

VAL BATTLE
ing at Rio Ordered to
From Present
Anchorage.

Villegagnon—Admiral
Issues an Import-
Manifesto.

D. C., Dec. 11.—The Navy
received a cable dispatch
yesterday that indicates prepara-
tion for a big battle
between those of Admiral
Petrozo and those of Admiral
Peking, the U. S. naval force
in substance is as
Brazilian Government has
consals to warn vessels to
present anchorage and has
said which will be danger-
ous. This will prevent the load-
ing of cargoes.

Dec. 11.—On the night
of the 11th a large force of
men in launches upon Fort
Petrozo had been so badly
killed by the incessant fire from
batteries that Petrozo
might be taken by as-
sault. He gave his men
resistance that they were
off, while many of their num-
ber.

When the Aquidaban and
other from their trip to the
head of Ilha de Grande, the
force from Mello's ships
lanched kept their quarant-
ine all the provisions in the
of the money on hand for
of the quarantine and for
the cable between
and Rio and took the tele-
graph about his own flag-ship,
and Espartero was ran-
mantled of the forts at
entrance, the Esper-
pressure cylinder was
and one of her engines
board the Aquidaban was
filled by the explosion of a
L. There is no news of the
fishery. Mello is said to
warm reception for them,
sent has received a telegram
stating that important events
are shortly, President Pei-
Admiral Comandante Blount,
Comandante Bahia, now at
cause of doubts in regard to
the steamer Comox, from the North this
morning, brought the half-breed detective
Moon, who says he has located Lynn and
the half-breed Indian, who are sus-
pected of the Savary Island murder.

At a mass meeting to-night the citizens
passed a resolution to ask for letter delivery
from the Government.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 12.—The
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Weekly Colonist

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 1

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.
Official Administrator Appointed—
Meeting of Nanaimo Board
of Trade.

Prospectors Already Gathering at
Alberni Preparing for the
Spring Rush.

(Special to the Colonist.)
VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—As soon as a proper
drill is obtained the arms, accoutrements
and 48-pound gun will be sent over to Van-
couver from Victoria for Capt. Towley's
battalion.

THE ARMS will probably not be able to
leave on Saturday, the earliest sailing
Lumber and lime will be the principal items
of cargo.

THE ROYAL ARMY concert, in which the
combined City and Royal Arthur band
took part, was very largely attended and
a very successful affair.

MR. J. D. BYRNE has been appointed
official administrator for the new county of
Vancouver.

ON ACCOUNT of the great distress among
the poor of the city, the ministers of the
different congregations have met and
formed themselves into a committee to act
with the members of their congregations in
securing relief.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 15.—On Monday the
Council will probably investigate the
charges brought by Ald. Franklin against
City Engineer Tracy, and Col. Tracy will
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THE DIVISION of the new city into
wards and sections is being completed.
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HAWAIIAN ISSUES.
A Thoroughly Partizan Debate Takes
Place in the United States
Senate.

Senator Vest on the Christian Pre-
scriptions of Stevens and Ha-
waiian Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Frye,
in discussing Senator Hoar's Hawaiian res-
olution, directed attention particularly to the
statement made last Monday that the United
States flag had been dishonored and made
to cover an act of piracy.

There is no shipping in the harbor at
present loading N. Y. C. Co.'s cargo.

W. S. Chandler, of the East Wellington
colliery, narrowly escaped serious injury
yesterday afternoon at East Wellington.

THE QUARTERLY meeting of the Board of
Trade was held this afternoon and endorsed
the resolution of the Victoria board regard-
ing the repeal of the mortgage tax and on
the exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, a com-
mittee was appointed to deal with both mat-
ters.

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BRAZIL'S INSURRECTION.
The U. S. Will Protect Its Citizens—
Rio Well Supplied With
Provisions.

General Revolt of Troops Against the
Government Expected—Insurgents
Marching Northward.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 14.—T. L. Thomson,
U. S. Minister to Brazil, announces that
whatever other nations may do, the United
States will protect their commerce from all
the encroachments of the insurgents' naval
power.

THE UNITED PRESS correspondent has not
found a trace of many of the hardships
which have been reported by persons in Rio
since the insurgent fleet anchored in the
harbor.

THE LIBERATION of the United Press obtained
today a few additional facts as to the state
of affairs in Brazil on December 5, when the
steamship Nile sailed.

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CLEVELAND AND HAWAII.
The London Evening Standard Warmly
Praises the President's
Course.

Official Dispatch to Be Sent From
Washington by the Steamship
"Alameda."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Evening Stan-
dard, Conservative, says editorially to-day
of the situation in Hawaii: "The knot of
merchants, speculators and office-seekers,
who planned the revolution in Hawaii, nat-
urally are furious at Mr. Cleveland for de-
clining to accept the Islands as a
result of American failure by Ameri-
can citizens. No other decision could
have been expected from an honest and hon-
orable man. The group of adventurers
holding the government are defiant, but it
can hardly be supposed that they contem-
plate resistance to any warship, American
or other, which may be sent. Doubtless Ameri-
can cruisers will soon be at the scene. The
British cruiser Champlain is now at Hawaii
awaiting developments."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—No Hawaiian news
is now expected before Monday next unless,
perhaps, something may come by the Aus-
tralian on Saturday, both houses of Congress
having called on the President to communi-
cate to them the instructions given to Min-
ister Willis and Commissioner Blount, and
to the Hawaiian Islands to-day; but
it is being sent to-day by the Champlain.
The Hawaiian news is said, the message was
withheld to-day, and as the Senate has ad-
journcd till Monday, there is no probability
of its being sent till then, unless the Presi-
dent should accede to the House re-
quest alone, and should let it have a first
glance at the papers, which is extremely
unlikely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(Special)—An Em-
pire Washington special says: "An im-
pression prevailed here that Hon. Mr.
Bowler's mission to Hawaii was in a diplo-
matic capacity, and this Government may
after all be met with the fact that the En-
glish flag will soon be unfurled on the gov-
ernment house of Hawaii."

WAR IN NEW BRITAIN.
Very disturbing news is being received
from the German colony of New Britain.
It appears that a great number of natives
resident in the village situated inland from
Balme and Herberich (the capital of the
colony) have banded together with the object
of exterminating the Government and de-
stroying the settlement of Herberich.
The natives were encouraged in their purpose
by the action of a native chief who professed
to have become possessed of a "malua" (or
charm), which he declared had the property
of making his owner bullet-proof, which
was purchased extensively, not only by the
natives in this particular district, but also
by others in the surrounding districts.

THE NATION made but a poor stand
against the Government forces and several
of them were shot, the only casualty on the
side of the Government being the wounding
of a native guide.

Some days later a second attack was
made, but with very little effect, only three
of the natives being killed, and the Govern-
ment sought to persuade the natives to
cease hostilities and pay a fine of 400
ons of diwars (local money). These over-
tures, however, failed, and a further demon-
stration of force was made, an engagement
taking place inland near the foot of Mount
Vartan.

In this battle the natives appear to have
fought with almost fanatical courage, and
at one time the Government forces were
surrounded and in considerable danger. The
result of the conflict was the rout of the na-
tives, with 140 men killed and a number
wounded. The loss on the Government side
was slight.

A fourth engagement took place a few
days later, the natives again displaying
considerable courage. They were again
defeated with the loss of thirty killed and
several wounded. Notwithstanding these
reverses, the natives appear determined to
continue the conflict. In some parts of the
group there is a somewhat rebellious atti-
tude on their part towards the Government,
though the reason at present is unexplained.
In the last engagement the inventor and
vendor of the supposed bullet-proof paint or
ointment was himself fatally shot.

MEETING OUT PUNISHMENT.
The torpedo gunboat Boomerang, of the
Australian squadron, returned from the
New Hebrides to its headquarters shortly
before the R. M. S. Arara sailed for this
port. The Boomerang has been cruising
since last April, and in company with the
French cruiser Scourf, visited and fired the
native settlements at the islands of Pene-
coste and Aurora, leaving waste the villages
of the tribes known as have butchered white
men and their black crews. Many of the
inhabitants were also arrested and im-
prisoned according to the extent of their
guilt.

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LUCKY HANGED.
ROCKWELL, Dec. 14.—(Special)—At ex-
actly 8 o'clock this morning Charles S.
Luckey was hanged here for the murder of
his father, sister and step-mother. He
was sent to the gallows, a primitive affair which
was erected in the women's yard of the jail,
with a smiling face, walking to his death as
unconcerned as most people would walk
to the dinner table. To the last he protest-
ed his innocence, and to all outward appear-
ance died peacefully happy. The execution
was performed by Radcliffe, who hanged
Bibbali, Benwell's murderer, at Woodstock
three years ago. Luckey's neck was broken
and died instantly. Luckey received last
night at 6:30 and slept soundly until about
4 o'clock, when he was awakened by
Jailer McDougal. Only once did he
awaken, about 11 o'clock, when he imme-
diately went to sleep again. Luckey pro-
claimed his innocence to the last. He said
that he was innocent of the crime before
God and man.

SOCIALISTS ALARMED.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Socialist manifesto
signed by the secretary of the Social Demo-
cratic Federation, has been issued. It says
the average anarchist has a holy horror of
organization in any shape. "We should
not carefully consider the effect that mad
brain-bomb-throwing will be on Social-
ism. There is but one opinion among the
harmful nature of these explosions in
every country. The anarchists willfully
desire their death when they believe their
cause will be popularized by such deeds. It
was recognized fact that there are certain
times when assassination by means of bombs
is a necessary evil in the progress of
progress. Bombs were thus used to break
down the power of an autocracy which did
not allow freedom of speech, freedom of the
press or freedom of meeting. So great was
the reaction from anarchical attempts that
people were disposed to aid the passing of
unusual laws which ultimately they would
be glad to see repealed."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.
WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—(Special)—Leblanc,
condemned and sentenced to be hanged for
the murder of Wilson, was notified at noon
to-day by Sheriff Inkster that the Minister
of Justice had seen fit to commute his sen-
tence to imprisonment for ten years.

THE FURNAL of the late Capt. Rutledge
took place here to-day, and was attended
with military honors.

Another Government Steamer Like
the "Quadra" for Atlantic
Coast Service.

Thermometer Thirty Below Zero—
Hon. Mr. Daly and the Thous-
and Islanders.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Another of the almost
daily meetings of the unemployed work-
men of London was held on Tower Hill
yesterday. John Jewers, an obscure per-
son, made an address, in which he said that
a secret society was being formed. He
warned the authorities that, unless the de-
mands of the unemployed were satisfied by
Christmas, there would be a reign of terror
in London, the like of which has never been
heard of in the annals of history. Deeds
would be done which would have a greater
effect and cause a greater sacrifice of life
than the recent riots in the theatre man-
ber of Deputies and the Lyceum theatre at
Barcelona. A Socialist named Williamson
announced that there would be another
meeting of the unemployed at Hyde Park on
Friday.

PORT TOWNSEND.
PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 14.—The Niara-
gungo bark Dominion, from Departure Bay,
for San Francisco with coal, returned from
this evening today. A survey
will be held tomorrow when her cargo will
probably be ordered to be discharged pre-
paratory to her going into the dry dock.
R. J. Chard, vice-president of the State
Farmers Alliance, is charged with selling
liquor without a government license and is
held for trial at the Federal court, Seattle.

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GLADSTONE'S POLICY.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Right Hon. Joseph
Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Union-
ists, spoke at Bournemouth last evening. Home
Rale was the sole aim of the Government, he
said. British legislation was merely a coun-
ter with which Mr. Gladstone hoped to win
the game. The Government did not mean
that any British bill should pass. These
bills were put in the window merely for
show, and nobody should be sanguine enough
to expect, if he should enter the shop, to
obtain any of them. The promoters
of the British North Borneo bill had de-
liberately overloaded their vessel with the
intention of sinking it. The Government
had found it good policy to keep bills in
suspense and thus supply a motive for quar-
relling with the House of Lords.

RIGHT OF REFUGEE.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the House of Com-
mons to-day Herbert Knatchbull Higgins,
Independent Conservative member for the
north-west division of Kent, asked the Gov-
ernment whether anarchists expelled
from France were to be allowed
to come to England. If they could not
lawfully be prevented from landing
under the present laws were the Govern-
ment bringing in a measure to save the country
from becoming a refuge for avowed ad-
vocates of assassination?

INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Lancet to-day
says: "The influenza is increasing in viru-
lence in Great Britain. It shows a special
tendency to attack the pharynx, the larynx
remaining affected after the other symptoms
have passed. There is a largely increas-
ing death-rate in London, Liverpool and
the Midlands counties. The country school
attendance has been lessened by the disease
among children."

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

LOOK AT THE CITY.

The best way to judge how the affairs of this city of Victoria have been managed during the last two years is to examine the city itself. Evidences of mismanagement and neglect meet the eye in every direction. The streets are phenomenally bad. They could hardly be worse. In some places they are almost impassable and everywhere they are disgracefully dirty. The condition of Government street is a standing reproach to the city. It is right that Victorians who are proud of their city, who appreciate its beauties and who are alive to its many advantages, are obliged to make apologies for its unattractive appearance to strangers, and to be filled with shame and indignation when this evidence of neglect and that conspicuous nuisance are pointed out and commented upon.

The sidewalks are in very little better condition than the roadway and the crossings. They are rough, ugly and ungratefully, and, bad as they are, they are not kept in good repair. The want of signs showing the names of the streets is a disgrace to the corporation. This is an evidence of neglect and backwardness that forcibly strikes every stranger. An intelligent and progressive corporation with an enterprising mayor would have had the streets and sidewalks clean and in good repair and the names of the streets would be found on neat signs at every street corner.

The streets are not well lighted and the lighting has been done on the most singular principle. The want of proper drainage has been a long-standing grievance, and much of the money expended on sewer construction has been wasted for want of firmness and good management on the part of those to whom the regulation of the city's affairs has been entrusted.

The city's water supply is far from being what it ought to be, and what it easily could be made if the mayor and corporation had an intelligent conception of the city's needs, and had made a good use of their opportunities and the means at their disposal.

That the sanitary condition of the city is very far from what it ought to be every one admits. It could be very greatly improved by the exercise of care and watchfulness on the part of the authorities, and a very moderate expenditure of money. But it is needless to dilate further on the evidences of mismanagement that are so easily discerned. That they are so numerous is surprising, for the city is not poor, and the taxes have not been low. Money has been spent—a very great deal of money—but the expenditure has not been productive of anything like the results that might reasonably be expected.

The want of system and of active, vigilant and intelligent supervision is everywhere observable. If the Mayor for the last two years had been an active, energetic man of business, the city to-day would have presented a very different appearance. It is quite true that the Mayor cannot do everything, but he can see that he ought to give tone to the administration of the city's affairs. The difference which a really efficient administrator makes in the management of any concern is really astonishing. The subordinate becomes in a measure imbued with his spirit. They shake off their indolence and forsake their neglectful and slovenly ways. What the city wants as much as anything is the "master's eye."

The best proof of a workman's skill is the work he does. It is by that he is judged by all prudent men. This is how an intelligent opinion of Mayor Beaven's qualifications as an administrator is to be formed. He has now been mayor two years. Look at the city. Can any man of common sense regard its present condition with satisfaction?

THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII.

In Wednesday's Oregonian is an article headed "The People of Hawaii." Here is its first paragraph:

"The people of Hawaii are behaving in this crisis of their affairs with a mingled resolution and dignity that entitles them to the respect of the civilized world. Without bluster or declamation they have prepared quietly for a resolute defence of their position, while maintaining the most courteous bearing towards those who they have reason to believe menace them with attack."

This is very fine. But who are these people that are under trying circumstances being so admirably? Are they the ninety thousand or so natives who form the great bulk of the population of the Hawaiian Islands, and who, one would naturally suppose, are to be considered "the people of Hawaii?" But these natives are silent. We hear nothing, comparatively, about them except that they exist. Their Queen has been deposed by a number of adventurous strangers, and they are hardly allowed to complain. They, it appears, are expected to submit cheerfully to whatever Government the men who have obtained control of the affairs of the Islands choose to select for them. If their self-constituted masters decide for annexation, they must wear the yoke of the United States contentedly. The proposal to invest them with the privileges and powers of citizens is scouted by the men who have taken upon themselves to shape their political destiny. If an independent republic is to be established the decision will be arrived at without their consent, and they will have to be content with such privileges as the white minority, who speak of themselves and who are spoken of by others as "the people of Hawaii" choose to extend to them. We

doubt very much if "the people" on whom the Oregonian so generously lavishes its praise, when they are all told, form one-tenth of the population of the Islands.

Harper's Weekly, which expresses the opinions and feelings of quite a large proportion of the best citizens of the United States, thus describes "the people," who, according to the Oregonian, have been acting with such "resolution and dignity," in a way very different indeed from our respected Portland contemporary. It says:

"In the afternoon of the same day a committee of safety of thirteen members—mostly aliens, five Americans among them—was formed, ostensibly for the maintenance of the public peace. The following day this committee resolved that a 'Provisional Government' be organized until the terms of union with the United States of America shall have been negotiated and agreed upon. At a mass meeting, composed largely of aliens, held on the same day, the Queen was condemned and denounced, and the acts of the committee approved. The same afternoon the committee asked the American Minister, John S. Sherrin, to assist as they were unable to protect themselves without aid and therefore hoped for the protection of the United States forces. . . . There was no popular movement in Hawaii against the Queen, but she yielded to the forces of the United States, and then solemnly submitted her claim for justice to the Republic, expecting it to be done her by its agent and its armed forces. Thereupon the conspirators who had stolen from her the Government of Hawaii, with the aid of American bayonets, made haste to present the stolen goods to the United States for speedy acceptance."

It is these "conspirators" who now form the Government of Hawaii, and the few hundred people who named them as "a committee of safety" and who now uphold them in the authority they seized in the way above described, form what the Oregonian wishes its readers to believe are "the people of Hawaii."

Those who believe that the Americans are really republican in principle must be amazed to see so many of their newspapers ignoring the rights of a free people, and aiding and abetting the handful of unscrupulous men who have seized their Government with the evident intention of depriving that people of political rights which American citizens would have the world believe they value more highly than they do life itself.

We trust that it is the noisy minority who would make serfs of the people of Hawaii, and that the majority believe in the "Policy of Justice" advocated by Harper's Weekly and many other influential American newspapers.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

The McKinley tariff has been in operation in the United States for about four years. That tariff was to have been a great boon to the American farmer. The exclusion of Canadian farm produce was to give him a livelier market and better prices. It was also to benefit the American lumberman and other producers. Has it performed what it promised?

The Oregonian informs us that wheat is so low that the cost of production is barely covered. Lumber mills are working at half capacity; wool sells below the cost of production; and the warehouses are burdened with it because there is no market even at the present price; sheep have fallen one half in value. This is a bad state of things for the Oregon farmer and lumberman. It could hardly be worse under any system. If this is the result of four years of McKinleyism, we should think that the Pacific Coast would welcome any change.

The Oregonian, it is true, says that the Oregon change has been brought about by the present administration, but this is sheer nonsense. The trade policy introduced by McKinley has been in operation ever since the Cleveland administration came into power, and to assert that the mere fact of change has lowered the price of wheat and wool and lessened the demand for lumber, is most absurd. The plain truth is that McKinleyism, as far as the farming interest is concerned, has been a dead failure in the United States. It has increased the farmer's expenses by raising the price of such things as he has to buy, while it has not increased his ability to pay those higher prices by giving him a better market and better prices for what he has to sell. An intelligent and honest legislator would put the saddle on the right horse. It is poor politics as well as bad logic to attribute an evil to a hidden and an indirect cause when the true cause is direct and open to view. The farmers may be fooled by such sophistry for a while, but their eyes will be opened to the truth sooner or later, and then they will have a very poor opinion of the newspaper that tried to hoodwink them.

DESERVED COMMENDATION.

The Mercantile Guardian, published in London, in its leading article November 18, compliments Mr. Huddart very highly on his pluck and enterprise. It says:

"When we find a man who rises superior to circumstances, who meets each rebuff with still bolder enterprise, it is difficult to say too much in his praise, or to admire too greatly his dogged determination to hold on to the course that he has mapped out for himself. It is this sort of man who ultimately succeeds in life, and it is of these that the backbone of Britain has been made. Mr. James Huddart, in the face of enormous difficulty, some three ago succeeded in establishing a service of steamers between Australia and Canada. New steamers were built especially for this trade; they were replete with every comfort and convenience for passenger and cargo traffic, and statement and business men alike saw in the new departure one more link in the chain which will some day help to bind the colonies and the Mother Country in a federation which should be not only a union of hearts, but a union of interests. Mr. Huddart's enterprise, when the originator might reasonably have hoped for a short rest from his worries and journeys, came the news of the wreck of the *Mlowers* at Honolulu. As there were only two steamers on the station such news as

this constitutes a blow which may well have crushed all enterprise and hope out of a man. The labour of months had been lost, and a matter of hardly less importance, the immediate profits and future prospects of the line were imperilled. Mr. Huddart, however, proved himself to be the man who would not allow his enterprise to be damped, and within a week had chartered the *Arawa*, from the Shaw, Savill and Albion Company, for eighteen months. The *Arawa*, which was at that time at New Zealand, is a much larger vessel than the one whose untimely fate gave Mr. Huddart this opportunity of displaying his courage and faith in the work he has undertaken. The editor goes on to describe the *Arawa*, and dwells on the importance of its being provided with cold storage accommodation. The article shows that Mr. Huddart's energy is appreciated in England, and also that the British mercantile world attaches much importance to the establishment of a steamline of line between British Columbia and Australia."

A NEW PHILOSOPHY.

We boast that this is an enlightened age—the most enlightened age that the world has ever seen—yet men in these days propagate singular doctrines, and they find people to believe in them and to act upon them. There are the anarchists, for instance. They are at war with all the world. They teach the doctrine of murder, murder by wholesale, murder of the innocent, of those who cannot possibly have offended them, and there are men, and women too, who embrace their terribly inhuman creed, and who carry it into practice. Witness the bomb throwing in the Spanish theatre and in the French Chamber of Deputies. This in the domain of morals.

Then there are persons who in the world of science are as eccentric and heretical as are the anarchists in the schools of politics and ethics. There are people, not in the lunatic asylums, who gravely tell us that the earth is a series of hollow concave spheres. These people laugh at the teachings of Newton. They know better than he did; and they pity the ignorant and deluded creatures who believe that the earth is a solid body, and that it revolves round the sun. They blame themselves on being superior to such silly and vulgar superstitions. There is a society of these superior people in a place called Beaver Falls, in the State of Pennsylvania. Their apostle is one A. L. Macdonald. This New Light has lately paid a visit to the Lick observatory in the Rocky Mountains, and what he has seen through the great telescope of that institution has confirmed his belief in the peculiar theory of the earth which he and his friends have adopted. This is how this wise man discourses:

"To my mind the whole Copernican system, which teaches that the earth revolves round the sun, is a hollow, false, and untrue. The sun is up in the centre, divided one-half light and one-half dark. The earth does not revolve every day or year. It stands still. But our sun turns once every day, and rotates to and fro once every year, making night and day and our seasons. The earth is not a globe, but a flat surface, five miles thick and 25,000 miles across. The land, and sea, and China, instead of being under our feet, is just the opposite. It is over our heads, and the sun is between us and the other side."

This sounds to most people as the extreme of unreason. But there are people who regard it as sound philosophy. These persons expect that there will be found at the poles, if any one ever reaches them, openings to light into inner worlds, inhabited as this one is. The founder of these schools of philosophy was a Mr. Symmes, a Kentuckian, who lived and labored not very long ago. Mr. Macdonald seems to have taken his place as chief apostle of the new philosophy.

WEALTH NOBLY USED.

On the second day of the present month the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal was formally opened by the Governor-General. But this magnificent institution is not a Government work. It was built and will be in great part maintained by the princely generosity of two Canadian gentlemen. On the year of the Queen's Jubilee, Lord Mount-Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith, jointly made a donation of one million of dollars for the purpose of erecting and maintaining in Montreal a hospital for the healing of the sick of all races without distinction of race or creed, for the advancement of medical science and for the establishment of a school for the training of nurses."

These rich men who have made their fortunes in Canada could not have put their money to a nobler use. It will remain a monument of their enlightenment and their liberality for years to come, and it will be the means of giving comfort and relief and healing to those who sorely need help long after those who established it have disappeared from the earth, and but for it would, perhaps, have been forgotten. Who wants to leave the world a better legacy than this beneficent institution, which it must be more than gratifying to the founders to know that the same to the afflicted and those that are ready to perish for many generations can be saved from suffering and misery and restored to health by the money which they have so nobly invested. "Great is the power of wealth," is a trite saying. It is often repeated by those who have but a very inadequate conception of its truth. It is only when the great work that an institution like the Royal Victoria Hospital can do for so long a time is considered, that a reflecting person can see what a power for good money is, when it is wisely and unselfishly used. Other investments may fail and become worse than profits, but the money applied to the endowment of this great hospital will always yield a rich return. Thousands yet unborn will have cause to bless its founders. A dividend of blessings may not appear of any great value to the cynical and the miserly, but in all

ages of the world there have been men who have considered the good will and the gratitude of their fellow-men of greater value than gold and silver, houses and lands, and they are worth to-day as much as they were in the days of the heroes and martyrs and other benefactors of their race.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester ship canal is completed and will be formally opened on the first day of the new year. It is a great work, and is a monument both of commercial enterprise and engineering skill. It was constructed in the face of difficulties of an ordinary kind. In the first place, the projectors had great difficulty in obtaining leave to construct the canal. The project had many and very powerful enemies, who did their utmost to strangle it in its infancy. This opposition to it in Parliament was exceedingly strong. The House of Commons first rejected the Canal Bill and the House of Lords threw it out. When the opposition in the Upper Chamber was overcome, its enemies in the Lower House procured its rejection. At last the consent of both Houses was obtained, and then the financial difficulties had to be faced. The capacity of the canal to swallow up money agreed to be boundless. The resources of the projectors were strained to the utmost, and had it not been that the city of Manchester came to their relief the project would in all likelihood have proved a failure.

The canal is only 35½ miles long, yet it has cost somewhere about seventy-five millions of dollars. The work of construction was commenced in 1877, and it has gone on continuously ever since. Ten thousand men have been employed on it, and there have also been one hundred mechanical excavators at work, some of them with a capacity of two hundred cubic feet an hour. "Altogether forty-six million cubic yards of earth have been excavated, including ten millions of yards of rock, and for its removal 170 locomotives and 6,000 cars have been employed on 228 miles of railway, specially constructed in and about the canal. The railways, roads and rivers crossing the canal have required the construction of numerous bridges and sluice-gates, and a swinging aqueduct has been made to take over the waters of the Bridgewater Canal. When a vessel wishes to pass, the current of the upper canal will be suspended, and the aqueduct swung aside." This appears almost like a miracle, and it is indeed a wonderful triumph of engineering skill.

Ships can enter the canal at Eastham by one of three locks. The largest of these is 600 feet long by 80 feet wide, and can accommodate steamers of the size of the White Star liner, *Trenton*, which is nearly 10,000 tons burden.

It was feared that the Ship Canal would transfer much of the trade of Liverpool to Manchester, and it would be wonderful if this were not the case. Great preparations have been made at the Manchester end of the canal for shipping. There are to be five miles of docks, and it is believed they will all be needed, for the canal will be the nearest point of shipment for some of the most important manufacturing centres of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The first ship to pass through the canal at its formal opening on New Year's day will be a Canadian one. She is the barque *Sophie*, Wilhelmine, from Parroboro, Nova Scotia. She is laden with lumber and has been waiting some time to take part in the opening of this wonderful work. Experience at the Manchester Ship Canal has been, the stockholders believe that it will be a paying enterprise. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed.

THE DUTY OF CIVILITY.

Lord Aberdeen did well to advise the school children of Ottawa to be courteous. It is hard to overestimate the value of genuine courtesy. This does not consist so much in forms and observances as in kindness of feeling. The gruffest and most discourteous person likes to be treated with civility and kindness. When his incivility is not noticed and he is pleasantly greeted and respectfully addressed, his own manner, unconsciously perhaps, softens, and he shows a disposition to return civility for civility. Courteous treatment is always grateful to every one in every station and in every relation of life. And courtesy is every one's due. No one has any right to be unkind to those whom he meets. In this matter it is perfectly legitimate to measure one's people's own by one's own half-bushels. No one likes to get a snarl or a rebuff to a civil question, or to be treated rudely in any way by his neighbor. It is safe to conclude that as you feel others feel, and to believe that if rudeness and incivility are unpleasant and disagreeable to you, they are equally unpleasant and disagreeable to others. This consideration should cause every one to treat those with whom he comes in contact pleasantly. It is also one's interest to set towards others as if he felt well towards them. There is nothing that begets friendliness like friendliness, and the man or woman who treats others well will be pretty sure himself of himself to receive good treatment. A snarl or a pleasant word costs nothing, and it is astonishing to observe how far they go towards making friends and keeping them.

But the kindness must be genuine to have the best effect. The forms of courtesy may be observed and often are observed where the spirit is absent. The form, we admit, is a good deal, and goes very far in making social intercourse pleasant, but if it is alone, the absence of the spirit is soon discovered and produces distrust not only in the person who is treated thus, but also in the person who is treated thus. His want of sincerity is certain to be discovered and then follows loss both of respect and of friendliness. It is best, then, from every point of view, to cultivate

kindly feeling. It is not so hard to do this as some may think. Everyone has some good qualities which deserve respect. There can be no doubt that kindness is at the bottom of courtesy. In fact there can be no genuine courtesy without it. But it is, on the other hand, always dangerous to make friendliness and good-feeling an excuse for roughness and rudeness. People will not always take the kindness for granted. The rudeness is open and offensive, and the kindly feeling is often so well concealed that the person hurt or discontented by discourtesy may be well excused for doubting its existence.

PILOTAGE REFORM.

Meeting of Captains at Vancouver to Discuss the Existing System.

Contemplated Changes Also Talked Over—The Opinions Expressed.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Marine men are talking about little else than the proposed amalgamation of the pilotage boards.

C. Gardner Johnson and the sea captains in port were interviewed by your correspondent. Mr. Johnson is secretary of the local pilots, and was very obliging in thoroughly explaining the present pilotage system.

Producing a score of charts, and going thoroughly into details, Mr. Johnson contented to be quoted as saying the proposed amalgamation scheme seemed to him impracticable and unreasonable as he understood it. According to his ideas there would be no pilot station at Pt. Atkinson where compulsory pilot dues could be charged for this port, but the entire 14 pilots would cruise in a cutter between Cape Flattery and Race Rocks.

Could one cutter attend to all the shipping? Could not vessels easily escape them? Would not pilotage dues have to be increased to meet the extra expense occasioned by the building and running of a new cutter, if said dues could be collected?

As pilots are obliged to work not less than three tons in a pilot boat, would not the Government be obliged to make this up to the pilots, in case of the proposed change coming into effect?

It is possible to compel a vessel signalled at Cape Flattery to pay pilotage?

These questions Mr. Johnson thought should be well considered before any action was taken. He did not think these questions could be satisfactorily answered. As far as the Vancouver board was concerned, they were satisfied with the present system, which had but one flaw—vessels were not obliged to pay half pilotage if the pilots failed to signal them.

The boundary between Pt. Atkinson and the red buoy off Spanish Bank. The United States vessels, in consequence of the dark night and slipped around Spanish Bank unseen, afterwards reporting they had not been signalled and therefore would not pay half pilotage, about \$2 a foot. Mr. Johnson thought that if a compulsory fee of \$3 was charged, pilot or no pilot, there would be no more playing possum around Spanish Bank on a dark night.

The following captains were interviewed in the commodore's cabin of the *Albatross*: Capt. Benjamin Sewell, of Boston; Capt. Sandes, of the *Germania*, Norway; Capt. Gibson, of the *Colorado*, San Francisco; Capt. Lee, of the *Templar*, San Francisco; Capt. Blum, of the *W. H. Talbot*, San Francisco; Capt. Peterson, of the *Edipus*, San Francisco; Capt. Mackintosh, of the *Snow* and *Burgess*, San Francisco; Capt. Bastainson, of the ship *Beaconsfield*, England.

The opinion expressed by the pilots in session is:

1. If the Province of British Columbia is determined to continue to exact compulsory pilotage from the vessels of other nations, a variance from the present system would not be desired by the captains, particularly from San Francisco, as it would entail more expense. This would oblige them to give British Columbia a wide berth, taking Sound ports in preference, where no pilotage is charged, or even Portland with its high fees, which, everything considered, is not more expensive than here. As an average of \$4,000 is spent by each ship while in port, it is felt that British Columbia should be slow in increasing the dues, for it is one captain among those present had notified his owners not to load here on account of high pilot fees, which average about \$200 a ship, an amount that would buy considerable meat for a long voyage.

2. Tow boats are all that are necessary from Flattery to Vancouver, Victoria or Nanaimo. The captains said they felt when they were steering after a tow boat. Pilot-services should be optional.

3. It would be well to put the pilots on the tow boats, if a change is contemplated.

4. If the pilot rates are increased an understanding between United States vessels with respect to the proposed amalgamation of the vessels will be forced to come to time or the vessels will go elsewhere for their charters.

5. The system of charging by the boat is preferred as a boat coming in ballast gets a fair show.

From as much as can be ascertained of the working of the proposed amalgamation of pilot boards the old pilotage boundaries are to be wiped out, and the fourteen pilots are to cruise in a cutter off Flattery, between Race Rocks and Flattery, and speak incoming vessels, for the purpose of collecting compulsory pilot fees. This is just what American captains would benefit by. They would say, "Where are you going?" Answer, "Port Angeles." They would sail in United States waters to Port Angeles, thence to Vancouver or whatever British Columbia port they desired, quite unmolested by the pilot, but if the old boundaries are to be retained, and the compulsory fees increased under the proposed new system, then American vessels will stop coming here, entailing a large pecuniary loss to each port.

"Give these facts as much publicity as you can," added Captain Small, "for we mean every word we say. In my last ten trips I have spent in the port of Vancouver \$12,000, and I can afford to talk independently, as can my brother captain."

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—Hon. William Henry Austin, late Chief Justice of the Bahamas Islands, whose conflict of authority with Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Islands, created much comment about four years ago, died in this city to-day at the age of 69. He had been living here in retirement since he left the Bahamas. La Grippe was the cause of his death.

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

A Gang of Convicts Led by a Life Man Try to Escape.

Their Lively Rush for Liberty Thwarted, the Kingleader Seriously Wounded.

New WESTMINSTER, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—A desperate attempt to escape was made shortly before 5 o'clock last evening by a number of penitentiary convicts working in the outside gang. The attempt was unsuccessful. A representative of the *Colonist* visited the penitentiary to obtain full particulars of the incident, but Mr. McIver said all the information he could give, and that three convicts had tried to escape, and that one had been shot in the leg. The little revolt was witnessed by one outsider, however, who gave the following particulars: A gang of 51 convicts had been working all afternoon in the ravine within the walls to the west of the Warden's residence, not far from the Columbia street limits of the grounds. A few minutes after 4:30 p.m. an order was given the convicts by the guards in charge to form up and return to the Penitentiary. As the convicts bunched together a number of them, evidently by a preconcerted arrangement, made a sudden break from the ranks and charged on Officer Coutie, who stood between them and the wall, throwing stones and roots at him as he advanced. The officer advanced his ground at first and ordered the convicts to halt. They replied with a yell and a shower of stones, and continued their rush for liberty. Coutie, armed with a repeating rifle fired several shots over the heads of the mutineers. This frightened the more timid of the gang who came to a halt but a number still kept on across the ravine. By this time the guards on the walls had taken in the situation and opened fire on the revolt. The whistling of the bullets about their ears brought all but three to their senses. This trio consisted of a man named Kennedy, a half breed and another individual whose name could not be learned. Regardless of the shower of lead falling about them, they continued rapidly across the ravine and their chances of escape were brightened up for each instant when a bullet struck Kennedy in the calf of the leg and he fell unable to proceed further. Kennedy fell the other two lost heart, and came to a standstill and allowed themselves to be retaken. The gang was immediately marched to quarters and the wounded convict removed to the prison hospital. Kennedy, who was seriously wounded, is serving a life term for murder, five years ago, at Golden. It is believed he was at the head of a widespread plot to bring about a wholesale jail delivery, which was only frustrated by the vigilance and prompt action of the guards and officers.

SILVER KING MINE.

(Nelson Miner.)

Matters appear to be logging along very well up at the Silver King. There are at present some twenty-five or thirty miners at work, in addition to the surface gang. All of the underground work has been done by contract and, judging by the reports, those who have taken the work up have done very well. The contracts which are nearly all along the line development work, are let by the foot, and can be terminated at any time the manager considers a sufficient amount has been done in that particular direction. The work up to date has given most satisfactory results. The main lead has been uncovered at various places along the line, and the greatest part of work has been in ore. Nothing in the nature of a well defined wall has as yet been located, though it is expected that these will come as depth is gained. The work has opened the mine in excellent shape, and several hundred miners could be put to work at any time in the future that the company may think best.

Drifting has been done each way from the wize which connects the upper and lower levels. These drifts are about 45 feet long, and are in solid ore. Two new contracts have been let to carry on this drifting to some further extent. There is a tunnel in about 80 feet near the line between the Silver King and the Kootenay Bonanza, which shows good ore, as does the 50 feet shaft on the Bonanza. About thirty feet lower down than the mouth of the lower level, a shaft has been sunk from which ore is being taken out. Of the old levels, the upper one is in 240 feet, and the lower one must be in nearly 300 feet. There is an incline connecting the upper level with the surface, and a wize connecting the two levels. The greatest depth is gained in about 300 feet below the surface. A portion of the drift will include the stopping out of ore between the two main levels. The surface gang is busy cribbing up an ore dump, in which this output will be put until sorted for shipment. At present the ore is being sorted quite closely as it is broken down and will require but little more handling before being sacked. From recent indications the desire is to get the mine in shape for working a heavy force of men when the tramway is constructed.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

"In 1862, my forehead was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced a friend to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon I checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarum, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

It restores the hair, cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool.

It is the best remedy for dandruff, and keeps the hair from falling out.

It is the best remedy for itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool.

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JAIL DELIVERY

lets Led by a Life Try to escape.

Rush for Liberty Kingleader Seriwounded.

ER, Dec. 15.—(Special)—To escape was made clock last evening by a party consisting of twenty men and women working in the attempt was unsuccessful. The party was taken to the jail to obtain full particulars of the case. The party was taken to the jail to obtain full particulars of the case. The party was taken to the jail to obtain full particulars of the case.

KING MINE

to be jogging along very slow King. There are at five or thirty miners at the surface. All work has so far been done by hand. The contract was made for the mine to be worked by machinery. The contract was made for the mine to be worked by machinery.

gentleman

ed in Connecticut, but Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of other young men, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When I asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'" In 1868, my advanced was nearly bald, and the hair on my head was falling out day by day. I induced her to use it, and very soon my hair began to grow, and in a few weeks it was as thick and glossy as my own. My preparation to all in my restoration. "Antonio Alarum, ER'S VIGOR

AWFUL CASUALTY.

A Bridge at Louisville, Ky., Collapses—Numbers of Workmen, Helpless Victims.

How the Catastrophe Occurred—Statements of Witnesses—Opinions as to the Cause.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The middle span of the iron and timber false work of the bridge now under construction between East Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind., collapsed at about 10:18 o'clock this morning, crushing to death or drowning between twenty and thirty, and injuring about twenty persons, some of whom will die. Only six bodies have been recovered. For weeks past a large force of men have been at work on the big 500 foot span over the middle of the river. The iron work was all up and was resting on a heavy framework of piling driven into the bed of the river and securely bolted and braced. This afternoon the last bolts were to have been put in place in the iron superstructure, and the gigantic span would have supported its own weight. The foreman, in beginning this work, noticed that during the day the "traveller" had a huge derrick used for placing iron in position, had been worked loose by the wind and ordered it drawn back into place. The wind was high at the time and the gentle swaying of the false work gradually forced the "traveller" off the piles on which it was resting. When the end slipped the whole work trembled and the men, realizing their danger, started for the piers. As luck would have it the central beam was the first to give way and the men on this bent went down, to be covered by the mass of iron and timber of the other bent, which fell almost immediately, carrying with them the workmen who failed to reach places of safety on the piers.

The north bent, or the one attached to the Indiana pier, did not fall for fifteen minutes after the other parts went down. There were fifty-one men on the bridge when the warning was given by the engineer in charge of the work. Of this number several succeeded in reaching the piers. Of those that went down, some were covered by a mass of timber from beneath and it was not until several bodies were recovered. The partial span, the last one did not fall until twenty minutes after the first had gone down, but it was the direct result of the falling of the first. The great strain occasioned by the sudden and rending of the bridge naturally communicated itself to the unfinished span and it took its plunge into the water. Being how ever, mostly frame work it did not sink, but floated slowly down the river. There were said to be four men on it when it fell, but it was undoubtedly killed. The small "traveller" on this span floated several hundred yards and then grounded on the heavy timbers, which were splintered like matchwood, showing the terrific force of the fall.

The crash attracted the attention of those on the shore, and many turned away as they saw the men struggling in midair in the effort to climb out of danger. When the huge mass of material struck the water all was concealed for an instant by the spray which was thrown into the air. The water subsided and the mist was dispersed. The great strain was seen struggling desperately to climb upon the timbers that thrust their ends above the water. A few succeeded in climbing to the top of the structure, but the others were carried off by the currents to sink almost as soon as they were seen. The ferry boats City and Jefferson, which were on the river, and the life-saving crew, were the first to reach the wreckage, which completely blocked the channel of the river. Men with broken arms and legs were found clinging to pieces of timber. They were pulled into boats and hurried to the hospitals in this city and Jeffersonville. Five bodies were recovered from the wreck. The body of Capt. Wilson, which was seen near George Fisher's board, came near being caught by the falling span. Mr. Fisher was making for the false work when Superintendent Fisher heard the timber creek. Looking up he saw the great span shaking and gave orders to back the steamer. It was done none too soon, for the top of the huge "traveller" fell within twenty feet of the steamer.

As soon as the pilot realized what had happened he ran the boat up to the wreckage and the crew saved nine men, who were pulled to safety by the heavy iron trusses which fell on top of the false work. The bridge company has 1,000 men at work, and will extricate the bodies from the wreck as soon as possible. When the second part of the false work fell an engine and boiler went with it, and when the boiler hit the debris it exploded, but no one was hurt. It is believed that the bridge workmen were insured for \$1,500 each. To whom must be laid the responsibility for the terrible disaster will probably never be known. It is highly probable that this is but one of those unforeseen accidents that occur in spite of all precautionary measures. Bridge building, as is well known, is fraught with more than ordinary danger and the workmen, whose labors are utilized in the work practically take their lives into their own hands.

General opinion ascribes the cause of the disaster to the stiff wind that has been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous framework, which necessarily became loosened from the construction, and the swaying of the heavy timbers. A great number of people, before the first span fell, could see the "traveller" rising 50 feet above the piers, swaying and quivering in the wind. Some of those who were on the span a few minutes before and there were fifty-one in all, not counting myself. When I called, the men dropped their tools and ran towards me, but only ten of them could get off. The others

went down in a heap. I was so badly frightened, that I could not tell how many of them got out, but I saw one man swim to the shore. The piling was strong enough to bear double the weight. The bridge fell like a pack of cards. It became loosened on the Indiana side first and away gradually across to the opposite side. The span could have been completed this afternoon, and after the "traveller" had been fastened to the pier there would have been no danger of the wind or current breaking it down. There were many narrow escapes, but most thrilling was that of a workman called "Spider," who broke the record for high jumping. He was at the top of the huge "traveller" 145 feet from the water. He felt something give way, and then saw that the whole span was falling. Spreading his hands above his head, he leaped headlong to the water, landing on the opposite side from which the "traveller" fell. He landed well and was carried towards the wrookage, where he was rescued by two fellow workmen who had just come from the wreck.

One sight that was unusual and which will be remembered in the history of the lamentable disaster, was the presence of eighteen men who were saved by being over on the north stone pier. The workmen on the iron pier with its iron frame went down, with dreadful force. The pier rose alone from the water over 70 feet. At its top, were the 18 prisoners huddled together, dazed with an uncontrollable fear. The sight was terrible. A rope ladder was thrown up and the men rescued. The accident will cost the contractors \$75,000. In January, 1890, four men were drowned, the caisson tilting and letting the water run in. In May of the same year a caisson turned over and ten or twelve men were lost. The span which fell was 520 feet long and weighs 100,000 pounds.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

Admiral da Gama Issues a Manifesto—Whereabouts of Government Cruisers.

Minister Mendonca Disputes Correctness of Recent Advice—An International Controversy.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 15.—Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who assumed command of the rebel ships left in the harbor of Rio when Melo escaped from the bay, has issued a manifesto addressed to the garrison at Fort Villegagnon, which has persistently kept up the fight against Petróleo, though the fort was badly shattered by shells from the government navy. In the admiral says: "We are witnesses of your courage and of your constant and repeated acts of heroism. The people of this truly patriotic city express to you their admiration for your bravery and their sympathy for the cause for which you fight—the cause of liberty and the rehabilitation of your beloved country. Be sure that you have the good-will and the moral support of the whole nation. When by the force of arms you come out from behind the shelter of the shells of the enemy into a state of liberty where fires still break out in vehement protestations against the aggressions of military tyranny. Your friends, who are near by, all salute you with their professions of patriotism which you have given, and which so enable you, will prepare Brazil for a lengthy period of self-government, of peace and prosperity. Long live the national navy."

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Premier Says Negotiations for the Past Atlantic Service Are Only Beginning.

Sergeant-at-Arms for Nearly Forty Years—Duties on Malt Liqueur.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Sir John Thompson says he was misreported at Halifax. He never said that a fast Atlantic service was a practically accomplished fact. Negotiations with the new company were only now commencing.

Col. Macdonell, for 38 years sergeant-at-arms in the old Canadian Assembly and House of Commons, died to-day, in his seventieth year. A Brewer's deputation is here to-day to ask for the transfer of the malt duty to beer.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The report from San Francisco that Hon. Mr. Bowell's visit to Hawaii was of political significance is simply laughed at here.

A meeting of the Railway committee of the Privy Council to-day decided that the complaint of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute that the matter of the railway companies in the Province discriminating in the matter of rates, called for a hearing, but the bill was not being re-presented the question stood over.

MATABELELAND. CAPT. TOWN, Dec. 15.—Official dispatches dated Bulawayo, December 8, say: "Major Forbes' messengers, who left him at sundown on December 4, have arrived. Major Forbes left Sebeloh on November 25, and followed Lobengula twenty miles. The rains rendered progress with wagons slow, and Major Forbes' men risked 170 miles, carrying the food on the spare horses. On the evening of December 3 Forbes reached the Shangani river. Capt. Wilson with fifteen men crossed and captured Matabele, who informed them that the King's wagon was stuck hard by. Wilson sent the information to Forbes, who sent forward Captain Barrow with twenty men. Barrow returned at dawn before daylight. Upon reaching the wagon they called for somebody to come out. The natives at once began the attack and Wilson returned 600 yards, losing four horses. Messengers who were sent to Forbes escaped with difficulty. They left Wilson fighting. Upon nearing the river they heard firing. Major Forbes' camp. They swam the river and when they joined Forbes at 8 o'clock in the morning, they found that he had been attacked at dawn by the Matabele whom he had repulsed after a loss of four wounded. Food and ammunition have been sent from Bulawayo. Jameson and Willoughby also are proceeding to confer with Forbes. The report of Major Grey's column has been ordered forward. The natives continue to surrender amongst them Marawie, lately in charge of Gumbo's regiment."

NICARAGUA CANAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the Senate this afternoon, after some debate, Mr. Storer, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted. It provides for the appointment of a committee by the presiding officers of both houses, to proceed as soon as possible to make a personal inspection of the route from Greytown to the Pacific, to learn the actual condition of the work and of material and political affairs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica so far as these may have reference to the construction of the canal. The resolution will be reported to the House to-morrow. Eleven members of the committee were present at to-day's session, and one of the number stated that, so far as he knew, the entire committee unanimously favored the proposition of the Government as to the control of the work.

STILL MORE HAWAII.

Important Documents Unearthed From the Archives of the State Department.

Belief That Secretary Blaine Did Not Reply to Stevens' Important Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A reason has been assigned for the delay in transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence which has received much attention in Congress, where it is asserted that certain official dispatches, assumed to have been written by Secretary Blaine in correspondence with Minister Stevens, are missing from the records. They are instructions to Minister Stevens and his reply thereto, which was never received and are important in the light of subsequent events. It was not included in the published volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1892 sent to Congress. A very noticeable fact, which will be made clear when the President's message and other documents are made public, is that very many important papers relating to Hawaii and now for the first time disseminated from the secret archives of the division of "Rolls and Indexes," in the State Department library. It is learned at the State Department that a careful search of any official correspondence to Minister Stevens' important dispatch of March 8, 1892, has been unsuccessful, not even a record of the filing of any answer is placed in the files and the names of those who are interested in bringing it to light is that Mr. Blaine did not send a reply.

FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Hawaiian Minister Thurston engaged his passage on the steamer Alameda, sailing for Honolulu to-day.

FIRE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A fire which in half an hour wiped out \$250,000 worth of property, and a big hole in a block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth street on Third avenue this afternoon. When the flames had leaped skyward a hundred feet or more, within ten minutes of the outbreak, they suddenly died down, and left a smoking heap of ruins where there had just stood one of the biggest blocks in the avenue, and a dozen narrow buildings. The track on the elevated road was warped and the ties ablaze. The whole neighborhood was stirred to a tremendous pitch of excitement. Across forty-ninth a row of private dwellings were the occupants of houses were similarly treated. Not a sheet of glass was left. Even the pavement yielded to the extraordinary heat, and the street in places melted up as much as two feet. There was an endless chain of elevated railroad trains reaching from the scene of the fire down to Twenty-eighth street on the north, almost the whole of the condition of affairs affected by the surface roads. The block was complete on the latter, until finally the fire department hoses were raised upon the elevated viaduct to allow the cars to pass. The big seven-story building in which the fire originated, was occupied as a furniture store, and was the residence of E. Benson, the receiver, was out. The building was known as No. 793, 795 and 797. Third avenue. It was in the basement, under the freight elevator, that the fire first started.

There were at the time twenty employees at work, most of them women, and when the flames broke out a mass of smoke began to pour into the saleroom, their screams could be heard a block away. It is believed, however, that all got out in time, and that the only man employed as a watchman in the building, the only other person with him so far as known is a boy, William Katchan, aged 12 years, who is yet unaccounted for. Nearly a hundred families were hurried into the street without waiting to take as much as a tack with them. Many were injured, but not seriously. Half the engines were permitted to go on at 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the excitement broke out afresh when it was discovered that some firemen were on the fire escape of a shaky wall on 805 Third avenue and their escape was cut off by the falling of the fire escape at the bottom of the wall. All the firemen on the ground went to work to rescue their comrades and after twenty minutes, hard work, succeeded. Most of the burned property is owned by Peter Cassidy but he was too dazed to tell what he had lost. He looked at the buildings going up in smoke, and then simply told the reporter that it was "awful." "Nearly all I had is gone," he said. "I was only partly insured." Mr. Thosson, who was also excited, viewed the scene. He said his loss would be about \$75,000. The police to-night place the total loss at \$275,000. The two missing persons were not accounted for up to a late hour, and many believe that they were burned to death.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.) WINDSOR, Dec. 15.—The Grand Jury has returned true bills against M. J. O'Donnell on the charge of stealing tickets from the Michigan Central Railway, and Henry White, late treasurer of the Walkerville Malleable Iron Works, for embezzlement. Charles Gregory was found guilty of bigamy.

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 15.—What was yesterday Cordingley's handsome brown sandstone block, on Cumberland street, is to-day a mass of smoking ruins. The fire broke out about 4 a. m., and as it started either in the basement or first story it was impossible to arrest its progress. The building was about 100 feet long and 100 feet wide. It was insured for \$4,000.

GRAIN ELEVATOR. QUEBEC, Dec. 15.—The Canadian Pacific railway elevator on the Louise embankment, Quebec, is about completed, and will be ready for the reception of grain in a week or two. It is constructed on the same principle as the one just completed at St. John, New Brunswick. The building is 100x60 feet and 150 feet in height and has a storage capacity of 250,000 bushels, having 34 bins with an average capacity of 8,000 bushels each. The elevator was observed to slip on an hour and ship on board vessels at the rate of 15,000 bushels an hour. A vessel can take in grain from any one of her hatches without being moved.

CRACKING GRAIN DESTROYED THIS MORNING. LOST \$15,000, NO INSURANCE. MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—T. W. Murray, of Penbrook, who failed last week while liabilities of over \$290,000, have settled with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar. QUEBEC, Dec. 15.—Attorney-General Casgrain is suing Auguste Dupuis for \$5,000 damages for having charged him with having betrayed his party, and having called Ernest Pascaud a thief, after having asked and obtained from him several thousand dollars. CHARLOTTE TOWN, F. R. I., Dec. 15.—The Liberal triumph yesterday was more sweeping than at first thought. The parties now stand Liberals 23, Conservatives 7. WINDSOR, Dec. 16.—M. M. O'Donnell, late Michigan Central Railway ticket agent here, charged with the embezzlement of \$1,000 worth of stocks, tried at the Sandwich assizes, was acquitted. There was a lively scene in the court room, and both men and women cheered lustily. TORONTO, Dec. 16.—There was a great rain storm in Toronto last evening. The rain froze as it fell. The trolley street car company's losses will be \$25,000. The ice from the trees caused immense branches all over the city to fall in the streets, making them almost impassable in some parts. The telegraph and telephone wires are down in all sections. ROYAL, N. W. T., Dec. 16.—John Macdonald has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for killing Vincent Weidman. JOLIETTE, Dec. 16.—The grand jury returned a true bill against J. R. Hooper, the alleged wife poisoner. The prisoner was placed in the lock and is awaiting guilty. The trial begins on January 3, and will probably last a week. Over 100 witnesses have been summoned from all parts of Quebec and Ontario. IN AND ABOUT RIO. Latest Advice as to Brazilian Revolution—Stormed Both by Shot and Shell. Intense Excitement in the City—Government Troops Sustain Heavy Loss. QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Steamer Laalle arrived to-day from Rio, which port she left November 18. Her advice are similar to those already received regarding affairs in Brazil. Fort Nietheroy is now in possession of the National Guards. Capt. Sowa, of the Laalle, says he did not think the damage done to the city of Rio by the shelling would amount to over \$75,000. Up to the time he left there had been constant showers of Nordenfolt shells dropping about the city, but from such a long range that very little damage was done. Two men and two women had been killed by shells. Melo's tactics, the captain says, are ridiculous, and the marksmanship of both the fort and the ships is deplorable. Very few of the shots from there have done any damage. BOMBAS ATREAS, Dec. 16.—News from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that on December 10 the city was thrown into a panic by a storm of shot and shell which lasted fifty minutes. The minister came to the rifles and rapid firing guns of Iba da Cobra (Snake Island), and fell all over the city, but especially in Canoco, Davilla and Travesseiros, and other theatres. The playhouses were just being emptied of their throngs of patrons, and the effect was tremendous. Frightened women fled shrieking along the streets, many carrying babies in their arms. Among the pedestrians, and above all the screaming of shells, the whizzing of bullets and the rattling of rifles, caused great confusion. This was the result of an attack made from the shore upon the Snake Island batteries were not slow in responding. The houses on the water front were much damaged by the iron shower, but the number of casualties is unknown. Petróleo's men suffered heavy loss, as did also the island garrison, but accurate figures could not be procured. MONTEVÍDEO, Dec. 16.—The British minister in Rio has informed all persons of his nationality in Rio that in his opinion it is dangerous for them to remain in the city, and has ordered all British merchant ships in the harbor to be towed higher up the bay. Excitement in Rio, in view of the preparations for bombardment, is intense. An abortive attempt was made to capture Fort Villegagnon, formerly reported, about 200 men were killed. The Chilean steamer Napoli has just been reported to have arrived in the port of the maritime town of Brazil, capital of the Province of Espírito Santo, 270 miles north of Rio. The steamer de Gall has gone ashore with her crew, none of whom were reported lost. A STEADY OUTPUT. (Specials Chronicle.) W. P. Russell, one of the owners of the Noble Five group, has just returned from a visit to British Columbia, and says the Sloan country never was so prosperous. Fully 800 tons of ore are lying at the Keelo wharf, ready to ship to Victoria, and the railway is completed to the lake shore above Nelson. From twenty to twenty-five tons of high grade ore is coming in every day over the snow road, after a trip down the mountains in rawhides. Better still, the output promises to be continuous. "The Surprise mine is shipping 100 tons," said Russell. "The Noble Five is working a double shift to take out 1,000 tons now under contract. The Bonanza King miners are working night and day on two new openings. The Sloan Star is also working. The people of the Sloan district feel more certain of their future to-day than ever before. The merchants are laying in good stocks. The passenger boats on the lake are crowded with travellers. At Keelo five ore buyers have headquarters for the Omaha, Tacoma, Everett, Great Falls and San Francisco smelting companies. At Alsworth, too, is wide awake this winter. One of the latest strikes was made by Tom McGovern on the Little Phil. He has opened up six and one-half feet of high grade ore. At Nelson ore comes in steadily from the Silver King. At Leard the miners are working right along and shipping ore. At Boundary also there is considerable activity in the mines. The railroads are working on the right of way from Keelo to Sand creek, while the Canadian Pacific grade from Nakusp to Three Forks is nearly completed."

CABLE LETTER.

Political Speculations and Rumors—Stalwart Measures to Maintain Britain's Naval Superiority.

Nihilism Not Anarchism—Dublin's Dynamite Plots—Health and Movements of the Queen.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.) LONDON, Dec. 16.—Conservative reports have it that Parliament is about to be dissolved on the issue of the Local Government bill. The ministers are riding for a fall say the Opposition. Several reasons are given for this policy. The cabinet have been pressed into a close corner owing to the hopelessly backward state of Parliamentary business. They dread the bad budget which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to present, they are torn by internal dissension, in short, they are in such a deplorable condition generally that they will welcome the end in preference to further attempts to carry out their legislative programme. Mr. Hon. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, said in a speech at the United Service Club, last evening, that he believed the Liberal Unionist and Conservative organizers were acting upon the conviction that a general election would be held in February. There is little doubt that the Conservative leaders of the Opposition are in a fever of preparation for an appeal to the country; yet all this rather has not the smallest basis. There is no indication on the minister's side that dissolution is contemplated and nothing occurring in public or private justifies the expectations of the Unionists. The Liberal electoral executive is in a state of comparative inaction. All the Liberal whips are forwarding the members of the House, after resuming after the Christmas vacation, will sit until the Parish Council bill will be passed, and then, after the brief rest, will take up the rest of the Government programme.

Mr. Gladstone's statement concerning an increase of the navy will not go beyond announcing his recognition of the necessity that England's superiority on the sea shall be maintained. The amount of the extraordinary naval credit to be demanded by the Government has not yet been determined. It will not be less than \$50,000,000, and, according to surmise as to Admiralty reports on the subject, is likely to approximate \$120,000,000. It is certain, at all events, that the Cabinet has decided upon stalwart measures. THE ANARCHIST LEADERS of the unemployed have changed their tune since the Trafalgar Square crowd chased them away last Sunday. At Tower Hill yesterday, Williams meekly advised his hearers to say nothing about bombs, as they were not needed in a free country. The unemployed, he added, ought not to transgress the limits of the law. The language both surprised and displeased his audience. The French Government is consulting with the Foreign office as to the expulsion of the many Anarchists from France, and Scotland Yard detectives have been dispatched to the large ports to co-operate with the French officials in identifying and watching the exiles. Stephen rebuted in an interview to-day the charge that nihilists were the same as Anarchists. Russia was the only great country in Europe, he said, where there was neither freedom of speech nor a pretense of representative institutions. The nihilists were constant revolutionaries. They sought to get rid of Russian autocracy and obtain representative government through reforms could be carried out in a lawful parliamentary manner. He added, while disapproving of the recent dynamite plots, that he felt it was not right to restrain in any way freedom of speech as the restrictive laws always created an atmosphere of discontent, in which violence thrives. In the case of Nolan and Moore, suspected of complicity in the last dynamite plots in Dublin, the police will rely upon the evidence given by an informer, who pretends that he long has been associated with dynamite plotters, who have been at work in New York. The law obliges the Crown to corroborate an informer's statements.

INFORMER'S STATEMENTS and the police are having such great difficulty in fulfilling this requirement that they were obliged to get the prisoners remanded. The identity of the informer has been kept secret, but he is believed to be one of the Dublin police who was discharged and went to New York, where he remained several years before returning, and entering the secret service of Dublin Castle. The Queen's health has grown feebler recently. She has no specific complaint, yet it is reported to be a general ailment, the cause considerable anxiety as to her lameness has become more pronounced and her general appearance suggests medical inability. On Monday she will go to Osborne, where she will remain until February. Subsequently she will pass a month at Windsor. She will start for Florence late in March. In May she will visit the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), and while in Cobourg will meet a whole group of her descendants, as well as the German Emperor.

AUSTRIAN TAXATION. VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Von Pflener, Minister of Finance and formerly leader of the German Liberal deputies, announced in the Lower House to-day that despite disturbances in the money market of the world, the Government would continue reforming the currency and introducing a change of taxation according to the principle that the heaviest burden should be borne by the strongest shoulders. The lower classes should be spared as much as was consistent with the needs of the State.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—That crossing on the ice opposite the city will be made before Christmas is now almost a certainty, unless there be a decided modification in the weather. TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Joseph G. Owens, formerly of Streetsville, Ont., who disappeared some years ago after defrauding scores of people by means of forged notes is said to have been seen in Portland, Ore., where he is acting as agent for one of the largest lumber firms on the Pacific Coast. The Attorney-General's department will at once take steps towards bringing him back. Owens is said to have got away with \$30,000.

The Colonist. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

The children are all talking about Christmas. They are counting the days that must pass before Santa Claus begins his round of visits.

We do not, however, intend now to write about what the children are going to get, but about what they are willing to give.

This idea is, we are proud to say, not an original one. It entered the head of a blessed little Vancouver girl just before last Thanksgiving Day.

Some kind ladies think that it would be a good thing if the Victoria children did something like this for the orphans of their city.

It is proposed to divide the contributions between the two orphanages and the Benevolent Society.

NOT OVERJOYED.

The Post-Intelligencer says that "the Canadian is happy in the prospect of the enactment of the Wilson tariff bill."

A NEW FEATURE.

There is a point connected with the salmon fishery on the Fraser river that has, as far as we know, not yet been considered by the Dominion Government.

moved their canneries to the American territory at the end of Point Roberts.

Official notice is given in the Gazette of the winding up of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

The retail demand for the Australian frozen mutton has already proved that this trade has come to stay.

The Hotel Victoria billiard handicap tournament opened last evening, when Mr. Bayley won from Mr. Prior by default.

THE thirty-sixth appropriation of the Victoria Building Society was drawn for last evening, the committee being composed of Messrs. E. T. Williams, G. A. Stevens and John Taylor.

THE cases of Lawson, Humphreys and Lewis, three alleged men thieves who came here from the Sound, were disposed of in the City Police court yesterday.

AT the residence of the bride's father, last evening, Mr. James Hunter was joined in holy matrimony to Miss Bessie Baker.

IN ADDITION to a capital musical programme, the attraction of a good live subject, "Is a Municipal local improvement system desirable?"

THE people of Fiji, on their part, seem to be delighted with the prospect of closer and more frequent intercourse with Canada.

A firm in San Francisco has perfected a machine signal shell, samples of which are to be seen at E. B. Marvin & Co.'s City Gun.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The steam schooner Kestrel left for the West Coast last evening, with a cargo of wheat to be delivered to the crew.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—M. Cremieux, who undertook the defence of August Vaillant, has given up the case.

THE CITY.

MACTURE street from Belleville to the park, has been closed to traffic until further notice.

This person who, a few days ago, misled a dog with a piece of meat (a palm) can recover the same at this office.

The Provincial office will be closed for the Christmas holidays on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of January.

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land coast. Should Capt. Whidden be unable to obtain Indians he will be obliged to return to Victoria and complete with whites but he hopes to be successful in carrying out his present plan.

After having been thoroughly overhauled in the San Francisco drydock, the Umattila arrived from California between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The cool was laid more than a week ago, at the famous yards of Messrs. Wm. Denny & Sons, Dumbarton.

Shortly after the arrival of the Premier from Vancouver last evening the steamship Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco.

THE eighth and smallest vessel of the British Columbia salmon fleet of 1893 is the Patricia, 827 tons, Capt. Barclay, cleared for London yesterday.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the formal announcement that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has summoned the members of the Legislative Assembly to meet him in parliament assembled in this city on January 18.

AT INSTITUTE HALL.

The musical public of Victoria last evening testified their appreciation of a good programme, and at the same time practically expressed their desire to help their fellow citizens to do the same.

REV. MR. COOMBS RESIGNS.

The resignation of Rev. J. E. Coombs as pastor of Calvary Baptist church was the subject of a prolonged discussion at a meeting of the directors and deacons of the church last evening.

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS:

In offering to you my resignation as pastor of this church and in asking you to accept the same I do so with a heavy heart.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal (Blue) - One Star. Capsules (Pink) - Two Stars. Capsules (Gold) - Three Stars.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR Sir W. P. Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox and scientific authorities.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

JOLLY SLEIGHT PARTY. How a Number of Kasko's People Did Honor to Thanksgiving Day.

Romantic Drive and Party in Honor of a San Francisco Lady.

On Thanksgiving Day the first of the pleasure sleigh parties of the season left the residence of Mrs. Cleary, on D Avenue, Kasko, at 7:30.

A LETTER FROM FIJI.

Distance From Canada Materially Lessened—Promising Prospects for Trade With the Dominion.

Climate of the Islands—A Sample Shipment of Native Productions.

It is to be regretted that the prevalence of measles in Australia will prevent any personal communication between those on the one side and those on the other.

RE-EXAMINED.

RE-examined by Mr. Marshall, the coroner, the body of the man who had been killed at the station on the night of the 19th.

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THE HUNTINGD...

Story of the Prison by Him in the Box.

THE Testimony for In-Evidence To D.

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told him that his suspicion that Carpenter had taken his home was removed.

Mr. Morrison inquired of the witness whether he had been one of those at the protection of the Court against counsel for the defence.

Mr. Lawrence replied that he and other witnesses had made out a statement which they had signed.

Mr. Morrison asked in what respect. Witness replied that on his side of the line they were not used to having witnesses treated as he and others had been.

When counsel wished to impeach the character of a witness he did it, not by insinuation, but by the production of direct information to sustain any charge he wished to make.

Mr. Morrison asked what insinuation he had made against Mr. Lawrence.

Witness said one was in connection with contingent fees. It was considered by some persons that contingent fees were not honest for an attorney to take except in certain cases, and he understood Mr. Lawrence to insinuate that witness took contingent fees and therefore was a pettifogger.

Mr. Morrison inquired if Mr. Lawrence had never known Mr. Schofield and his standing in his country taking contingent fees.

Witness answered that he had known practitioners in good standing in the States take contingent fees in certain suits, and he did not consider this pettifogging when they were not damage cases.

Mr. Morrison: Well, anything else? Witness said another thing was an insinuation that he gave free advice to persons because he desired their support in the municipal elections.

Mr. Morrison asked why he had put this interpretation upon the question as to free advice, instead of the more liberal one that the question related to free advice given to indigent persons who could not afford to pay.

Witness replied that it was because he had seen the way others were treated in the witness box.

Mr. Morrison proceeded to question the witness about whether it was the practice to make any complaint from the witness box, "and not to go round the back door" to the judge.

The Attorney-General rose to protest that it was about time this affair should stop, and expressed surprise that His Lordship had allowed it to go on for so long.

Mr. Morrison simply made the court a piece of torture, in an effort to show the counsel to be superior to the witness, and if it were to be allowed the result would be that not only would persons refuse to come from the United States to give evidence, but there would be also a reign of terror amongst the witnesses.

He recalled to the Court the fact that a few days ago, when this subject was last discussed, Mr. Morrison had said that he would prove in putting in his defence every one of the insinuations made against the character of witnesses, whereas he had concluded the case without proving one of them.

He submitted that such procedure must be stopped, even if this being a capital offence some unusual latitude should be allowed.

His Lordship observed that he had said all he intended to say on the subject. He thought that, as fellow practitioners, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Lawrence would have adjusted this matter amicably outside the court, and was sorry to hear that they had not.

He did not know that Mr. Lawrence's name had been signed to the protest made by the witnesses, which he had to return without reading, as he had intimated that he could not say anything outside the court.

He did not intend to mention the complaint made to him, but the matter cropped up in the examination of Mr. Morrison, and he had one case. What he took exception to in the reports was that one of them mentioned, and the other omitted to mention, that he had declined to stop Mr. Morrison, and would not stop him because this was a capital case.

The report which did not state this fact made it appear that he had acted in an arbitrary manner. He was glad to hear the explanation made to-day by a witness who appeared to be a gentleman and to have a gentleman's feelings.

He did not wish it to go abroad that he had attempted to suppress anything. Mr. Morrison was fighting a battle for a man's life, and His Lordship would not say too much allowance had been made him. Many a judge would have put his foot down long ago, but many others would do as he had done.

The Attorney-General announced that in consequence of what the prisoner had said about having been stopped by the coroner in giving his evidence at the inquest he had sent for Capt. Pittendrigh to New Westminster, and as he could not arrive until the next evening it was evident the case could not be finished by Saturday night as before expected.

His Lordship said this was quite the proper thing to do, as otherwise the coroner might be placed in a false position.

Mr. Fell submitted that the coroner had very properly stopped Stroebel in telling a wandering story which had nothing to do with the death. Being instructed that one of the present jurors had been at the inquest he suggested that he should be asked what had occurred there.

His Lordship said it would be better to hear it from Capt. Pittendrigh himself.

The taking of evidence then proceeded. J. B. Lovell, called by the Attorney-General, said he had known the witness Robert Stevenson for more than thirty years, and had never heard anything against his reputation. He had met him very frequently during that time, and knew him well.

Charles E. Moniton, recalled by the Attorney-General, said with reference to the statement made by the prisoner to-day that faith had been broken with him, witness had never heard of it before.

Vancouver lot mentioned was in the suburbs and not worth anything. After the deed was signed Stroebel was given an agreement, which is still in effect, that he could redeem it within a year by paying the money in question.

O. B. Ackerman, recalled, was asked by the Attorney-General if he ever had a dispute with Robert Stevenson over some land. Witness replied that he had not; that he had vacated a piece of land that Stevenson applied for when he came to Chilliwack, but there was no dispute between them.

The Attorney-General said that besides Capt. Pittendrigh, he had only Stevenson, Strum and another witness to call, so that a night sitting would not be of any advantage.

SATURDAY'S SESSION. Three hours' work constituted the tenth day's proceedings of the Assize court in the trial of Albert Stroebel for the murder of John Marshall, evidence in rebuttal of the statements for the defence being taken, and an adjournment then being necessary in order to await the arrival of Captain Pittendrigh, who will on Monday give evidence as to whether or not he prevented the coroner from telling his story at the inquest. This will close the case, and counsel and the judge will then address the jury, who will open their second Sunday in charge of the sheriff.

but comfortably quartered at their hotel. The proceedings opened at 10 a.m., Mr. Justice Walker presiding.

James B. Silverthorn, recalled by the Attorney-General, testified that he was not deaf or hard of hearing (the contrary having been incidentally mentioned during the trial).

Peter Strum, of Sumas City, testified that when after the preliminary hearing he saw Stroebel in the jail at Westminster prisoner told him he had fired off his revolver twice on Harrison street some time before the Marshall murder.

Lizzie Bartlett was present when he fired these shots. Witness afterwards had a conversation with Lizzie Bartlett, whom he met on the street between the boundary line and the hotel. He asked her whether she had seen Stroebel fire off his revolver down on Harrison street, and she said that Stroebel never fired off the revolver in her presence.

To Mr. Morrison, witness said he did not give evidence at the last trial. He knew D. B. Lucas, and had no reason to be afraid of him. He was sure that when he asked Miss Bartlett the question she understood it, and that he understood the answer. He mentioned the circumstances of the conversation to Mr. Schofield and Mr. Lawrence, but did not come forward at the former trial because he did not care to give evidence.

He remembered no conversation about Lucas with Theron Ackerman or O. B. Ackerman in the Dominion hotel in this city, in which he had said he would give evidence against Lucas if he were not afraid of him. He did not remember telling John Bartlett in the court room yesterday to ask counsel not to examine witness about Lucas, and knew that he had no such conversation.

He did not tell Bartlett that he could say Moniton's land was worth \$1300. He had told the Attorney-General what evidence he was going to give, but did not give his evidence being given in rebuttal could therefore not be contradicted. He did not think that at any time he said to any one that he was unwilling to give evidence against Lucas.

The Attorney-General announced that if Mr. Morrison wished to call Theron Ackerman to contradict the last witness, he would have no objection.

Theron Ackerman was thereupon called and examined by Mr. Morrison. He told of a conversation at the Dominion hotel Saturday, in which Strum said: "It's a shame the way those men are swearing; if I was not afraid of being put in the back, or having some deprecation to my property, I would go on the stand to swear I would not believe Lucas under oath, and I would not believe Lucas under oath, and I would not believe Lucas under oath."

To the Attorney-General witness said he did not know what men Strum was alluding to; he mentioned no names other than Lucas. Witness did not question him any, as he seemed to be a busy man, and he told Mr. Morrison this morning and last night about the conversation with Strum; he had been at the same hotel with Strum for over a week, and he had been summoned as a witness. He did not not recall it necessary until Strum was called; he mentioned the name of the same night to his brother, O. B. Ackerman, who has now left the city. When he mentioned the matter last night counsel did not seem to have heard of it; he was not until this morning he gave the particulars. He knew that on the witness stand O. B. Ackerman said that when at Sumas Strum told him his opinion of Lucas. Witness had not solicited Strum to say that he would not believe Lucas on oath, and had never asked anyone to swear anything.

To Mr. Morrison witness said that he thought the first words between him and counsel was that Mr. Morrison asked him about giving evidence if he knew of the Strum affair. To the Attorney-General witness said he supposed the affair meant was the matter just mentioned, but otherwise he had no reason to think that counsel knew of it before he told him.

John Bartlett, recalled by Mr. Morrison with the consent of the Attorney-General, called yesterday Strum had come into the courtroom and asked to speak with him, and when they went aside Strum appeared to have nothing to say, so witness went back to where he had been sitting. Strum then said he wanted to speak to him and then not tell anything, followed him out along the hall and asked him what it was. Strum then told witness to say to Mr. Morrison that he did not wish to say anything against Lucas, as he did not want to be on bad terms with him. Witness replied, "I would not be afraid of anyone; I would tell what's what and that's all." Strum then said, "Well, in my case I have no objection."

To the Attorney-General the witness said that when he came back into court he wrote to Mr. Morrison as follows: "Don't ask Strum if he gets on the stand if he would believe Lucas on oath, or anything that way, but he heard the land was worth \$1300. This was what Strum told him and witness conversation was not exactly as stated to Mr. Morrison just now. Strum further said that the shoemaker up there told him the land was worth \$1,200. He had not told this before because Mr. Morrison stopped him."

The Attorney-General remarked that Mr. Morrison had not stopped the witness. Mr. Morrison said he had, as he did not wish to hear the whole rigmarole.

Mr. Fell also stated that the witness had been stopped.

The Attorney-General asked to have this cleared up by the stenographer reading his notes, which was done; showing that the witness had been asked by Mr. Morrison, "Well, is that all the conversation?" and that he replied, "That is all I remember."

Witness said he thought yet that he was stopped, for there was more conversation that he remembered. When he said "I just tell what's what," and Strum replied, "Well, in my case I have no objection," he was in a false position. Witness said that Strum meant that he had not to tell anything bad about Lucas. He had never heard any of the family say anything about what Strum said Lizzie Bartlett told him.

Timothy Montgomery, recalled by the Attorney-General, said he was on Harrison street, in Sumas, the day before the death of John Marshall, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon. It was the day before the body was found, he meant.

The witness was here allowed to go, there having evidently been a misunderstanding as to the day.

Myers Gray, barrister, of New Westminster, testified as to the note transaction and suit already mentioned. He produced a note signed by George Stroebel, jr., dated March 10, 1892, promising to pay on April 17, to Holland & Longgreen, \$145 with interest at 2 per cent. a month after maturity. This with \$15.70 interest and \$21.00 and come to \$179.88 when judgment by default was obtained on October 21, 1892. The note had been brought the name of Moniton by instruction of Lougreen. After getting the judgment he found that 17 acres at Upper Sumas which had been in the name of George Stroebel, jr., had been transferred to a man named Draper of Van-

cover. He afterwards ascertained from Mr. Lougreen that the day George Stroebel was served with the writ he had some land at Vancouver deeded over to his brother Albert Stroebel, this being lot 7 block 1, in sub-division B of block xxviii, part of district lot 264 A. The deed was dated October 1, and offered for registry October 18. Witness is a newspaper editor and was instructed to take an action to set aside the deed on account of fraud, and later he did commence such action, asking that the transfer be set aside or that the trustee of George Stroebel, jr., for this land be authorized to pay out of the proceeds \$179.88, being the amount endorsed on the writ, with cost. About a month after the writ was served on Albert Stroebel, the prisoner, he sent Chas. E. Moniton came to witness and intimated that Stroebel would like to settle the matter by giving security on some other property on Seymour Creek. It was estimated that \$250,000 was the amount up to date, including the cost of registering the mortgage to be given, and for that amount a mortgage was signed by Albert Stroebel in favor of Mr. Lougreen. This mortgage was here put in as an exhibit. The next step was that he received instructions from Lougreen to draw up a transfer to him from Stroebel of all the blocks of the properties just mentioned, and he did so.

To Mr. Fell witness said he had commenced the suit in the name of Chas. Moniton without receiving any instructions from him, the instructions being from Lougreen, who lived at Moniton's residence. When he wrote the letter advising Stroebel his intention to sue he described it to Vancouver, as Stroebel was addressed in the deed as being of that place. He afterwards found out from Lougreen that Stroebel was at Hazelton or Sumas, and the writ was sent up there for service. Stroebel paid two visits with Mrs. Lougreen to the mortgage was made out, and quite well understood what he was doing. He thought it was then made clear that the *in pendens* on the property first mentioned had been removed until the money was paid. He later instructions to prepare deeds for the transfer for the two properties were from Lougreen, whom they were sent for, and they were returned duly executed to witness, who registered them and cancelled the mortgage and the *in pendens*.

The Attorney-General witness said it was at his suggestion that the suit had been brought in the name of Moniton instead of that of Lougreen, to save additional expense in the way of the master proposed. The last named not being a resident of the country.

Chas. E. Tidwell, gun maker, was called by the Attorney-General and asked to give evidence given by O. B. Ackerman with respect to the bullets.

Witness objected to hearing the evidence of this witness at this stage, as he held that the Attorney-General could not thus, having relied on a prima facie case, call other witnesses to confirm it.

The Attorney-General said the present witness was not for the purpose of strengthening the prosecution but entirely to deal with the evidence given by O. B. Ackerman.

His Lordship said he was rather inclined to Mr. Fell's view, but Mr. Ackerman having made some statements which, he would not say, were not as he expected, he himself would like to hear Mr. Tidwell to clear up doubts in his own mind, as he was unable to do so.

The evidence proposed to be offered was not clearly in rebuttal, and therefore witness the objection sustained.

The Attorney-General called Richard Lister, for the purpose of contradicting officer Miller as to the date when Lucas was said to have visited Westminster after some prisoner.

Richard Lister, jailer in the provincial jail at Westminster, testified that he met D. B. Lucas on the first time on the occasion of the preliminary examination into the case of John Marshall's death. Lucas came to the jail, Mr. Moreby, and spoke to witness about some man he wanted to arrest.

To Mr. Fell witness said this was a common occurrence, and he was not in a position to say that this was the first time Lucas had been at the jail.

Robert Stevenson, recalled by the Attorney-General, said about disputed between O. B. Ackerman and himself about a pre-emption taken by witness' wife's brother. Witness heard that O. B. Ackerman had a load of lumber and three four-acre pieces, which he had built a little house, which he said cost \$10. Witness told Ackerman that the land belonged to his wife, but Ackerman said he was going to have the land if he could get it. They were both very polite and civil, and Ackerman offered him \$10 for the little house and they met in New Westminster forty-eight hours after, when witness got the land, at the Lands and Works department.

James L. Trim, called by the Attorney-General, said he had known the last witness for 32 years, and never heard a word against his character. He believed him to be a man of good reputation and veracity.

To the Attorney-General witness said he never knew Stevenson in Westminster or Chilliwack, not having been there, but he knew him in Cariboo and Cassiar and in Victoria. There being no other evidence to put in, except that of Capt. Pittendrigh, who was not allowed until the evening, Court adjourned at 1:05 p.m. until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

BEYOND THE FINDING at Oyster Bay of a skull similar to that which belonged to Lynn, there is nothing new in the Savary Island murder mystery. Mr. Louis Casey, who was detailed to investigate the matter from directions by the Provincial police department, has returned and reported to Superintendent F. S. Hussey. Mr. Casey's work has been very thorough, and he has taken place, and found plenty of evidence that the man he was looking for was the eleven bullet holes in the house, one of them having penetrated the dial of the clock, stopping it at a few minutes to ten on the hour. No note could be obtained from the whereabouts of Lynn, his Indian wife or five-year-old boy; they seem to have disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed them. There is nothing to show that the Chilliwack Indians visited Savary Island, as it was hinted they had.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Treasury net balance has decreased to \$92,199,000 of which \$84,011,000 is gold and \$8,188,000 is silver and currency.

WARSAW, Dec. 15.—A passenger train collided with a freight train near Sosnowica, Lublin Government, yesterday. Eleven persons were killed.

THE CITY. From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 14. On Thursday night thieves broke into the cigar factory of E. Levy on Mason street, and stole 5,000 cigars valued at nearly \$300, nearly the whole of the stock. Entrance was effected through a window by removing the sash.

The guard of honor to attend the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Provincial legislature, on the 18th January, will be supplied by the B. C. B. G. A. It is the intention to fire the usual salute for which purposes three field guns will be obtained.

The ladies of the Cedar Hill Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon held their first sale of work since the coming among them of their new pastor, Rev. A. Chisholm. The sale was well patronized and the concert in the evening also attracted a good attendance.

The sealing schooner Enterprise, which put to sea on the 13th instant, returned to port last evening having been forced home by bad weather. At the outset of the cruise one of the hunters, Neil Morrison by name, was blown overboard, and only rescued by the well directed exertions of all on board the schooner.

The officers of Calvary Baptist church have presented a unanimous request to Rev. Mr. Coombe asking him to extend the time for his resignation coming into effect. They have also appointed a pastoral committee—Messrs. Walker, McNeill, Hill, Beckwith and Marchant—to take steps towards securing a new pastor.

On Wednesday evening last at St. John's church a revival service was held in marriage Mr. William Henry Smith and Miss Jane Anne Maalen. The groom was attended by Mr. Burr Koutledge and the bride by Miss Madeline Baker and Miss Beulah Wall. Both the young people are Victorians and they will make their home here, where they have nests of friends.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools have entered heartily into the project of doing their part to make Christmas of the Victoria poor a happy one. Acting upon the suggestions given by the COLONIST yesterday, they have set Tuesday morning apart for receiving the Christmas gifts of the children, and the scholars will then bring their various contributions. Mr. Will be taken in charge by the teachers and distributed in the manner proposed—one half to the P. O. Home and the other to the Benevolent Society.

That misfortune does not come single has lately been illustrated under more than usually distressing circumstances. A few months ago, a sturdy young Scotch farmer, and his bride, arrived out from the old sod, making Salt Spring Island their destination. With them came an elder brother, an splendidly built man of manhood. They had hardly got settled when all three were laid low with fever. Coming to Victoria, they were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The young man, however, left the institution in good health, but on Thursday, from their residence 25 Colinton street, they followed by Rev. Mr. Campbell officiating at the grave, while Dr. Campbell, Wm. Campbell, Wm. C. Patching and Wm. Werner, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smallie will receive the sympathy of the community, especially of their own countrymen.

CHINESE hawkers and peddlers are again being summoned by the police for non-payment of the city license fees, half a dozen on each side. The Chinese refused to pay the larger sum and several were convicted in the Police court of infractions of the by-law. They dispensed the constitutional of the city law and promised to take the points for discussion into the Supreme court. Pending a decision of the test case further prosecutions have been held in abeyance. The months have gone by, however, and the matter has not been brought to trial. In order not to lose a considerable sum the City Treasurer has, therefore, taken up this matter from those who have not yet paid up, while it is yet 1893.

YESTERDAY was not the regular meeting day of the Teachers' Institute, but it was the date fixed upon by the executive to avoid conflict with the High school examinations. The meeting, although not largely attended, was an interesting one, the chief discussion being in connection with the limit tables. On this subject Mr. Neisherry, who acted as chairman, read a paper which was freely debated by Messrs. Cameron, Horton and Lawson, and Messrs. McNeill, Smith and Sallaway. Recommendations for a revision of the tables in use in the eighth, seventh and sixth divisions were drafted, to be submitted to the Principals of West coast paper in \$2.00 PER YEAR \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS. OF THREE MONTHS FOR 50c. Send in your subscription. A Guide to Chicago and the World's Fair, also sample copies, sent free to any address.

The next meeting of the Institute will be the matter of revising the tables will be further taken up, commencing at the fifth class.

FROZEN MUTTON. TO THE EDITOR:—Being once a member of one of the largest firms of meat contractors in London, England, and dealing mostly in frozen mutton, perhaps a few words may remove any prejudice that Victorians may have against this mutton, as it is thought that so soon as it is shaved out it goes bad. Now this is not so, as it will keep longer than freshly killed mutton. I have tried it several times, in different months of the year, taking fresh killed sheep and hanging it along with a frozen one, and in every case the frozen one was fresh when the other had to be cut up and sold to save it. The reason is this, the Australian and New Zealand sheep are grown for their wool and not for the butcher. Therefore it is not slaughtered until it attains maturity (four years) and it is naturally fat on rich grass. I exhibited New Zealand mutton at the health exhibition in London and it scored a great success. I sold Bertman & Roberts, the refreshment contractors, over 110,000 mutton chops alone during the six months it was open. Some of our customers were the high toned hotels of London, and the appearance as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed them. There is nothing to show that the Chilliwack Indians visited Savary Island, as it was hinted they had.

Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other.

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk



For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.
(LIMITED LIABILITY.)



Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

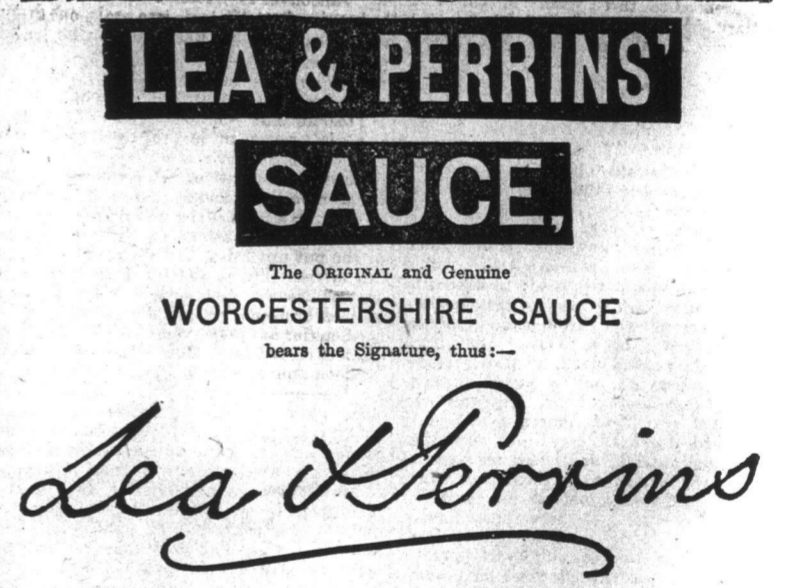
COMFORTABLE SLIPPERS

PRESENTS. In Embroidered Velvet, Patent Leather and Cashmere.

A. B. ERSKINE,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus—



Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Olives throughout the World. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

You Will be Robbed In Chicago During the World's Fair If You Are Not Posted.

Every subscriber to the SATURDAY BLADE OF CHICAGO LEADER will receive a Free certificate entitling the holder to call at our office at any hour, day, night or Sunday, during the World's Fair, and we will locate you at whatever point room you wish. We personally investigate boarding houses, rooms, rest, hotels, etc., and can save you a great deal of money. This department has a post-office, reading and writing room, baggage and parcel-room.

The Saturday Blade
The Chicago Ledger
Largest Weeklies
In the World
500,000 COPIES WEEKLY

W. D. BOYCE, 115-117 5TH AVENUE, CHICAGO

Book and Job Printing

COLONIST.

Only First-class Artists Employed.

THE
The West Coast Co. has purchased China Creek, from whom it intends to work on this and a and as thoroughly as

An extraordinary of shareholders of the N way & Lighting Co. v. instant, for the purchase of the property of the Victoria Electric Co., Ltd.

Dr. A. T. WATT, married at Collingwood, Judge Robertson and Robertson, Q.C., of the couple will make V. Watt is the son of Dr. for Cariboo, and is a

POLICE statistics show there are more prosecutions than there have been in the past few years. The police are mainly from the American towns. The advantage of the Speedy

NORTH CHATHAM nights is not very satisfactory. It is a dog on one of earth at the edge of the fact is that the rule a couple of years ago were hidden dangerous where a horse may run street cars.

The necessity for Pharmacy Act, with the police, a scheduled matter discussed at a of the B. C. Pharm held at Nanaimo on F of the police, a scheduled tion to petition the L of the sale of certain patent ing poisons.

Among the attractions of the Young Men's E. Everyone who attends donations of money, for the committee to take tribute among the poor best advantage. The any knowledge of fa in their own hands, suting the donations.

JAMES BOYLE, who gum boots from the e more & McCandless w change theirer the m reason, was up in the E morning, when another his credit in the taking from a second hand st street. Boyle will stay three months up at T native of Montana, an he was trying to raise to get home.

In the Speedy Tr. Mr. Justice Drake Peterson was tried for Gre & Co.'s grocery, guilty, but the facts justified a conviction, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Provincial jail, and other charges which m him. Sergeant Hawton has been charged with preparing the Griot was very complete.

YESTERDAY afternoon barn containing thirty in a field near Moss st owned by the Griot. He sent to Chief Deas, as send out any of the first out to investigate the Griot, but the facts justified a conviction, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Provincial jail, and other charges which m him. Sergeant Hawton has been charged with preparing the Griot was very complete.

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The front platforms on were about fifteen pe but so far as the co one was badly hurt, al ed small cuts and bru is. The program, present to Chief Deas, as send out any of the first out to investigate the Griot, but the facts justified a conviction, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Provincial jail, and other charges which m him. Sergeant Hawton has been charged with preparing the Griot was very complete.

The motorer employ of the V. E. two years, and their No. 8 car from Equi and this together with Light on No. 7, brought George's later last night several of the past injuries.

E. M. S. Royal Equilum from the whither she had gone numeraries who came over the C. T. R.

HINTS FOR HOLIDAYS.

HOW AFFECTIONATE FINGERS MAY MAKE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Articles Easily Wrought at Home by Clever Hands—Pretty Things For Use and Ornament For Both Sexes—A Hint to Those Who Buy.

The holidays are again drawing near, and the usual pleasant mystery and agreeable anxiety regarding the contents of the Christmas stockings are beginning to be felt. There is such a variety of stockings awaiting contributions. Not merely bought presents, but gifts endeared by the affectionate fingers that have labored over them.

Silk baby socks are one of the prettiest gifts that can be sent to a family that possesses a baby to wear them. Choose a pale blue knitting silk and crochet in Afghan stitch a strip an inch and a half wide and 2 inches long for the top of the foot.

A chest protector to wear with evening dress is an excellent thing to give a man. It should be rather over a foot long and 10 or 11 inches wide when it is finished.

Another present for a man is a pair of striped slippers. Knit them of two shades of knitting silk, with a broad rib, and make them double, with the joining around the middle of the inside.

What do you think of the following hint from Mrs. Sarah Grand, author of the famous English novel, "The Heavenly Twins"?

Mrs. A. H. Woodall of Washington has invented a most useful attachment to the typewriting machine. It is a device which renders it no longer necessary for the typewriting operator to lift the carriage.

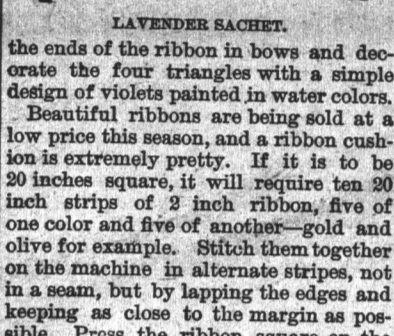
Darning Needle Cushion. The foundation of this convenient little cushion for holding darning needles is a piece of soft flannel of sufficient size to form a firm, smooth roll five inches long and a little over an inch in diameter.

Pretty bureau sets for a young lady's room are made of white satin and consist of a scarf lined with pale blue satin, two small square mats and one larger one.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Talking Sex—May One Be Permitted to Ask Which It Is?

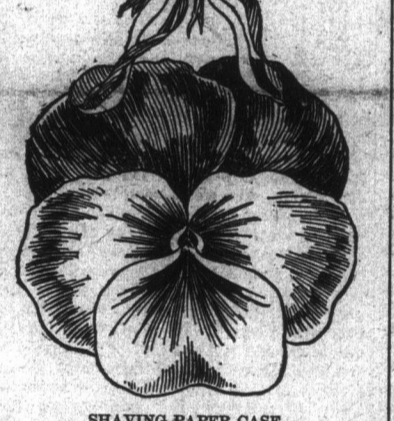
The tradition goes that just as Eve was departing from the garden of Eden she hurriedly ran to a certain tree and gathered up beneath its branches 12 bunches of talk, which she distributed among her daughters, and it has been circulating ever since.



LAVENDER SACHET.

The ends of the ribbon in bows and decorative triangles with a simple design of violets painted in water colors.

Mrs. John A. Logan came very near stating a great truth when she remarked, "The habit of praising everything which comes from the hand of a woman just because a woman did it, is in my opinion, vicious."



SHAVING PAPER CASE.

ple kind, like that sold for worsted work, only made of silk instead of cotton.

Mrs. A. H. Woodall of Washington has invented a most useful attachment to the typewriting machine. It is a device which renders it no longer necessary for the typewriting operator to lift the carriage.

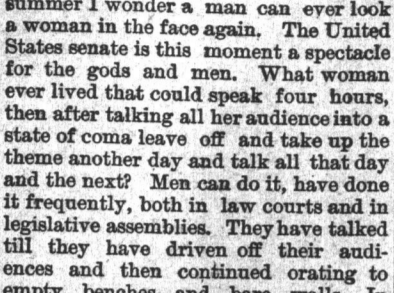
To make a tobacco pouch like the one illustrated, cut two pieces of fine chambray the shape of an oval with the smaller end cut off about 3/4 inches across at the widest part.

eter. It is covered with five lengthwise strips of worsted of different colors, joined together at the edges by bands of feather stitching in bright shades of heavy embroidery floss.

AND SO THEY MARRY.

AFTER A SHORT ACQUAINTANCE, NEITHER KNOWING THE OTHER.

Soon After They Find They Did Not Wed the Person They Supposed—Mrs. Frank Leslie Says Woman Is a Conundrum.



PEOPLE always have been asking each other conundrums and riddles and puzzles of various kinds ever since the world began.

So they marry, and he finds that he knows as little about his wife as she did about him. The high spirits and constant cheerful alacrity in matters of amusement were the gift of youth and health and shade with beautiful ease into peevishness, discontent and a restless desire for new amusements and distractions.

For my part I never try to guess conundrums, the other course is so much more amusing.

Oh, the mistakes that men and women make with regard to each other! Oh, the fatal shipwreck they encounter in trying to personally test their theories as to the true solution of the puzzle upon which all their forefathers and foremothers have broken their teeth and yet never come at the kernel of the nut!

The sphinx, as those great artists knew, is the prototype of nature in her conundrum asking mood—the veiled subconscious power of the great mother, who plays with her children like a tigress with her cubs is all there.

They marry, for the crust game is not made absolute until this bond is riveted. While a woman is betrothed her good angel may possibly come to the rescue and give her some warning by which she may escape with no more than a heavy blow and an undying scar.

He likes to walk and she prefers driving; he drives. He loves to be out of doors, she prefers a shaded parlor; he sits in it before, she dots upon athletics and she likes to hear poetry; she reads poetry, and so on.

A man sees a woman at some social gathering, it matters not if it is at the reception of a duchess or a queen of society in our own country or if it is at a "sociable" or a dance in some little country town.

CLEVELAND

The President's Speech—His Congress—His the C

Stevens Alone Re Landing of Mon

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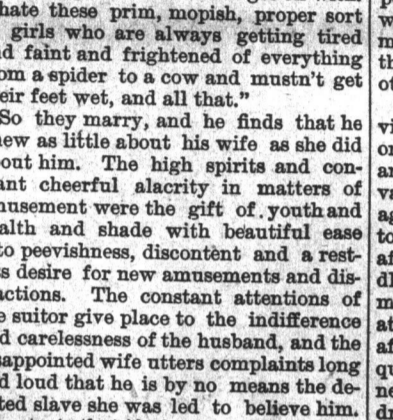
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Scrofula in the Neck

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeessport, Penn.: "My little boy Willie, now six years old, had a bunch of scrofula in the neck which the doctor said was scrofula."



Hood's Sarsaparilla He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. "ELLERAY"

NEWINGTON, DUNDEE, ENGLAND. Rev. J. W. Moxley, M.A., Canon, F.R.S., Principal. Assisted by Resident Master, preparatory boys from 8 to 14 for the Public Schools, Scholarship, etc.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURES BILIOUSNESS. Biliousness or Liver Complaint arises from torpidity or wrong action of the liver, and is a fruitful source of disease such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, etc.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893. A CANADIAN DIPLOMATIST.

Mr. Powell, when in Honolulu, did what he could to induce the business men of that city to take an interest in the Australian-Canadian steamship line and the Pacific cable.

"It is through the kindness of President Dole that I am here, and I am much indebted for the privilege of meeting with the commercial men of Honolulu."

Mr. Powell pointed out that a large opening existed in Western Canada for sugar, fruits and other products of these islands.

It is quite evident that Mr. Powell made a good impression on his hearers, and that whatever turn affairs in Hawaii may take, he will be kindly remembered by the men who heard him, and the enterprises he recommended will be looked upon with favor.

NEW STATES.

There is talk of adding three more States—Utah, New Mexico and Arizona—to the Union. It does not appear to us that these will be very valuable additions to the United States.

Utah has been for some time a thorn in the side of the United States. The peculiar institution of the Mormon population has prevented its being admitted into the family of States.

the repudiation of the favorite doctrine and cherished practice of the Mormons. Utah once become a State and it will be seen how soon the Mormons will go back to their old ways.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW. Society, as well as the individual citizen, has often unpleasant duties to perform.

That country is happy in which the people are law-abiding, and the best way, and in fact, the only way, to make a country law-abiding is to enforce its laws strictly and promptly.

In new and sparsely populated countries like British Columbia, men are apt to disregard law. The tendency is for men to do what is right in their own eyes without regard to law.

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deplorable that such crimes as that of the murder of Marshall are committed, but it is a matter of congratulation that when they are committed, the administrators of the law in the province are never satisfied until everything is done that can be done to bring those who commit them to justice.

FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

The December number of "The Colonist and India" contains a long and complimentary notice of an "interesting and voluminous pamphlet published by the direction of the Provincial Government, relating to this promising young Province."

Large extracts from British Columbia and India, and the writer is impressed with the fairness and frankness of the author. He concludes by saying: "No one, therefore, after reading the pamphlet can justly complain that there has been any want of candor."

DISTRESS IN THE STATES. The United States is fast falling into the condition of some of the most crowded parts of the Old World.

The number of destitute persons in this city is appalling. Those who have houses, nestled here by the thousands, except what is furnished free of cost to themselves, are numbered by thousands.

Much has been done by the charitable to relieve the distress, but the generosity of the benevolent can give only temporary relief. But the distress is not confined to Chicago.

It was Macaulay, we think, who said that when the vacant lands of the United States were occupied and population began to increase, the inhabitants, then living in comfortable homes, would have to face the problem that the statesmen and philanthropists of Europe were trying vainly to solve.

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

The President's message on the Hawaiian situation shows that he is not disposed to overstep his powers or to act the part of a dictator.

Not every woman, who arrives at middle age retains the color and beauty of her hair, but every woman may do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

their influence in opposition to her Government. No one, therefore, need wonder that the Queen declined the President's offer.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

No Settlement Yet Arranged Between the Northfield Miners and Management.

Heavy Rains Cause a Serious Landslide at Westminster—Poultry Show Entries.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 16.—McKay Frigg, architect, has been appointed by the Government to prepare plans for the Old Men's Home at Kamloops.

VICTORIA MARKETS. A leading feature in the market this week is the rapidity with which the Australian mutton has found sale.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—The sea captain in port held a meeting to-day and strongly urged the appointment of a competent ship surveyor at the port of Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—Contractors are getting material on the ground and working away to commence work on the reservoir.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 16.—Andrew Broe, a well-known hog grower of Aldergrove, fell from a load of hay, Tuesday, and broke his leg.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 18.—Jelleff, alias Butler, who last month attempted to forge a draft for \$5,000 on the Bank of Montreal, was today sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

THE REV. W. E. SWANSON, D.D., Foreign Missionary Secretary for the Presbyterian Church of England, resident in London, and for 25 years a missionary in China, died at his home after a short illness caused by overwork.

will start out next week on a visit to every settlement in the district to discuss political matters.

The back taxes of Westminster, including those of this year, amount to \$42,000. The delinquents are being rustled up.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 2.—The snag boat Samson, which went ashore in Woodward's slough during the fog on Monday, got off safely at high tide yesterday.

The Board of Works has purchased a street sweeping machine, costing \$335, for use on the new paved streets.

The City Council held a special meeting Thursday night, at which the Water Commission and City Elections by-laws were passed.

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Uxton, Dec. 16.—The prospect at La Grippo has been the townspeople of late after the other is hands, and on inquiry answered universally in the affirmative.

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the Northfield mine after the end of this month. No settlement was reached. The men are not inclined to work for lower wages than at present, and claim that they would sooner see the mine closed down than do so.

made in the distance to Kamloops. There are now eight settlers on the Upper Louis creek. Assessor A. J. McIver has completed the assessment roll for 1894. The total assessment, exclusive of the railway property, but inclusive of that registered in the name of Angus and Smith, is \$235,476. Buildings are assessed at only 50 per cent. of their actual cash value.

Summary of the Hawaiian Papers Transmitted With the President's Message. Secretary Gresham's Instructions to Minister Willis as to Re-Establishing the Queen. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's Hawaiian message is identical as presented in both messages, as presented in the report of the chief executive officer of Representatives, as follows: "In making this communication I have withheld only the dispatch from the former Minister to Hawaii numbered 70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present Minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with the public interest."

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. Summary of the Hawaiian Papers Transmitted With the President's Message. Secretary Gresham's Instructions to Minister Willis as to Re-Establishing the Queen. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's Hawaiian message is identical as presented in both messages, as presented in the report of the chief executive officer of Representatives, as follows: "In making this communication I have withheld only the dispatch from the former Minister to Hawaii numbered 70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present Minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with the public interest."

CONTINENTAL CONCERNS. The French Deputies Agree to an Additional Supplementary Credit for the General Service. (Copyright 1893, by the United Press.) PARIS, Dec. 20.—Before the Deputies adjourned this evening for the holidays, they agreed to a supplementary credit of 46,100,000 francs for the general state service. It is a grave feature of the situation that the ministers will be required to make up on the next budget a deficit of almost 75,000,000 francs. It is not the depression of trade alone, but a gross miscalculation of current receipts that has forced the Government to ask twice for supplementary votes. That M. Bourdeau, the new Finance Minister, has the capacity to meet the emergency is doubtful. The first proposal made by him as minister received a check in the Chamber to-day, when the Deputies rejected the bill to authorize the city of Paris to take cheap passages, genuine or artificial, fifty centimes a bottle. An Paris consumed 1,200,000 bottles of champagne annually, the tax would bring the Treasury 200,000 francs. The whole plan was suppressed, however, without debate.

RELIGION IN MUNICIPALITY. CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—An important movement looking to the supervision of municipal affairs under religious auspices, and a movement which will be watched with interest throughout the country, was introduced here to-day. At noon prominent clergymen, representative of every religious denomination, as well as the Salvation Army, assembled at Willard hall, in the Woman's Temple, and held a conference of the Union religious body for aggressive work in municipal affairs. It is proposed to divide the city into districts, and to bring about the enforcement in each of the laws for the suppression of gambling, the regulation of the liquor traffic, of houses of ill-fame and the proper conduct of professions, etc. The ministers propose to go to work in earnest and to adopt the most radical methods. An old law has been unearthed which gives the power to any ten men to call upon the police for the removal of houses of ill-fame. Ten representative divines, it is said, have banded themselves together to enforce this law, and have taken the names of the houses to be closed or die on their doorsteps. The indications are that within a few weeks ten Parkhurst crusades in one will have begun in Chicago.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Distillery and cattle feeding was the feature of railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day. The stock opened at 27 1/2, rose to 28 1/2, dropped to 24, rallied to 26 1/2, fell back to 24 and recovered to 25 1/2. The transactions in the stock amounted to 91,500 shares out of a grand total for the entire list of 294,096. The early break in difficulties was due to a report from Washington that Secretary Callahan would not recommend any increase in the tax on distilled spirits. Later, when this was refuted, by the publication of the Secretary's annual report advising an additional taxation of 10 cents per gallon, the stock rallied sharply. The covering of short contracts had something to do with the rally at the time. The rise, however, led to fresh sales for both accounts. General electric advanced 1/2 to 38 1/2, fell to 36 1/2 and recovered to 36 1/2. Stocks were circulated to the effect that the system was to be disintegrated, and that the conditions existing before the consolidation of the Edison Electric and Thomson-Houston Co. would again prevail so far as capital, bonded debt, etc., are concerned. The market closed irregular, and compared with yesterday's final prices, shows gains of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. Closing bids: Adolphus, 17 1/2; Burlington, Quincy, 7 1/2; Canada Southern, 5 1/2; Central Pacific, 13 1/2; Chicago, Cincinnati & Columbus, 36 1/2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 16 1/2; Erie, 14 1/2; Wells, Fargo, 12 1/2; Great Northern, preferred, 104; Lake Shore, 122 1/2; Louisville & Nashville, 48 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 23; New York Central, 100; North Eastern, 21 1/2; Northern Pacific, preferred, 20 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 26; Oregon Improvement, 18; Pacific Mail, 13 1/2; Reading, 18 1/2; Rock Island, 6 1/2; Southern Pacific, 20; St. Louis, 5 1/2; Texas Pacific, 7 1/2; Union Pacific, 20; Western Union, 36 1/2.

BAHIA, Brazil, Dec. 20.—News has been received here from Rio that a battle has just been fought between the insurgent fleet and the loyalist forces, the result of which is doubtful. The rebel land forces are said to be steadily drawing near the capital from the south. The ship agents of the Netherlands, Pelozo's new dynamite cruiser from New York, have solved the problem of getting a crew for the ship to fight against Melor's men-of-war by a simple method. They have "shanghaied" fifty native Brazilians and sent them on board in iron cages. MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 20.—News from Rio de Janeiro is that the commander of the British squadron in the bay has received express orders from London to protect British interests in Brazil and to disregard the blockade of the fort threatened by the rebel fleet. The Brazilian Government has officially designated a new landing place for foreign vessels at the Praia Harmonica (Harmony Bay). The Aqueduct and Esperanza have left Laiba Grande for some unknown cause. Some surmise that they have gone to meet the Nietheroy, others think that they are seeking to keep out of the dynamite cruiser's way. PERAMBUCO, Dec. 20.—The Brazilian warship America is outside of the harbor. The elections have been postponed until March 1. DELINQUENT RETURNING OFFICER. CATUOGA, Dec. 15.—David Pollard, deputy returning officer in the recent Manacle election, was yesterday fined \$25 and costs in default for refusing to allow two Liberals to cast their ballots. THE BIRD CONCERN. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.

The Colonist. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$3 00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS at distinguished local advertising rates.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line the first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line the first insertion, 5 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

THE ENGLISH VIEW. There are many indications to show that the people of Great Britain take a lively interest in the establishment of a regular and continuous trade between the Dominion of Canada and the Australian colonies.

Among other things it says: Mr. Mackenzie Bowell has completed his mission for the opening of trade and establishment of cable communication between Canada and Australia, and is already on his way home.

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doing what is necessary to get as much of that trade as it can. In the same way the Australians in every part of their continent must see that circumstances may at any time arise when it will be most important to have safe and direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain and Canada.

Mr. Sandford Fleming shows that the cable enterprise, if carried out in the right way and placed on a proper footing, will eventually not require the sacrifice of a shilling of any of the provinces concerned. It can be made a paying institution, and instead of being revenue-consuming, it will, in the course of a very short time, be revenue-producing.

We do not believe that we are too sanguine when we express our conviction that the success of the steamship line and the Pacific cable has already been placed beyond reasonable doubt.

THE METABELLE WAR. The war in Mashonaland seems to be nearly over. The Metabelle are dispersed, and if they have not yet formally surrendered, their power is broken.

The Metabelle warriors will no more be a terror to the natives of the country, nor will they be an annoyance to the white settlers. Cattle-raising, agriculture and mining can be carried on in peace and the immigrants will be able to devote their whole attention to the development of the resources of Mashonaland.

It is to be observed that Lobengula has been defeated and his power destroyed by the Company's forces. The Imperial troops had very little to do with the campaign.

As soon as Mr. Rhodes and the officers of the company were allowed a free hand, they did not hesitate to show Lobengula that he could neither ride roughshod over the natives with impunity nor lay down the law to them.

Some things may have been done during the campaign that it is difficult to justify. Men who are fighting against savages for their own lives and for more than the lives of those they hold dear, cannot wait to consider nicely the pros and cons of every question they are called upon to decide.

They must do what they think at the moment to be for the best. It is to be expected that under such circumstances serious mistakes will be made. It is the final outcome that must be judged by its results.

In the case of the war in Mashonaland the outcome is, without doubt, for the present and future good of the country. A short and sharp campaign has broken the power of the savage whose rule was unspcakably cruel.

The Mashonans are freed from the terrible yoke of the Metabelle. There are none now to crush them or to make them afraid. The work of civilization and improvement can now go on without let or hindrance.

AN EXHAUSTING DRAIN. We are glad to see that the Vancouver World directs attention to British Columbia's disproportionate contribution to the Dominion Treasury. In its issue of Saturday it says:

The Customs duties contributed to the Federal treasury by British Columbians amount to close upon \$1,500,000, while the rest of the Dominion contributes approximately \$300,000. Add to these sums the amount due to the Eastern Provinces for produce which should, and can, be raised in this Province, and the picture is not altogether bright.

Millions of dollars. Many of our shrewdest and far-seeing business men name \$10,000,000 as the amount of the drain. It is not only in its effect upon trade that this movement of the colonies towards more profitable intercourse with each other is important to Australia. It is important when the moment comes for actual discussion of the tariffs, that the necessity for going into seven different agreements is most cumbersome, and if, in anticipation of the action of the Canadian Government, it were found possible for the Australian colonies and New Zealand to arrange amongst themselves a similar agreement, the Australian agreement would no doubt be better from the commercial point of view.

In order to do so they must, however, first agree to link points of departure and difference as to what may be called their contribution to the total price of the advantages to be gained. At present Victoria refuses to subsidize the new line of steamships unless Melbourne is made the terminal point. New South Wales and Queensland have quarrelled as to the number of ports of call which were to have been conceded in return for the Queensland subsidy, the result being that at present Queensland gets no subsidy, and Victoria is left out altogether from a market which is likely to prove more profitable to her than to any of her sister colonies. And while Queensland and New South Wales are quarrelling with each other on the steamship question, they are together opposed to Victoria, New Zealand and South Australia on the question of the French Pacific cable. Evidently, unless the differences can be settled, a good deal of the proposed benefits of a Canadian-Australian agreement must be lost, if, indeed, the negotiations do not fall through altogether. But, if the prospect of securing a solid advantage should induce the Australian colonies to make some preliminary concessions to one another, and appoint an Australian delegation to negotiate an Australian agreement, the influence could hardly fail to be felt in the direction of a larger and more dignified public life. All that tends to this result tends to the preliminary steps of federation, and in proportion to the development of the external interests of Australia, the forces operating to effect the change will acquire strength.

Having to deal with seven different colonies each isolated from the others in, doubles, very inconvenient and will prevent the trade between Canada and Australia developing as rapidly as it would were the antipodal colonies united, as they ought to be and as they no doubt will be before very long, into one compact commonwealth. As regards trade with Canada, there can be no diversity of interests in the Australian colonies. It is so clearly the interest of every one of them to encourage the extension of its trade to the North, that no merely local consideration will prevent any colony

CITY COUNCIL. Menzies Street Drain—The Public Library—Spring Ridge Surface Drain Extension.

The Cook Street Nuisance—Drainage Matters—The Park Powder Magazine.

The City Council held its usual weekly meeting last Monday, the full board being in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been adopted, the Municipal Elections by-law 1894 was reconsidered and finally passed.

The report of the Finance committee recommending appropriations for warrants to meet the usual expenditure bills, etc., was then read by the clerk.

An item of \$100 to widen Oak Bay Avenue, AID. BRAGG wanted to know whether it should not be opened under the Local Improvement by-law, though he did not mean to say anything against the improvement.

AID. BELYEA replied that this widening did not come under the local improvement provisions. It was for the purpose of expanding a small corner which now blocked the street.

AID. HENDERSON wanted to know when the proposed street drain would be proceeded with, as no appropriation was yet made by the Finance committee for it.

The Mayor replied that after hearing the report of the City Engineer upon the cost, he did not feel like recommending it at the present time, which would be some \$10,000, at the present time.

AID. MUNN thought that as Menzies street was included in the by-law, some attention should be paid to it. His WORSHP—So there has.

AID. MUNN said that it is hardly noticeable. The Alderman continued that it was absurd to go on voting for other works when works already decided upon were left undone. The report was adopted.

The Library committee, having investigated a complaint recently addressed to the Council, recommended that the minutes contained in Mr. Hill's letter were true, and commended that Mr. McGregor be informed in the future to treat all patrons with the respect due to the public from a public servant.

The report was adopted and filed. The Old Men's Home committee also reported. The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Stephenson wrote in response to a communication from the City regarding the removal of the park powder magazine. The Secretary stated that as the magazine had been only temporarily handed over to the Admiral for Imperial purposes, and as the building was placed there by the Dominion Government, the Rear-Admiral could not see his way to comply with the request to remove the same. The letter was received and filed, and a copy ordered to be sent to Colonel Prior and Mr. Eadie, M.P.

In this connection the Mayor promised to look into the matter of appointing a special committee to inquire into the right of the Council to remove the magazine, as suggested by AID. BELYEA.

AID. MUNN's motion in regard to the amendment of the Municipalities Act was left over till next meeting, after a short discussion. Sidney Irving, secretary of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company, submitted an additional plan of the works of the company in the precincts of the city.

The President of the B. C. Benevolent Society, writing thanking the Council for a donation of \$100.

The James Bay A. A. wrote, asking for a cross crossing from Menzies street to their yard, it was thought better to have the same done by the Council. The money had been appropriated for these works, but if so it was with the understanding that there was sufficient money from the by-law.

John Dalby wrote claiming damages for the loss of a valuable horse owing to the state of North Galian street recently, caused by a drain being cut. He was a veterinary surgeon, and was referred to the Streets committee for report.

AID. HARRIS motion for a return of the streets committee, and drawing attention to the fact that the Menzies street sewer at present a source of annoyance and illness to the members. The letter was referred to the Streets committee.

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other things, having awarded the contract for \$100 worth of wooden street signs to Edmund Lewis.

AID. MCKILLICAN asked where the committee intended to place these signs; whether they would be placed where they would be a disgrace to the city, or would they be placed in the suburbs where they could not be seen.

AID. HENDERSON would not have these wooden signs placed in the central portion of the city.

AID. HARRIS moved that the matter be left to the committee, and that they put them where they saw fit. They were trumpety things at the best, and would not exist after two years.

AID. BELYEA was of the same opinion. Mr. Wilnot reported on the sewerage as follows: Number of connections made with sewers, 226; fixtures, 360; baths, 152; sinks, 242; wash basins, 62; 197; swimming baths, 1; number of flush tanks constructed, 10; also iron holes and flushing syphons.

The report, after having been favorably commented upon, was received and filed. E. A. Wilnot reported as above left on the complaint made by Mr. Prevost as to his water rates, submitted at the last meeting.

Considerable discussion ensued, in the course of which AID. BELYEA said it was to be noted that this question of water rates and the liability of the Crown and by the prisoner defined. He cited a case where a tenant occupies a house, the water rate for which is included in the rent; the landlord is defendant in his water rates for a totally different piece of property, but the water is shut off at the house of this tenant. Another case was where a tenant occupied a house, the previous occupant of which had been an arborer. The water was still shut off at the second tenant. Now, this was manifestly unjust in both cases, and AID. BELYEA would like to see a committee appointed to look into the matter.

The report was received and a copy ordered sent to Mr. Prevost. A petition for a light in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Methodist church was referred to the proper committee.

The Single Tax Club tendered an invitation to the Council to attend the public meeting of the club in the City hall this (Tuesday) evening. The invitation was accepted.

A petition was also received asking that the city co-operate with the province in grading Toimie Avenue.

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STROEBEL CONVICTED. Continued from page 15.

had a good reputation until they were found out. What was his reputation worth to him if he committed this crime? What reputation would attach to a boy who would use the language in writing to his sister, 'I have got myself into a hell of a scrape'?

What scrape had he got himself into if in fact he was found to another into the account? One thing led to another until the cartridges were found—two empty and two loaded shells—hidden on them. Mrs. Bartlett took them away from there. Admitting it was, as she said, for the protection of her children, an extraordinary thing that occurred. She was called back and asked what had she done with the cartridges. She gave them back, and there was, she says, not one word said between them. Their eyes met, and there was an understanding between them, why there were no words one could conjecture. The cartridges were not further accounted for until found by Lucas under the mattress. Mrs. Bartlett said the bed slipped down between the clothing and was, she says, not one word said between them. Their eyes met, and there was an understanding between them, why there were no words one could conjecture. The cartridges were not further accounted for until found by Lucas under the mattress. 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