes a settlement will be reached without further hostilities.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—Judge Terrell, the United States minister, has gained a notable victory. For several years the number of women physicians in Turkey has been increasing, notwithstanding the fact that the Turkish law refused to recognize them as legitimate practitioners. Foremost among them have been the American missionaries, who have repeatedly won the highest praise for their self-denying work. They have, however, been greatly hampered by the fact that they could not secure regular Turkish diplomas, and the various foreign embassies have been very earnest in their efforts to gain for them official recognition. Hitherto they have failed entirely, but at last Turkish conservatism has yielded.

American News. Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Brazilian cruiser Niechery passed here this afternoon bound south.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.—Action of importance to union cigarmakers throughout the country is being taken in the matter of changing the wording of the blue label so as to make a suit for infringement possible in certain states, notably Pennsylvania, where infringements have been numerous. The proposal now being voted on by every local branch of the cigarmakers' union is to omit from the label the words "copied to inferior, rat shop, coolie, prison or filthy tenement house workmanship," and the substitution therefor of "the advancement of the moral and intellectual welfare of the cigarmakers' union." The sentiment as reflected in the decision of the union is against such expressions as the former, and that their use renders it difficult to secure a conviction for infringement.

New York, Nov. 21.—Secretary Carlisle arrived here from Washington last evening and is at the Fifth avenue hotel. He was in consultation with the officials of the sub-treasury this morning and could not be seen. He will deliver an address on the subject of "The Commerce to-night."

New York, Nov. 21.—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court to-day gave decision permitting the landing here of a dozen Chinamen whom the collector had seized on the coast. He held that the evidence of Chinese Inspector Schaeff was not sufficient to keep them out of the country. The decision also covers the cases of Chinamen who came here from Havana, as did the dozen now here, but who were sent back again.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.—The largest auction sale in the history of this state will take place to-day under the orders of Judge Newman, of the United States court. It is that of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, the minimum price for the property being \$1,400,000. The sale is the result of the insolvency of the old company, and the proceeds will be devoted to the liquidation of its indebtedness.

Braidwood, Ill., Nov. 21.—The state board of mine managers, which exists under a recent statute, met in this city to-day to pass upon the qualifications of persons who wish to hold the position of mine managers. No one not authorized by the board can legally hold a position of this nature. This system was adopted as an outcome of the great loss of life in mines due to the incompetency of the managers.

New York, Nov. 21.—Changes in prices at the opening of the stock exchange were marked by the advance in American Sugar from 12 1/2 to 13 1/8. The tone of the market was firm.

Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 21.—Ex-Governor Bask died here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 21.—At the government dam near this city this morning six men were burned to death and several badly injured.

New York, Nov. 21.—The tug Charles R. Stone sank at Pier 1, North River, this morning. The tug was carrying a cargo of lumber. The accident was caused by the overflow of a water tank on board.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.—Agents of transcontinental roads met yesterday to take action in the alleged dereliction of duty of the striking D. P. Mason, who is in charge of the Denver and Rio Grande, in having cut rates to New York, although professing to maintain standard rates. After considerable discussion the matter was adjourned until to-morrow to give Sneadaker time to present his defence. Conviction means a fine of \$200.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The strikers' headquarters this afternoon showed that the men are keeping away from the railroad yards and preserving good order. The Buffalo division between here and Manchester 83 engineers have been employed but only three are working.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 20.—No freight trains arrived over the Lehigh Valley railway this morning. The 6 a. m. passenger train from Mount Carmel, made the usual run. The express from New York arrived at 8 o'clock, 10 minutes before time.

New York, Nov. 20.—The stock market opened quiet. American Sugar, which showed the greatest change, rose 5 1/8. Variations of other prominent issues traded in were confined to fractions.

Portland, Nov. 18.—District Attorney Hume and a dozen police officers this evening made a raid on the office of the Sunday Mercury and suppressed the same. The Mercury is owned by D. P. Mason and B. P. Watson, publishers; Jerry Maxwell, foreman; Pressman Kennedy, Route Agent Simpson and Collector Senofsky, on a charge of circulating obscene matter. Fifteen newspapers who had just received their papers were arrested, but released. Mason and Watson secured bail, but the others are still in jail. The newspapers' papers and those in the office were seized and the forms of W. H. Snodgrass, that he publish the cases to the furthest. Watson and Mason, who are professional blackmailers, are already under conviction of criminal libel and are under bonds pending the return of their appeal to the supreme court.

The first special train of hops this season left for New York yesterday over the Northern Pacific, Chicago & North-western and Traders' Dispatch lines. It was composed of 18 cars loaded with hops from Seattle, Sumner, Puyallup, Roy, Orting and Buckley and is consigned to S. & P. Uhlman, New York. Their buyer, Herman Kleber, estimates the value of the train at \$400,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 20.—The injunction of the Northwestern Coal Co. restraining Mayor Eustis, the city controller and city clerk from executing a contract awarded to a local firm for public fuel is being argued in the district court to-day.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Between this time and January 1st the board of directors of the World's fair hope to wind up their business. At the meeting of South Park board to-day the directors asked the commissioners to name the amount they wanted to take everything belonging to the corporation and absolve it from all liabilities. This proposition was a surprise to the commissioners. They proposed to make calculations and submit a proposition to the directors. The directors told the park board that they were anxious to wind up their affairs, and indicated that they would pay for the liabilities of the corporation. The proposition by the commissioners that they would stand in Jackson park throughout next summer at least, and possibly several years.

A letter from London states that Edward Blake is likely to be offered the chairmanship of the Irish party caucus.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Premier Davie Takes Charge of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

IS HE DISPLEASED WITH COL BAKER?

Preparations for the Labor Conference To be Held in this City on Saturday—Evidence of Serious Disagreement Between the Premier and the Col.

The workmen of the province are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the conference to be held in this city on Saturday with the government with reference to the work of the bureau of labor statistics. There will be about 40 delegates present from the different cities of the province, among them being Thos. Keith, M. P. P., and Tully Boyce of Nanaimo. The bureau has not been sailing as smoothly as the government thought it would, and from the action of the premier it is evident that he thinks some of the colonists have made a "bad break," but more recently were called out and managed by Hon. Mr. Davie. Several causes are mentioned for these signs of "want of confidence" in Minister Baker's leadership. The first one dates back to the last session, when the bill to establish the bureau was before the legislature. At that time the workmen waited on Minister Baker to urge the necessity of appointing a workman to manage the bureau. "Why, the capitalists would be up in arms against me if I appointed a workman to the position," said the gallant colonel. The labor delegates thought the colonist had made a "bad break," but they said nothing until a short time ago, when they had another conference with the government. Then one of their number reminded the colonel of what he had said and added, "Now the workmen are up in arms against you. You can choose between the laboring men, who control the majority of the votes, and the capitalists." Then, again, there is a disposition to pay the credit of Col. Baker the resolution passed by the trades and labor council.

At all events, the premier seems to be looking after the labor bureau, no doubt considering himself better able to handle the workmen than the colonist. In fact the colonist a short time ago told an applicant for a position in the bureau that he had nothing more to do with it. The premier, therefore, will probably represent the government at the conference next week.

Many of the delegates will be in the city to-morrow, the Victoria trades and labor council having asked them to come down a day earlier than the conference. So that they can decide upon a plan of action when they meet Sheriff McMillan. An endeavor will also be made during their visit to the city to reorganize the provincial trades and labor council. The question of urging the government to pay the provincial and municipal election acts so as to allow workmen to become candidates for legislators, and aldermen, which they claim they are now almost prevented from doing, will be brought up.

LEHIGH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Situation Practically Unchanged—Passengers on Time.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 22.—The situation in the Lehigh Valley is practically unchanged. The freight trains are running on time. It is stated on the best authority that the Reading Railroad will not ask its former employees to take positions on the Lehigh Valley line. Those who have done so did so voluntarily. The Lehigh Valley Central passenger trains are carrying extra cars owing to the rush of business over its line throughout the Lehigh Valley. The freight trains from the east Pennsylvania branch of the Lehigh will be turned over to the Jersey Central until the Lehigh is in a position to receive it.

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 22.—There is no material change in the strike of the packers. They are a little behind at Packerton but the officials are hiring crews.

Gaston, Pa., Nov. 22.—The company are running the engines to-day that they did yesterday. The freight trains are all the old engines have left. One freight and one coal train were moved away to-day. The passengers are moving on schedule time.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 22.—Fourteen colliers are idle to-day on account of the strike.

Sayre, Pa., Nov. 22.—Up to 10:25 the Lehigh had succeeded in getting out two freight trains. No resistance was offered. Passenger trains from Wilkes-Barre arrived on time. No mails have left over the Auburn division since Monday night.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Lehigh freight car was to have been transferred to the New York Central at Brills last night, and which the Central employees refused to handle, was this morning run on the tracks of the Central without opposition. The yardmaster was convinced that it was a Central freight.

Waverly, N.Y., Nov. 22.—It is reported from Rochester Junction that two cars of armed men have left there for Sayre. A committee of the strikers appealed to the sheriff to disarm the men, as they are from a foreign state.

New York, Nov. 22.—Fifty switchmen employed in the yard of the Lehigh Valley in Jersey City went out on a strike this morning, completely paralyzing local traffic.

Columbia, O., Nov. 22.—Father J. B. Biss, of the Sacred Heart church, was shot through the right arm by two burglars who aroused him while ransacking the house this morning. The priest ejected them both by main force.

Jersey City, Nov. 22.—The Lehigh switchmen did not refuse to move the freight, as first reported. They merely refused to assist in the work. They were assured it contained Central freight. Lehigh passenger trains are going out on time, but those coming in are late. Efforts to move the freight trains are expected soon.

A letter from London states that Edward Blake is likely to be offered the chairmanship of the Irish party caucus.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—F. Carvagnars, noble grand arch of the Grand Grove of California, Ancient Order of Druids, and J. H. Knarston, grand secretary, were entertained at a banquet in their honor at the Royal Hotel last night by the members of Prosperity Grove. On Wednesday they will proceed to Union on an official visit, after which they will visit the groves in Washington and Oregon.

J. Harper's hotel at Departure Bay, was visited during Sunday night by a thief who stole two robes and a bride. The same thief is credited with severing a large hawser with which the bark Richard III was secured to the shore. Captain Howard says the hawser was cut in two places.

Many have applied for the post of chief of police. They are not aware that the commission has power to appoint a chief of police, but that under the new act the power is vested in the board of police commissioners. It is said the police system of the city is to be reorganized, but as there is no resident magistrate many are anxious to know how it will be done.

There is only one case to be tried at the coming assize to be held in December and that one was imported from Victoria.

Indian Superintendent A. W. Vowell returned from Alberni last night with Mr. Patterson. Mr. Vowell has been enjoying himself while on the west coast in the pursuit of big game. Two bears, a panther and a fine bull elk were part of the results of his trip. Several deer were also secured and many ducks and geese. He is a guest at the Windsor and leaves for Victoria by this morning's train.

A Victoria firm having a claim against the bark Dominion, which lay so long in difficulties at Departure Bay, put the matter in the hands of Messrs. Belyea & Gregory, who, after obtaining a judgment, sent a sheriff up to this place to seize her until some settlement of the debt was effected. He arrived in this city on Saturday last at noon, and in his capacity as marshal of the admiralty court proceeded to departure Bay, expecting to take possession of the vessel and at once announced his errand, but the party in charge, John Ferguson, ordered him off the vessel, and worried in mind, indignantly assaulted the representative of the crown, Sheriff McMillan, who at all times is a quiet, discreet gentleman, at once returned to shore and telephoned from the East Wellington wharf to this city for police assistance. Constable McMillan was at once despatched to the wharf with the assistance of his arrival port Ferguson under arrest. To accommodate Mr. McMillan, who wished to return to Victoria by Sunday morning's train, Ferguson was brought up before the Stipendiary Magistrate at the same time a charge of assaulting a sheriff in the discharge of his duty. In defence Ferguson stated that for the moment he had lost his presence of mind. He was labouring under great excitement, caused to a great degree by the fact of the vessel being indebted to him in a considerable sum for wages, and he feared any person getting in a claim before him. He expressed sorrow for his act, which had due weight with Sheriff McMillan, who, with his well-known good nature, asked the presiding magistrate to deal as leniently with the offender as he could. The decision was reserved until Wednesday next.

Applications made by settlers to the E. & N. R. Co. in Victoria for land about Englishman's river are answered to the effect that the land is now on reserve for the possible contingency of a railroad line to Alberni.

Nanaimo, Nov. 22.—The Japanese crew of the bark Detroit refused duty yesterday morning, on account of the refusal of the captain to pay off four of them. Captain Darrach obtained the services of the crew of the Occidental and brought the Japs to Nanaimo, where their grievances were laid before Consul Dennison, who, after hearing the case, ordered the seamen to jail for 24 hours. More trouble is likely unless the captain gets rid of them. The Detroit will not ship a union crew, and consequently is constantly in trouble with the men when the vessel arrives here.

John Ferguson, the man who assaulted Sheriff McMillan, succeeded in recovering the wages due to him from the bark Dominion. Captain Greenleaf gave a check for \$300, which was immediately cashed and the money handed over to Ferguson.

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 22.—Two cases of mineral water from Beaver park, the property of the New Vancouver Coal Company, were sent to Victoria to-day. One is for Hon. Edgar Dewdney and the other for Hon. Forbes Vernon. It is claimed the water is equal to any other mineral water now in the market, and those who have tried it say it is excellent for medicinal purposes.

The city council have contributed \$50 towards the poultry show to be held in Nanaimo, and with the sum already in hand this will help materially to swell the list of prizes.

A number of artists have formed an association in this city, and one of the chief rules adopted by them is that copying be prohibited, all pictures to be painted from nature, in oil. Arrangements have been made to give an exhibition in the opera house next May.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—The city council last night decided to refer the matter of licensing insurance companies back to the city solicitor and the finance committee. The solicitor said he did not think a \$200 fee could be collected, but \$100 might. Ald. Anderson said if \$300 were collected in Victoria why not \$200 here. The board of fire underwriters has declined to discuss the matter with the board.

At the police court to-day Alex. Smith was fined \$25 for insulting ladies on the street.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur reaches this port by Thursday the officers will be invited to send teams to compete in the rifle matches at Moodyville.

C. Foley has written a piteous letter to the city council for the enforcement of the law against selling cigarettes to minors. He said his son, aged 10, has been rendered insane from smoking cigarettes.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—H. M. S. Royal Arthur arrived this morning. The water main has burst under the Narrows again and there is much anger among the consumers.

The school children brought to school as many apples or potatoes as they were years old. The result was nearly 400 sacks to be divided among the two children's homes in this city.

Edna Keeley's manager cancelled the tickets.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Nov. 21.—Stroebel's trial, for the murder of John Marshall at Huntingdon last April, ended last night in a disagreement of the jury, which was discharged after the attorney general had presented each of the jurors with a pair of gum boots, worn by them on the trip to Huntingdon to view the scene of the tragedy. The boots were first quality and cost the country in the neighborhood of \$0 a pair, and being worn only once, were as good as new.

By consent of counsel, the Stroebel trial has been transferred to Victoria, and will come up on the 28th inst. It was considered inadvisable to let it stand over another six months.

An Indian from Chehalis, whose arm was nearly blown off by the accidental discharge of a rifle, was put under other today and the limb amputated.

New Westminster, Nov. 22.—Thomas Kitchen and C. B. Sward, M. P. P., have arranged to hold a series of meetings throughout the section.

Burglars attempted to enter Archdeacon Woods' house last night, but were frightened off.

John Grant, surveyor's assistant, who was up north on a government survey all summer, has been missing two weeks. He is believed to be in his room at the hotel. Grant is 6 feet 6 inches tall and a giant in strength. His friends are very anxious.

There was seven degrees of frost here last night.

Jurors of the Stroebel murder case, say not one of them was in a state of hanging the accused, and all were in favor of his acquittal, but for several circumstances which could not be explained in his favor.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

James Tilley's store and dwelling, blacksmith shop, and a large quantity of lumber were burned at Peterboro. Loss heavy, insurance light.

S. Allison, of Sudbury, has been brought to the attention of the justice department for an attempt to suicide by poison. He is the first person ever received in any prison in Canada for this crime.

The Liberals of Quebec will give Hon. Mr. Laurier a grand banquet in the new Pacific hotel on Friday, Dec. 12th. Leading Liberals of the Dominion will be invited.

The barns belonging to the Lincoln County Industrial Home, with this season's crop, farm implements and stock, were burned. Loss, \$1,000; partly insured.

Rev. J. C. Ash of Cambray has been suspended from the ministry of the Methodist church until the conference meets, as a result of certain charges made against him.

L'Etendard, the old Ultramontane daily paper which suspended some months ago, will be re-opened on Dec. 2nd. It will be a Conservative paper and the personal organ of Hon. J. A. Oulmet.

P. Monaghan, secretary of the royal commission on prohibition, says that one or two more sessions of the commission would be held in Montreal before the annual report is sent to parliament.

At Cheltenham Farmer, died from the effects of a kick from a horse. His wife was in poor health and the shock caused her death the same evening. Both were buried in one grave.

The bodies of Barbeau and Bonas, two of the men drowned in Lake Nipissing off the ill-fated steamer John B. Fraser on Nov. 6th, were recovered yesterday. The two men belonged to Cache Bay, and the bodies have been taken there for burial. These are the only bodies yet recovered.

A convention of East Peterboro Conservatives was held to nominate a candidate for the local house, but it adjourned without making a selection. Among the speakers at the convention were Dr. Yonkers, M. P., who declared for the abolition of separate schools, provided the courts declare that the legislature has the power to do so.

Sir James Grant was chosen as the Conservative candidate for the vacancy in Ottawa created by Mr. Mackintosh's appointment as lieutenant-governor of the northwest territories. The Young Conservatives made a determined effort to secure the nomination of their representative, R. G. Cole, a rising young barrister. On the final ballot Dr. Grant was successful by a majority of six votes.

With reference to President Van Horne's letter to the English shareholders of the C. P. R., spoken of in London cablesgrams, that the Canadian communication referred to was not originally intended for publication. It was simply a letter written to a prominent shareholder in reply to one received from him which was signed "Van Horne." He subsequently gave this shareholder permission to use the letter in any way he saw fit.

The village of Hazeldeene, in Carleton county, is disturbed by trouble in the Anglican church there. On Sunday the rector, Rev. W. H. Halley, appeared in a cassock. Several prominent members of the congregation, including Mr. Thomas Hodgins, M. P. for Carleton, rose and left the church. They claim that when Mr. Halley came there he agreed not to wear a cassock nor to favor other high church practices. It is learned also that the rector, being recently authorized to purchase a bishop's chair for use when the bishop came around for the confirmation services, the chair was found to have a cross carried on the back. The parishioners insisted on the cross being removed, which was done with a chisel. Mr. Halley, however, has the support of many in the congregation who like and respect him personally. Further trouble is expected.

Pressure is being brought on the government to appoint a commission to investigate the mental condition of Luckey, the New Bliss murderer.

An organization has been formed in Toronto with Edward Meek as president and Dr. Samuel Ginner as secretary, the object of which will be to fight the approaching election by the publication of a plebiscite on prohibition.

The labor party in Toronto has decided not to put candidates in the field at the approaching civic elections owing to lack of funds and the difficulty of getting representative men to undertake the task of running.

Sketches

AN OLD SAL

BY UNCLE

In my wanderings and byways of the vicinity it has been one who seemed indeed infrequently some formation can be of living books whose life and its lights and even been unrecorded, ed it necessary to avd duction in such case have found it best t they are. By so do ally learned things v lar enquirer might h my purpose in the illustrations of exper sen. But enough of consider his simply through which each ter is brought before One evening durin I was sauntering in which we will call some of the best sid the light some of the books of the cat toria, when I jostle weatherbeaten man, hair and wrinkled passage of many year oxy I was just step beside me, also ben there was much trul way of his most sid reaching the other s the lively aspect of "Ah, yes," said th is not so bad, cons that there was not a drop of dirty ink on "While speaking v a side street, and o railway bridge.

"Ah, said I, 'you suffer from a cold, through which each ter is brought before One evening durin I was sauntering in which we will call some of the best sid the light some of the books of the cat toria, when I jostle weatherbeaten man, hair and wrinkled passage of many year oxy I was just step beside me, also ben there was much trul way of his most sid reaching the other s the lively aspect of "Ah, yes," said th is not so bad, cons that there was not a drop of dirty ink on "While speaking v a side street, and o railway bridge.

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Sketches In and About Victoria: AND ELSEWHERE.

AN OLD SALT'S YARN.

BY UNCLE JOHN.

In my wanderings about the highways and byways of the Queen City and its vicinity it has been sometimes a source of pleasure to me to drop alongside any one who seemed inclined to talk. As one who is not infrequently sought for information concerning the old-time records of life and living books whose unwritten records of life and its lights and shadows had been left unrecorded.

Here the old sailor looked at his empty glass—which I may here remark had been refilled several times—and I ordered a fresh supply, feeling interested in the story.

"Was you in the same angry feeling as your shipmates?" I asked. "Wa-a, yer see, master, I wur not a youngster at that time, and they looked to me as an old man to back them up."

"Wa-a, as I wur saying, things begun to look bad, and one day, when the mate was more savage than ever, he hit Dick Hall, a young wiry sort of fellow, cause he asserd him, in a minnit the mate was down, with Dick atop on him smashing his fists into his face and knocking his head agin the deck, while the mate roared like a bull.

"The mate was now on deck, and he orders the deck to be scuttled each side of the fore-hatch and the pump rigged. But all was no use. So the boats were got out—and none too soon, for while we were getting the long boat over the side, the main hatch blowed up.

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THOUGHT.

What is thought? An evanescent thing, flitting, moth-like, on lightly fluttering wing. Hunched behind, o'er the mental sky, Bound by no laws, in freedom it doth fly.

Thought, like the bubbles in some mountain pool, Comes from a source which ever hid most Beyond the ken of every mortal eye.

Thought may at times a lightsome vein assume, To cheer with sunny rays poor mortals' gloom; Yet none the less doth it possess the power Of adoration in temptation's hour.

Thought is of spirit birth, 'tis the immortal part, When liveth on death has stilled the heart; And Heaven, or Hell, within that thought may lie, When 'Tis lost in vast Eternity.

Did you know that this familiar phrase "Hobson's Choice," preserves the memory of a very good and useful man? Thomas Hobson was born in 1544; he was for 60 years a carrier between London and Cambridge, conveying to and from the "universities" packages and letters, also passengers.

THE FOREST FIRES.

THE damage caused by forest fires in the United States and British North America has been estimated at eight hundred million dollars, a sum which does not include the indirect losses from the destruction of game, insect-eating birds, etc., nor from the deterioration of climatic conditions, since tree-devouring fires are both a consequence and a cause of droughts.

THE HOME HORSES.

THE OREGON STEAMBOAT MILLIONAIRE.

THE KENNEL.

THE RING.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER MATCH.

VICTORIA WINS.

REMARKS FROM ONLOOKER.

WOULD-BE REFORMERS.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

THE CHAMPION HURDLER.

THE CHAMPION PURCHASED.

THE VICTORIA WANDERERS will play a game with a team from H. M. S. Ganges on the Cauteon grounds to-morrow 23rd; kick-off at 2 p.m. The Wanderers are requested to meet at Campbell's corner promptly at 1:30.

The Victoria Rugby team leaves for Westminster in the morning to play their first match away from home. So far this season they have not been defeated. Following are the teams: Victoria-Patterson, back; Foulkes, Haines and A. Crease, three-quarter backs; P. Smith and C. Ward, half-backs; H. F. M. Jones (captain); L. Crease, Langley, Fraser, Warden, Sullivan, Wollaston, Gibson and Riley, forwards.

The Rugby match at the hill on Saturday, Victoria v. Cowichan, was won by the home team after a lively and well-contested game. The score was Victoria one goal and four tries to nil.

The most sensational trial in the annals of this oratorically quiet town attracted an enormous crowd to the district court room to-day, and unless some influential person had been to bear to restore peace between the two factions concerned in the proceedings there is likely to be a sanguinary conflict.

As neither the Victoria Association football club nor the navy would accept the challenge of the Wanderers, the latter claim the championship of Victoria until they hear from the teams mentioned.

The second match between the Victoria Rifle Club and the royal marines was shot over the usual range at Esquimalt on Saturday, with the following result:

Chicago, Nov. 22.—A five nights' billiard tournament will begin this evening between Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schaefer. Ives was introduced to the billiard world by Schaefer and if the betting is any indication he is likely to repeat his victory of last year over his former master.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Geo. Baird, secretary of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, has received a dispatch from A. C. Mills, delegate to the Pacific Coast Athletic Association to the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, stating that the record of 15 3/4 seconds made by W. H. Henry, of Oakland, for 120 yards race, over ten hurdles, has been formally accepted as the best amateur record of America.

The Christmas number of the Montreal Star is coming out in a few days. The bare announcement was sufficient to create widespread rejoicing, for it is safe to say there never was in any country a Christmas paper that was received with such applause as the Christmas number of the Montreal Star in past years.

relieve biliousness and rest, leaving the victims more prone to sluggishness of action. Liver Laxative care poses actively and permanently.

SHORT LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Anniversary services at the Reformed Episcopal church Sunday.

Victoria College winter term began on Monday last. The attendance is greater than last year.

Rev. Mr. Clay, of Moosejaw, will preach the two coming Sabbaths at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

A true bill has been returned against defaulting Treasurer Izenese, of Whatcom, by the grand jury now in session at that place.

A bazaar will be given by the Willing Workers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Dec. 8th.

City Clerk Dowler and a number of assistants are busily engaged in the preparation of the voters' list for next year.

The vacancy on the police force caused by the death of Constable Hooper will be filled in a day or two. There are 20 applicants.

The charity concert to be given by the ladies of the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral will take place on December 14th.

A rowboat stolen from Victoria harbor some days ago was picked up today at Oak Bay. Constable Houston brought the boat in.

Rapid progress is being made with the flooring of the new drill hall. It is being made very strong to support the heavy guns in artillery drill.

The Fanny Davenport engagements in this city and Vancouver have been cancelled owing to the illness of the actress in San Francisco.

Manager Jameson was advised by telegraph last evening, that Jas. Finlon, Jr., of Astoria, is again in the city. He is the man who came here lately with a fascinating woman and was taken home later by his father.

Lady, Klotzmann, Chas. Bagshaw and William Edward comprised the docket in the police court this morning. They were all drunk for the first time. Discharged.

L. W. Musgrave of Boston arrived in the city last evening. He is here in connection with the building of the marine railway, work on which has been commenced.

The steamer Mystery, which was on a sand bar for several days, returned to port last night. The crew say she was run on the bar to clean her hull. She leaves again this evening for the west coast, having received no injury during her stay on the sand.

Dr. Hugh Watt, M. P. P. for Cariboo, has arrived in Victoria and will remain here during the winter. He reports favorably on the mining outlook, says that stock is fine and that there have been good crops in Cariboo this year. The Slough creek mining machinery has arrived.

Some New South Wales merchants who shipped consignments of Australian horses to Vancouver, have written to him complaining that they have been unable to obtain returns from consignees, and say their experience is hurting the prospects of trade between Australia and British Columbia.

It is quite probable a congregation of the A. M. E. church will be organized in this city and a pulpit called to its charge. The matter was agitated when Bishop Lee was here some time ago, and the idea took stronger root when Rev. Demby, B. A., B. D., visited Victoria. It is said a clergyman sent by Bishop Lee will arrive here shortly.

Jaffer Allen is the custodian of a gun that would do for the grand collection of ancient and obsolete firearms in the British museum. The gun is 50 years old and of the percussion cap pattern. It is loaded, and that is the reason it is in the hands of the police. A colored man who does odd jobs about town had possession of this weapon last night. He said he was working to settle a long-standing grudge. He was drunk, and as the gun was loaded it was taken away from him for fear he might do harm.

D. Bartly and J. D. McKie applied for lodging at the police station last night. They were accommodated. They told the jailer that they came to Victoria on the strength of an advertisement in a Salt Lake City paper, which said that board of directors was tendered to the whole of the Auxiliary committee for their valuable services.

The W. C. T. U. parlour social held this afternoon at Mrs. Dempster's was most enjoyable. A large number were present. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Jenkins on "How to Make the Coming Convention a Success," and was followed by discussion, in which several of the ladies took part. Mrs. Gordon Grant reported that the Mainland to attend the approaching convention. A sociable time followed during which refreshments were served.

Two strangers were taken around Chinatown last night. They saw something that they had never seen, and not generally known in Victoria. On the corner of one of the large Chinese shops sat a Chinese child with a package in one hand. The child took out something from the bag, cracked it and ate it. The visitors thought it was eating candy, and as the babe was what is known to the American fair sex as "cute," they asked it for one. The little celestial appeared to understand English and handed the bag to the white visitor who put his hand in, took out what he thought was a candy and put it into his mouth, but spat it out very quickly. He had bitten a cooked black beetle. The

did not appear in court and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The ladies of St. James' church will hold their annual sale of work on Saturday, December 2nd.

A concert under the auspices of the Albion Cricket Club will be held in Institute hall on the 29th inst.

The Chinaman who stole \$170 gold dust from Tom Creek mine, Cassiar, has been sent to Nanaimo for trial.

The thieves are growing bolder. Last night a can of coal oil was stolen from the kitchen of a house on media street.

George Manser of Portland was arrested on Tuesday at Ballard near Seattle with 30 pounds of opium in his possession.

Sergeant Walker of the city police force is somewhat improved to-day. He met with an accident that has confined him to his bed for a week.

A concert will be given by the Centennial Methodist church choir at the baths.

Charles Ramos leaves in the morning for Cariboo where he will spend the winter. He has two claims, one in Conklin gulch, near Barkerville, and the other on the banks of Slough creek, near the mouth of Nelson creek. He proposes to go ahead immediately with the development work on them, and has arranged to do a lot of tunneling this winter. Mr. Ramos has done more than his share as an individual towards the development of the mines of British Columbia, particularly Cariboo, in prospecting and actual development.

No more welcome announcement could be made by the management of the Victoria theatre than that of the appearance on Monday and Saturday evenings next, Nov. 24 and 25, of the clever young comedienne, Miss Charles Dickson, and her excellent company of players. They will again present Mrs. Pacheco's side-splitting comedy of errors, "Inoc," which scored so great a hit upon its last visit here. Mr. Dickson will produce on the night of his engagement at the Victoria theatre a new American dramatic comedy entitled "Admitted to the Bar," which is said to be a worthy successor of the play in which he inaugurated his stellar career.

Mademoiselle Thet's appearance in her new play, "The Queen of Sheba," will be an event of importance in the present dramatic season. The company is the strongest she has ever had, and the incidental music will form a special feature of the performance. The characters of the play are well human in possess of their own, Hiram of Tyre, descendant of Tubal Cain, is a prominent figure in Masonic lore. The "Queen of Sheba" will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening, November 24, and on Thursday evening, November 25, at 8 o'clock. The play will be one of the largest and most brilliant of the season.

Institute hall, View street, was half filled last night at the concert given by the Victoria Conservatory of Music, assisted by Fred. The program consisted of selections from Beethoven and Mendelssohn. The selections were received with applause. The same lady was also heard in selections from Mendelssohn, Schubert and Weber, and the difficult classical and modern pieces rendered with much expression. Miss Sharp has already won a reputation with Victoria audiences. One of her songs, the "Angels' Serenade," though not new, will always remain a favorite if rendered with that feeling that Miss Sharp gave it last night. Mr. Richardson rendered the violin obligato to the song, "Mr. Richardson's interpretation of Paganini's 'La Capriccioso' was good. Miss Nonie Powell made her first appearance in public. After studying three years in London she has joined the Victoria Conservatory of Music. The applause that greeted Miss Powell's numbers was very hearty. "The Women of Mumbles Head" and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" gave Miss Powell the desired opportunity to show her powers. Her singing of "Fare her powers" was well suited to the tenor voice of Mr. Russell. The duet, "Gondolier," concluded the programme.

Chinese infant was making a meal out of a bag full of them.

Captain MacDougall and Miss Campbell will be married this evening at 8 in the First Presbyterian church by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Miss Campbell is a member of the choir of the Presbyterian church. Captain MacDougall is commander of the schooner Katherine.

Quite a large number of entries have been made for the opening swimming match to take place at the Leander baths on Saturday evening, 25th inst., between 7 and 8 p.m. The distance is 100 yards, or six times up and down the tank, to be swum in heats of three men each. Most of the best swimmers in town have entered, and the competition will be keen. Three prizes are offered of sufficient value to stimulate competitors to do their best. Many of the intending contestants are training daily at the baths.

Charles Ramos leaves in the morning for Cariboo where he will spend the winter. He has two claims, one in Conklin gulch, near Barkerville, and the other on the banks of Slough creek, near the mouth of Nelson creek. He proposes to go ahead immediately with the development work on them, and has arranged to do a lot of tunneling this winter. Mr. Ramos has done more than his share as an individual towards the development of the mines of British Columbia, particularly Cariboo, in prospecting and actual development.

No more welcome announcement could be made by the management of the Victoria theatre than that of the appearance on Monday and Saturday evenings next, Nov. 24 and 25, of the clever young comedienne, Miss Charles Dickson, and her excellent company of players. They will again present Mrs. Pacheco's side-splitting comedy of errors, "Inoc," which scored so great a hit upon its last visit here. Mr. Dickson will produce on the night of his engagement at the Victoria theatre a new American dramatic comedy entitled "Admitted to the Bar," which is said to be a worthy successor of the play in which he inaugurated his stellar career.

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Civic Business.

The city council held a special meeting last night and put the by-law revising the voters' list through final stages. Mayor Beaven read by action, and by him it was ordered that the building inspector and city clerk be instructed to open the tenders for the addition to the infectious diseases hospital and award the contract to the lowest tenderer. The mayor said that it was unnecessary for the tenders had already been opened and the lowest tenders were Wills & Noble, \$618.

Ald. Bragg and Ald. Baker thought there was no necessity to go on with the work during the winter. It was a bad time to build now. The building required three coats of plaster, according to contract, and it would take a long while to dry. The contract did not give the contractor sufficient time. Resolution passed.

The finance committee reported appropriations for \$928. Adopted.

The finance committee asked \$63 under the heading of "Miscellaneous." Passed.

Council adjourned after 30 minutes' business, the shortest meeting on record for the current municipal year.

MORE ADVERTISING SUGGESTED.

To the Editor: However much we may admire the beauties of our city and its surroundings, or however much we may depend upon her future prospects, there is one thing which must be confessed, and that is that we have been, and are, almost criminally negligent in not making these beauties and these resources better known abroad.

As an hotel man I very frequently meet with travellers who come to Victoria more through accident than otherwise—come here by chance to get "the little place over on the island which is known as the capital of the province." If Victoria were but better known I have no doubt whatever that our tourist as well as our commercial business would be considerably advanced. Now that regular communication has been established between this port and the Orient, as well as Australasia, we should expect better things. But the fact is that the place is not properly represented at the various important ports of call of the Empresses or the Australian line of steamers.

I would suggest that reliable data as to the resources of Victoria—Victoria and Vancouver Island generally for that matter—be gathered and published in a taking manner; the city with its many splendid buildings, private well as public, its walks and drives, its commercial standing, its harbors and docks, etc., official returns as to imports, exports and trade facilities—in fact, a compilation of information of interest to all visitors. Such a book, if it is expected, leaves here on the congressional limited this afternoon at 4 for New York to deliver the principal address at the banquet of the New York chamber of commerce on Tuesday night.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Gresham to-day made public all the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Commissioner James H. Blount and later minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Gresham, in giving this voluminous printed matter to the press, explained that it included everything connected with Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii, with the exception of statistical tables relating to the islands. The matter consists of three parts, the first beginning with a copy of the instruction given Mr. Blount on March 12, 1893, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolulu, the last part ending with a brief letter under date of July 31, 1893, in which he takes his leave.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Brazilian war vessel Nietheray has not yet sailed; she is anchored outside the bar. The torpedo boat Yarrow was found adrift this morning and towed back to dock. This was probably the reason for the delay in the Nietheray's departure.

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New York, Nov. 20.—Charles H. Phelps Blair and A. M. Phelps, attorneys for the Bank of Commerce of the state of California, this morning secured from the court an order appointing William J. Quinlan, jr., receiver of the New York assets of the California Bank of San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22.—Fruit growers from all parts of the Pacific slope were present this morning when the 17th session of the Fruit Growers' Association of California was called to order. The meeting will continue for three days, during which time questions pertaining to transportation and fertilization will be discussed.

Salvini and the Students. Alexander Salvini, during his recent visit to Montreal, was treated to a sample of Canadian college enthusiasm. It is the custom of the students of the McGill University to give what they call a "students' night" once a year, and this season they selected an evening when young Salvini was playing in the city. They secured the entire gallery for themselves. They had a piano hoisted to the balcony and between the footlights to the chairman's place in the gallery. Where Salvini was called out at the end of the third act he was dumfounded to see a magnificent gold-headed cane attached to an immense wreath and decorated with the college colors, start from the gallery to the border and descend immediately in front of him. He responded as best he could under the circumstances and the curtain descended with the chorus from the entire audience, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." After the performance the students gathered in full force about the stage door. They un hitched the horses from Salvini's carriage and hauled him through the principal streets to the Windsor Hotel where he was compelled to make a brief address. In answer to the question "What's the matter with Salvini?" over a thousand students at one voice responded "He's all right," and the actor was allowed to retire.

The tug George Douglass was burned to the water's edge while returning to Lions' Head. Her crew escaped in a John boat, and succeeded in landing safely on Griffith's island. The tug was a total loss; partly insured.

Kenneth McKenzie, the well-known King street, Toronto, newsdealer, dropped dead from heart failure. He was 50 years of age. Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. John Burton, the well-known Congregational minister of the same city, is dead.

He turned, when preparing to die, to the company that would have insured him. But the big goat won't apply. Because Eschley's Lozenges cured him. Insurance Item.

Asthma Sufferers. Who have in vain sought means of relief should try Schlimm's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is instantaneous. Send to Dr. Schlimm, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Death of Pioneer Coleman. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Wm. T. Coleman, the oldest merchant prince of San Francisco, who did so much to build up the metropolis of the Pacific coast, died this morning, aged 69, from a general breaking down of his constitution. The decline in Coleman's health may be said to date from the failure

Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

of the great commercial house of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., of which he was head. The failure occurred on May 8th, 1888.

Guilty Guarantee Officers. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22.—The jury in the case of the officers of the Guarantee Investment Co., charged with defrauding the mails, returned a verdict of guilty this afternoon.

A Fashionable American. Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 21.—The Second Presbyterian church of this city will to-night be the scene of the nuptials of Miss Helen L. Davis, daughter of William O. Davis, proprietor of the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, and Lewis Green Stevenson, son of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson. The event will be a brilliant one, and will be attended by a large gathering of friends of the contracting parties from Chicago, Washington and other eastern cities. The bride is handsome and highly cultivated, having studied at the state university here and in Boston, and finished her education by several years of travel in Europe. An interesting fact in connection with the event is that, while the groom is the son of a Democratic vice-president, the bride is the daughter of the proprietor of the most influential Republican paper in Central Illinois. The fathers of the bride and groom, however, although differing politically are warm friends. After a brief tour in Europe the newly married couple will take up their residence in Washington.

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