l further instructions; l exceptions taken durship noted the objections ve the case upon them. objection, giving reace prevents the publica-

l at 10:05 p.m., and in gistrar announced their

n behalf of the prisoner jury polled.
neral said this matter upon in the Supreme nce, whose decision that be polled was upheld by of Canada.
used the request, for the e Attorney-General, addwish to put the jury in sition of standing up answer the questions in polling. He then what he had to say why ntenced.
r a momentary consulnsel)—"Well, I still hold ord."
You have had a fair

You have had able coun-

You have had every adain for you——

ntinued, addressing the did not want to say one him, and though other ge in a lecture he felt trust himself to do so. f the jury he had but one ntence him to death. ver give him ample unsel might be able to ecessary, and if the time ficient he would have no reprieve if applied for. ss any surprise, it was as the prisoner should a barbarous crime. that the prisoner wed his passions to f him. The sentence he be executed this day usual to fix the execution e sentence, but he made that there might be opl the papers to Ottawa. rful nerve," His LordI am surprised at it. e the jury. They have do what is right, and the bench agrees with onsider themselves abonsibility."
Lordship said that they ith them the impression their duty, and, he ind he been one of their ve come to no other con-

ce of execution by hange 30th day of January, n the prisoner.
urned until Thursday ock, when the Attorney nce what further cases n at these assizes.

E REFORM.

—Under the above head of Saturday last, you m Vancouver giving the w with Mr. C. Gardiner al shipmasters then in lly read this report two can only reach the conMr. Johnson and his not only wide apart in pilots and pilotage, p the question that an might well puzzle his they were really talk-

fact which the "skipssembled on board the ight have taken into in discussing pilotage of the "systems" in er pilots, is to snugly e, with their sloop at g to a convenient aring steamers, they can g which the masters ate that a ship in tow rd bound—this enables ounce upon the ship in the most perilous part een accomplished; and expect a ship master to h circumstances when, Bay almost ready to of a pilot are thrust

on, to my mind, in a one which suggests Nanaimo or Victoria is vantage by continuing factory arrangements, *hipping interests of the* d thereby. If the in are not fairly considsystem of pilotage for nsistent with uniformreasonable cost, then that the shipping ine are bound to suffer hese days of competir ports are by no means hip owner, at a time, emain on a non-paying sponsibility we owe to endeavor to afford all the encouragement of s, not only in respect n of pilotage reform rd to all matters that ritish Columbia ports sirable by ship owners

MERCHANT.

ISMISSED.

18.—(Special)—J. C. ian consul to Canada, , has been summarily razilian Government. l to be the result of de Lima in sending rom Montreal to New ailing of the war ves United States for the Mr. de Lima has the American people the course taken by e last time he was in quest of Senor Menships with the governe sight filled his heart gret. He conversed and expressed the ould arrive after the He also remarked a thousand times arbintrymen, technically the resources of his cruisers with mercee own countrymen.

IGHT IN GOLD.
truly say that Hagyard's s the best remedy ever colds. It is worth its

MER, Lorneville, Ont.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1893. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 2

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The Provisional Government Still Busy Strengthening Their Fortifications.

Honolulu Greatly Excited on the Arrival of the Steamer Mariposa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The arrival of the Corwin on the morning of the 14th inst., at Honolulu, according to interviews with passengers on board the Mariposa, occasioned considerable excitement. Rumors as to the purport of her mission were freely circulated, and speculation was rife as to the instructions to Minister Willis. The supporters of the Queen confidently contended that President Cleveland had finally decided upon an aggressive move which would speedily result in the restoration of the monarchy. The adherents of the Provisional Government, on the other hand, confident in their ability to maintain their ascendancy, waited patiently for definite information. All attempts to obtain possession of San Francisco papers were unsuccessful, and the officers of the revenue cutter refused to impart any information as to the status of the Hawaiian controversy when they sailed from port. The excitement increased as it became known that the Mariposa would be detained, pending the completion of advices for Washington. As it was the steamer was detained five hours until the bulky correspondence for President Cleveland had been sent aboard.

Nicholas Wolf, of Chicago, in an interview with the United Press representative, said that he had visited the Provisional Government's defences and characterized them as effective for offensive or defensive tactics. The barricading of the Government building is being continued with uninterrupted activity. One hundred and fifty picked Provisional troops slept on their arms. Arrangements have been so perfectly made and such thorough discipline is enforced that on the slightest movement on the part of Royalists or their sympathisers fully fifteen hundred men, thoroughly equipped, could be called into the field in ten minutes. Around the palace two heavy Krupp guns, placed by the late King Kalakaua, and two Gatling guns have been stationed in addition to nineteen smaller pieces.

When the Mariposa sailed detachments of the Provisional Government's soldiers were digging rifle pits. The principal parts of Liliuokalani's regalia have been stripped and relegated to the Government museum. All the monarchial decorations of the throne room, also in and about the palace, including the throne itself, have been dismounted, in fact everything pertaining to the insignia [illegible] has been taken down.

The feeling of the adherents of the Provisional Government is one of positive determination, so much so as to be generally accepted as a conclusive sign that the monarchy in Hawaii is a thing of the past.

E. A. Williams, of this city, who has been on a visit to the Islands, said there was a great though unostentatious excitement at Honolulu on the arrival of the Corwin. In view of the many conflicting rumors of the general feeling and of the uncertainty as to how far President Cleveland would carry out his policy of restoring the Queen, the excitement among both parties was intense. The Provincial Government, he said, was sanguine of its ability to resist the Queen's forcible restoration and was fully determined to meet force by force. It was generally understood by all the parties that the Corwin's mission was to bring special instructions to Minister Willis.

The nature of these instructions was unofficially known during the afternoon of the day she arrived. Their purport was understood to mean that it was impossible to resort to force in the attempt to place the Queen on the throne. The Provisional Government and its supporters were not at all surprised by this turn of affairs, as they all along contended that the employment of force was altogether out of the question unless sanctioned by Congress. The present situation was accepted as a matter of fact. The possibility of marines from U. S. ships being called in has never had any disturbing influence upon the Provisional Government. There were some rumors of disaffection among the marines, and, in fact, it was suggested that in the event of matters reaching a crisis this disaffection might be found to amount to insubordination.

In conclusion, Mr. Williams said that anyone having any interest on the Island would benefit by the continuance of the present Government in power is apparent and conclusive. The return of the Queen, he said, was absolutely impossible without the employment of force, and a strong force at that, too.

The policy of the Government so far as they adopt any, is that the administration intend Mr. Willis to do all he can to restore the Queen without using actual force; but that for the use of force Congress will be asked the necessary power.

In executive session at two p.m. to-day, President Dole stated that Minister Willis had persistently declined to impart to this Government any knowledge whatever of his instructions, and that their ignorance was complete as far as any knowledge derived from him was concerned. The Government has framed an ultimatum, in which it declined to negotiate for the restoration of the crown and declares that it will resist with military force any endeavor or attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. This ultimatum was held ready to be sent to Minister Willis, should he enter upon the fulfilment of his instructions.

Chief Justice Judd makes public his denial of the ex-Queen's published statement to Minister Blount that he expressed assent to her observation that the "present constitution is full of defects."

By sailing vessel, Washington dates to the 27th ult. were received with Liliuokalani's statement to Mr. Blount. The Americans laid hold of this document and tore it to pieces with eager relish, treating it as a complete disclosure of her own case and of her own cabinet. The Royalist papers have treated it very gingerly. Claus Spreckels' libel suit against Editor Smith was thrown out of court yesterday. Smith will immediately bring suit against Claus Spreckels for $50,000 damages.

U. S. Vice-consul Boyd was married on the 12th instant to Miss Carmen Vida, Consul Elisman being best man.

The Treasury report this week shows an available cash balance of $150,230. This is an increase of about $30,000 from last week, owing to the collection of taxes.

WORK DONE ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the unemployed at Tower Hill yesterday, Williams, one of the leaders of the idle workingmen, announced that a society was being formed in order to prevent an evasion of the Merchandise Marks act by foreign manufacturers. The society would also carry out an invitation to induce the public to refuse to purchase any articles made abroad. He added that a committee which would be composed of workingmen, would be appointed to approach the Government and the local authorities with reference to articles made abroad and paid for by the British taxpayer. He alleged that the boilers of British gunboats were made in France, and also that an order for 200,000 swords and bayonets had been placed in Germany. Williams further declared that the General Post Office had given an order to Siemens of Berlin to lay a new cable from Liverpool to New York at a cost of £2,000,000. The London School Board, he said, had its printing done abroad.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Western Daily Mail of Cardiff, the leading daily paper of Wales, makes an editorial attack upon J. H. Rogers, managing director of E. Morewood & Co., the largest house in the tinplate trade, growing out of a speech he made at Marion, Ind., a few weeks ago. In his speech he said he was paying his workmen three times as much as he paid in Wales, and as long as the tariff on tinplate remained he expected to continue paying the same wages. If the tariff were abolished he could not pay wages any higher than was paid in Wales. He added that he was surprised to learn that many workmen owned their own houses, as such a thing was unknown in Wales. The Western Mail says that as Mr. Rogers was a truth-loving gentlemen he could not have made such a statement, for scores of his own workmen at Llanely and Cwmbwria owned the houses they occupied. However, if the workmen employed in tin-making in Indiana received three times the wages paid in Wales, the fact that Welsh tin-platers are trooping back from the United States suggests that if the wages are higher the work at all events is more scarce, as men do not usually flee from big wages.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Vessels Ordered by Brazilian Government to Make Way for the Great Guns.

American M[illegible]men Protest Against Being [illegible] Landing Their Cargo at Rio.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.—(Special)—Merchant vessels plying at the regular anchorage for trading vessels between Cobras and Enexado islands have been asked by the Government to leave the vicinity, so that the Government force may fire on the insurgents who are in possession of the islands without running the risk of striking the merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A cable message from eight commanders of American merchantmen at present anchored in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, protesting against alleged interference with their rights by the insurgents, was received by Secretary Gresham, yesterday, and by him sent to Secretary Herbert, as it concerned the authority of the war vessels of the United States. The merchants contended that they were prevented by the constant firing between the insurgent and Government forces from landing their cargoes at the Custom house, although the regular Government had given them permission to do so, and they asked that the commanders of the American cruisers be instructed to see that they were not debarred from this privilege. Secretary Herbert has decided that he has no authority to instruct Captain Picking in the premises, and that attempts to land cargoes from American ships by means of lighters or otherwise must be made at the risk of the commanders, notwithstanding that these privileges are secured for the British and German vessels.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Mariposa brought very little general news from Australia or New Zealand and Samoa.

There has been a general election in New Zealand, and the Government was restored by a handsome majority. It was the first election since women's suffrage became law, and ladies were conspicuous at all the polling places. Nearly 5,000 women voted in the North Island alone.

Steamers of the Messageries Maritime company will probably soon be coming to San Francisco. At present the vessels of that line run between Sydney and Marseilles.

When the Mariposa was at Sydney, Comte Douville Maillefeu, was at Brisbane arranging for a line of steamers to run between Brisbane and San Francisco, calling at Fiji, Hawaii and New Caledonia. If this line is put in operation, there will then be three lines of steamers between the Pacific Coast and Australia.

SAMOAN ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Advices from Samoa by the Mariposa state that the measles epidemic is practically at an end. It, however, wrought considerable harm and proved very fatal. The death roll throughout the Islands is expected to reach fully one thousand.

Thomas Mayben, who has for some time past acted as Secretary of State to the Samoan Government, has resigned his position. There was great friction between him and the consuls (who have been acting as advisers to the King) which culminated in the Samoans, who desired to conciliate the consuls, asking Mayben to resign.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and all other blood diseases. Hood's and only Hood's.

CRONIN MURDER.

Lively Contentions at the Trial—One Witness Called Down—Important Argument.

Mrs. Foy Appears on the Stand—A Much Harrassed and Intimidated Witness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A sensational obstacle was raised to-day by the defence at the trial of Daniel Coughlin, which may keep the testimony of twenty important witnesses for the prosecution from reaching the ears of the jury. The taking of testimony came suddenly to a standstill, the witness whose story was objected to receiving orders to step down. The jury retired, and during the argument the judge instructed the bailiffs to take the jury back to the hotel for the night. The judge was so impressed with the importance of the question that he adjourned the court without finally ruling upon it, although his previous remarks indicated a leaning toward the defendant. Mrs. Hermann, a milliner, living opposite the Windsor block, where Dr. Cronin resided, was called to testify to a conversation at the Conklin home, May 5, with Patrick O'Sullivan, in which the dead conspirator said something about Dr. Cronin being a spy and about the professional contract with the doctor.

The defendant's lawyer interposed an objection, and Judge Tuthill over-ruled it without further ceremony. Both lawyers protested, saying they had something to say and a few authorities to cite. The jurors left their seats, and the legal battle began. The substance of the objection was that the proposed evidence was not admissible, because O'Sullivan was not on trial, and it related to a conversation on May 5, that the conspiracy had been consummated after the alleged murder had been committed, and the rule of the law was that the language, acts or conduct of one conspirator, after the conspiracy had come to an end, could not be admitted as evidence against a co-conspirator on trial.

In arguing against the position taken by the defence, Attorney Bottome contended that the State was compelled to prove that at least one of the persons charged in the indictment was guilty in addition to Coughlin before a conspiracy could be proved. The State proposed to go ahead and try the head men as well as the living conspirator before the bar in order to prove a conspiracy. Mr. Bottome laid great stress on the fact that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, had ruled in a similar case in favor of his contention.

Attorney Donahue cast reflections on the decision of the distinguished Michigan jurist, and was sharply criticised by Attorney Bottome.

Judge Tuthill attached so much importance to the case cited that he read it in full and discussed both sides of the question fully with the lawyers. Then he reserved his decision until to-morrow.

There was another sensation in the day's proceedings when Attorney Bottome unexpectedly called the name of Mrs. Foy as a witness. Before Mrs. Foy had time to reach the witness's chair from the rear of the judge's seat, the defendant's lawyers protested against Mrs. Foy telling her story, because they had received no notice of such intention to call her this afternoon, and they were not prepared to argue the question of admitting her testimony.

Attorney Scanlan told the court after the jury had retired that Mrs. Foy was in danger of breaking down physically and mentally and he wanted to wash his hands of all responsibility for her appearance in court at any other time. She had been threatened by the emissaries of the conspirators. She had been harrassed, frightened and intimidated at her house and had sat up all last night so as to be here to-day. She was afraid to go to sleep.

Judge Tuthill said he would order officers to guard her during the night and see that she was not molested. He had a talk with her in his chamber, and announced that she could be called to-morrow. Police officers will be on duty all night.

"Cronin!" called out Mr. Bottome, the public prosecutor, after the official stenographer had read the previous testimony of the late Michael Ries, the laborer who found the personal effects of the murdered man in the sewer. There were traces of excitement among the audience and all eyes were turned on Arnold, a gray-haired man, as he emerged from the judge's chamber and walked behind the bench to the witness chair. He was brother and only relative of the murdered doctor who has appeared in connection with the famous conspiracy, and came from Kansas to testify briefly in identification. He told the court and jury that he was 64 years old and lived in Jackson County, Kansas, where he resided at the time his brother was murdered. They last met alive at Carlinville, Ills., eight years ago. The doctor was living in St. Louis then.

AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The new anti-Anarchist law provides imprisonment and penal servitude for people who incite others to use explosives. Persons found in possession of chemicals for use in explosives for evil purposes are liable to fifteen years' imprisonment, and persons causing explosions from ten years to penal servitude for life.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Senate has adopted the explosives and association bill.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Federal Council have rejected the proposal to abolish the exceptional laws governing Alsace and Lorraine. This course was taken in harmony with the views of Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Administrator, who thinks the two provinces not yet ready for the ordinary legal conditions prevailing in other parts of Germany.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The case of Commodore Stanton, who was detached from the command of the U. S. steamer squadron at Rio Janeiro for saluting Insurgent Admiral Mello, was disposed of by Secretary Herbert to-day by an order restoring Commodore Stanton to duty, although strongly disapproving of his action.

DECLINES ASSISTANCE.

Provisional Government Think That They Can Cope With Hawaiian Royalists.

Mr. Blair Introduces a Resolution in Congress to Inquire Fully Into the Revolution.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Ann Arbor contains some interesting quotations from a letter written to Mrs. G. H. Mead, wife of one of the Ann Arbor university professors, by a member of the family in Hawaii. Mrs. Mead is a sister of Commissioner Castle, recently sent to Washington City with other representatives of the Hawaiian Provisional Government. This is a quotation from the letter:

"Mrs. Willis told me herself how overwhelmed with surprise they were at finding the community here equal, if not far ahead of any city of its size in America in culture, refinement, etc. 'Why, you have no idea,' said she, 'of the dense ignorance that exists in America in regard to these islands. I told Mr. Willis that Mrs. Dole was a lady who would grace the White House quite as well as the lady who now reigns there, or any other; that is saying a good deal.' Mr. Willis said as much and more, showing how strongly he was impressed with the character of the people in charge. He was led to believe that a few low-class whites and beach combers had done all this business of overturning the Queen's Government."

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 20.—"To a person acquainted with the real condition of affairs in Hawaii as I am," said Captain R. D. Cutler of the barkentine Klickitat, who brought the news to the United States, December 4, of Minister Willis' famous interview, wherein he intimated that ex-Commissioner Blount had misrepresented important matters to President Cleveland, "Mr. Cleveland's message is positively revolting. He has either been imposed upon by unscrupulous agents or else he has abandoned every American principle that has characterized these United States in the last 100 years. The correspondence as published from Blount and others affecting the change of government and the action of Minister Stevens is false, and the fact is apparent to every person cognizant with Hawaiian history.

"Minister Stevens' action was consistent with American honor and integrity in every essential particular, and was a violent contrast to the conduct of Blount, who not only affiliated with the Queen's intimate friends, but distributed his photographs around among the Royalists. If the people of the United States could but understand the character of the men in whom the Queen put her trust and confidence a rapid change of feeling akin to that of disgust toward the policy of the administration would ensue. The Democrats kick about the insolence of negroes in the South. I wish they could have a few years' experience in Hawaii governed by an unchaste Queen and an unprincipled cabinet."

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Replying to the offer of a company which was organized here to go to Honolulu and fight for the Provisional Government, President Dole declines the proffered assistance, and says: "With the present forces we feel we can successfully meet and overcome any attempt of the people here to restore the monarchy, and under the circumstances we would not feel justified in seeking physical assistance from without."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Blair (Rep., N.H.,) instructs the committee on foreign affairs to inquire fully into the circumstances of the late revolution in the government of the Hawaiian islands and the connection our government and its officials had in the matter, especially as to the charges of the President made in his message to Congress concerning the actions of Captain Willis and Minister Stevens. If found necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to make the investigation in the Hawaiian Islands they are to apply to the House for authority to go there. A preamble to the resolution reviews statements recently made regarding Hawaii, and quotes that section of the President's message, in which he says he believes that a candid and thorough examination into the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. The honor and welfare of the people of the United States, and the prudence and veracity of high officials the preamble says, in conclusion, are called into question.

GLADSTONIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At the bye-election in the Accrington division of Lancashire, Joseph Francis Leese, Gladstonian, was elected over Herman Hodge, Conservative, by a vote of 5,822 to 5,564. At the last general election Mr. Leese received 6,019 votes and Mr. Hodge 5472. Mr. Leese succeeds himself in the House of Commons. He was obliged to contest the seat again because he recently accepted the Recordership of Manchester. The Conservatives expected to defeat Mr. Leese. They prophesied that the men who voted for Home Rule last year had become disgusted with the cause since the piscussion of the bill, and would bring back the constituency to the Conservatives, who held it before the last general election.

BRAZILIAN CONCERNS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Herald's dispatch from Montevideo says: A correspondent at Rio sends word that the commander of the British squadron has received express orders from London to protect British interests in Brazil and disregard the blockade of the port threatened by the rebel fleet. The Brazilian Government has officially designated a new landing place for foreign vessels, called Plaza Harmonia.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 21.—Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the new Brazilian steamer Nictheroy, has been superseded by Captain Alvaro Nunez, formerly commander of the Brazilian warship Republica. The change is not well received by the Americans on board, but it is believed most of the expert men, especially the rapid-fire gunners, will continue in the service. Late to-day Captain Nunez shipped sixty new men and sent several of the New York crew ashore. The rest of the seamen shipped at New York were compelled to sail in spite of protests and the strike for higher wages. There was serious disturbance on board the Nictheroy. Several men who desired to leave the ship engaged in a struggle with the remainder of the crew, and a number were finally clapped in irons and confined below decks. The Associated Press correspondent on board the Nictheroy has learned that her consort, the America, has arrived at Maranhao and is expected here to-day or to-morrow, when both vessels will probably sail southwards.

MELLO'S RETIREMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Brazilian Minister Mendonca yesterday gave an interesting expose of the significance of the retirement of Admiral Mello from the head of the revolution and the placing of Senor Dagama in the front. "These revolutionary chiefs," he said, "held a meeting on November 7th, two months after Admiral Mello had begun his movement. At that time Senor Dagama declined to ally himself openly with the insurgents, unless he was permitted to announce that the revolution had for its object the restoration of the monarchy. Admiral Mello, however, felt that such a step would be unwise, and refused to sanction it. Senor Dagama told him to go ahead and conduct the fight as long as he could upon the lines that he had laid down for himself at the beginning. In the meantime Senor Dagama would remain neutral and hold himself in readiness to change the plan of campaign in accordance with his suggestion, whenever Admiral Mello found himself at the end of his resources.

This came sooner possibly than either of them had anticipated, for inside of the month Admiral Mello found it desirable to return from Rio on his ships, turning the command over to Senor Dagama, who thereupon issued his famous pronunciamento in favor of the monarchy. But he will be no more successful than Admiral Mello was. Notwithstanding the fact that he is an abler man than Mello, Dagama has steadily lost ground, having been compelled to abandon two of the islands in the harbor which were in possession of the insurgents when Admiral Mello took to the high seas. He has completely failed also in creating the slightest disaffection among the military forces of the Republic, which in both the regular and militia branches are loyally devoted to the present administration.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Australian Conference Delayed—Inland Revenue Accrued During the Month of November.

Trade Between Canada and the West Indies—Salmon Fishery License—Lacrosse Presentation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—A telegram has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce from Sir Thomas McIlwraith, of Queensland, stating that on account of the illness of his wife, who is at present with him in Japan, his arrival in Canada will be delayed for three or four weeks. Sir Thomas comes to arrange the details of the Intercolonial conference.

The Inland revenue accrued during November shows an increase of $90,000.

Direct trade between Canada and the West Indies is showing a most gratifying development. The last steamer dispatched from Halifax had included in her cargo 3,000 barrels of Canadian flour.

Under the draft regulations, sent to British Columbia to obtain the views of the canners, there is no limit to the total number of licenses that may be issued. Each *bona fide* fisherman who is a British subject is entitled to one, and the cost is reduced from $20 to $10. Each cannery is entitled to twenty fishing licenses. For the rest it will have to employ or buy salmon from fishermen who have licenses of their own. Settlers who want to net salmon for family use can get a domestic license for $2 a year.

The Capital Lacrosse club to-night presented a magnificent championship trophy to Sir A. P. Caron, honorary president of the club, in recognition of his efforts to promote lacrosse. Sir Adolphe made an appropriate reply, and afterwards entertained the boys in his usual hospitable manner.

ICE SHOVE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—(Special)—There was a big ice-shove last night. The water at the pumping station took a sudden jump about 10.30 last night. From 12 above river datum it went up to 16½ feet. The gates had to be shut and pumping commenced at 12½ feet. The intimation that the water had risen was first announced by the automatic bell at the Craig street pumping works, where steam was already up, ready to begin. At Hochelaga the Hudon cotton mills furnace room was flooded and work had to be stopped. At Mills street the rise was from 12 to 17 feet. Here they began to pump at 15 feet. The water is now stated by the Road department to be only two feet below the revetment wall. City Surveyor St. George says that all chance of crossing the river before Christmas is now gone. He expects to see the water rise yet higher, especially with so much water coming down from the west, where much of the snows have fallen and rain. The rise in the temperature has proved a veritable "church steeple." At 7 o'clock last evening at the city hall it was three degrees below zezo, at 6 o'clock this morning twenty-seven degrees above—a rise of thirty degrees in eleven hours. At noon thirty-two degrees, where thawing commences, was reached. By measurement at Allan's wharf at noon the water was found to be two and one-half feet below the revetment wall. The river is again open in the vicinity of the bridge and a broad stretch of the St. Lawrence blue is to be seen near Windmill Point.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

DEAR SIRS,—I can truly say that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. It is worth its weight in gold.

HARRY PALMER, Lorneville, Ont.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Seizure of the "Haytian Republic" Set Aside—Small Iron Hall Dividend.

Resolution of Thanks Passed to Ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The case of the United States vs. the steamer Haytian Republic has been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The steamer was seized in Seattle. Her owners gave bail and she was released. When the Haytian Republic reached Portland she was seized again on a charge of being a smuggler and having illegally landed Chinese and opium in Oregon. The judge of the Circuit court of Oregon held that the ship, having been seized by the United States as a smuggler in Washington, could not be seized again on a similar charge in Oregon. The Court of Appeals upheld the lower court.

AUBURN, N.Y., Dec. 21.—There are mutterings of another strike among the Lehigh men on this division. They are dissatisfied with their treatment since the strike and say there will be a monster meeting of organized labor at Syracuse and other points to discuss the situation. In case of another strike it is claimed the New York Central employes will go out with them. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen predicts a mighty revolution in labor circles if another strike be determined upon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The New York authorities have so far failed to get any traces of the individual or individuals responsible for the circulation of the new note. A description of the counterfeit note has been sent to treasury agents throughout the country, with instructions to communicate with the banks, and advise the department in the case of any of the spurious greenbacks turning up. The counterfeit is a dangerous one, being a production of the photo-pen-and-ink process, and has excellent imitations of the signatures of W. S. Rosecrans, registrar of the treasury, and J. N. Huston, treasurer of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The certificate holders of the Iron Hall will get a few dollars out of that concern in time for Christmas uses. To-morrow Receiver Failey, under the recent order of Judge Winter, will commence to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to all certificate holders of the order who have filed and proved their claims. This, however, does not include the warrant holders or the holders of matured certificates at the time the receiver was appointed. The amount to be distributed will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The resolutions of thanks to Mr. Powderly which were adopted after the acceptance of his resignation by the recent convention of the Knights of Labor are being handsomely engrossed, and after being enclosed in a massive frame will be forwarded to his home at Scranton. There is a suspicion of something cynical in the fact that under the resolution of the convention there will be attached to the parchment the signatures of two officers of the convention who were his most bitter opponents, and who led the fight upon him that resulted in his retirement to private life.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—George C. Bartley, Conservative, called the attention of the House of Commons to-day to a public speech made by Edmund F. Knox, anti-Parnellite, to the effect that shares of the British South Africa Company had been given to a number of members of the House of Commons for the purpose of influencing them to support the company.

Mr. Knox denied that he had said the shares had been given to members for corrupt purposes. It was an ordinary commercial transaction. If anything he had said implied that members had been bought he withdrew the remarks and apologized for them.

Mr. Bartley was not satisfied with the apology. He said it did not go far enough, and the matter ought to be dealt with as a breach of privilege.

Mr. Gladstone held that the matter should not be made the subject of a motion declaring it to be a breach of privilege. He said further that Mr. Knox had absolutely withdrawn the statement.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House, suggested that Mr. Knox ought to be asked to specifically withdraw the statement that "Several members of the House had been allotted shares, £3 being payable on the allotment, which they could sell next day for £4."

Mr. Knox said he declined to withdraw what he knew to be fact. He only withdrew the inference that members had been influenced in their public conduct by receiving shares.

Mr. Balfour then said that this was the most serious accusation that had been brought against the House during the whole of his Parliamentary experience. He recommended that Mr. Knox's apology be accepted; but moved that the statement be placed upon the records that the words were a breach of privilege.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he doubted if anything could be gained by adopting the motion.

The motion was negatived without division.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a "rich American," whose name is not given, has secured an option on the library of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, which has been in the market for some time. It includes 25,000 volumes, printed in some thirty-five alphabets, and among which are volumes, lacking in the collections of the British Museum and the Bodleian library at Oxford. Strong efforts have been made for some time by Mr. Gladstone to raise a fund for the purchase of the library and its presentation to the British Museum, but without success. The upset price placed on the collection has been $400,000. Developments concerning the identity of the American purchaser are likely to be made in a few days.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1893. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 2

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The Provisional Government Still Busy Strengthening Their Fortifications.

Honolulu Greatly Excited on the Arrival of the Steamer Mariposa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The arrival of the Corwin on the morning of the 14th inst., at Honolulu, according to interviews with passengers on board the Mariposa, occasioned considerable excitement. Rumors as to the purport of her mission were freely circulated, and speculation was rife as to the instructions to Minister Willis. The supporters of the Queen confidently contended that President Cleveland had finally decided upon an aggressive move which would speedily result in the restoration of the monarchy. The adherents of the Provisional Government, on the other hand, confident in their ability to maintain their ascendancy, waited patiently for definite information. All attempts to obtain possession of San Francisco papers were unsuccessful, and the officers of the revenue cutter refused to impart any information as to the status of the Hawaiian controversy when they sailed from port. The excitement increased as it became known that the Mariposa would be detained, pending the completion of advices for Washington. As it was the steamer was detained five hours until the bulky correspondence for President Cleveland had been sent aboard.

Nicholas Wolf, of Chicago, in an interview with the United Press representative, said that he had visited the Provisional Government's defences and characterized them as effective for offensive or defensive tactics. The barricading of the Government building is being continued with uninterrupted activity. One hundred and fifty picked Provisional troops slept on their arms. Arrangements have been so perfectly made and such thorough discipline is enforced that on the slightest movement on the part of Royalists or their sympathisers fully fifteen hundred men, thoroughly equipped, could be called into the field in ten minutes. Around the palace two heavy Krupp guns, placed by the late King Kalakaua, and two Gatling guns have been stationed in addition to nineteen smaller pieces.

When the Mariposa sailed detachments of the Provisional Government's soldiers were digging rifle pits. The principal parts of Liliuokalani's regalia have been stripped and relegated to the Government museum. All the monarchial decorations of the throne room, also in and about the palace, including the throne itself, have been dismounted, in fact everything pertaining to the insignia of royalty has been taken down.

The feeling of the adherents of the Provisional Government is one of positive determination, so much so as to be generally accepted as a conclusive sign that the monarchy in Hawaii is a thing of the past.

E. A. Williams, of this city, who has been on a visit to the Islands, said there was a great though unostentatious excitement at Honolulu on the arrival of the Corwin. In view of the many conflicting rumors of the general feeling and of the uncertainty as to how far President Cleveland would carry out his policy of restoring the Queen, the excitement among both parties was intense. The Provincial Government, he said, was sanguine of its ability to resist the Queen's forcible restoration and was fully determined to meet force by force. It was generally understood by all the parties that the Corwin's mission was to bring special instructions to Minister Willis.

The nature of these instructions was unofficially known during the afternoon of the day she arrived. Their purport was understood to mean that it was impossible to resort to force in the attempt to place the Queen on the throne. The Provisional Government and its supporters were not at all surprised by this turn of affairs, as they all along contended that the employment of force was altogether out of the question unless sanctioned by Congress. The present situation was accepted as a matter of fact. The possibility of marines from U. S. ships being called in has never had any disturbing influence upon the Provisional Government. There were some rumors of disaffection among the marines, and, in fact, it was suggested that in the event of matters reaching a crisis this disaffection might be found to amount to insubordination.

In conclusion, Mr. Williams said that anyone having any interest on the Island would benefit by the continuance of the present Government in power is apparent and conclusive. The return of the Queen, he said, was absolutely impossible without the employment of force, and a strong force at that, too.

The policy of the Government so far as they adopt any, is that the administration intend Mr. Willis to do all he can to restore the Queen without using actual force; but that for the use of force Congress will be asked the necessary power.

In executive session at two p.m. to-day, President Dole stated that Minister Willis had persistently declined to impart to this Government any knowledge whatever of his instructions, and that their ignorance was complete as far as any knowledge derived from him was concerned. The Government has framed an ultimatum, in which it declined to negotiate for the restoration of the crown and declares that it will resist with military force any endeavor or attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. This ultimatum was held ready to be sent to Minister Willis, should he enter upon the fulfilment of his instructions.

Chief Justice Judd makes public his denial of the ex-Queen's published statement to Minister Blount that he expressed assent to her observation that the "present constitution is full of defects."

By sailing vessel, Washington dates to the 27th ult. were received with Liluokalani's statement to Mr. Blount. The Americans laid hold of this document and tore it to pieces with eager relish, treating it as a complete disclosure of her own case and of her own cabinet. The Royalist papers have treated it very gingerly. Claus Spreckels' libel suit against Editor Smith was thrown out of court yesterday. Smith will immediately bring suit against Claus Spreckels for $50,000 damages.

U. S. Vice-consul Boyd was married on the 12th instant to Miss Carmen Vida, Consul Elisman being best man.

The Treasury report this week shows an available cash balance of $150,230. This is an increase of about $30,000 from last week, owing to the collection of taxes.

WORK DONE ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the unemployed at Tower Hill yesterday, Williams, one of the leaders of the idle workingmen, announced that a society was being formed in order to prevent an evasion of the Merchandise Marks act by foreign manufacturers. The society would also carry out an invitation to induce the public to refuse to purchase any articles made abroad. He added that a committee which would be composed of workingmen, would be appointed to approach the Government and the local authorities with reference to articles made abroad and paid for by the British taxpayer. He alleged that the boilers of British gunboats were made in France, and also that an order for 200,000 swords and bayonets had been placed in Germany. Williams further declared that the General Post Office had given an order to Siemens of Berlin to lay a new cable from Liverpool to New York at a cost of £2,000,000. The London School Board, he said, had its printing done abroad.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Western Daily Mail of Cardiff, the leading daily paper of Wales, makes an editorial attack upon J. H. Rogers, managing director of E. Morewood & Co., the largest house in the tinplate trade, growing out of a speech he made at Marion, Ind., a few weeks ago. In his speech he said he was paying his workmen three times as much as he paid in Wales, and as long as the tariff on tinplate remained he expected to continue paying the same wages. If the tariff were abolished he could not pay wages any higher than was paid in Wales. He added that he was surprised to learn that many workmen owned their own houses, as such a thing was unknown in Wales. The Western Mail says that as Mr. Rogers was a truth-loving gentlemen he could not have made such a statement, for scores of his own workmen at Llanely and Cwmbwria owned the houses they occupied. However, if the workmen employed in tin-making in Indiana received three times the wages paid in Wales, the fact that Welsh tin-platers are trooping back from the United States suggests that if the wages are higher the work at all events is more scarce, as men do not usually flee from big wages.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Vessels Ordered by Brazilian Government to Make Way for the Great Guns.

American Merchantmen Protest Against Being Hindered From Landing Their Cargo at Rio.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.—(Special)—Merchant vessels plying at the regular anchorage for trading vessels between Cobras and Enexado islands have been asked by the Government to leave the vicinity, so that the Government force may fire on the insurgents who are in possession of the islands without running the risk of striking the merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A cable message from eight commanders of American merchantmen at present anchored in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, protesting against alleged interference with their rights by the insurgents, was received by Secretary Gresham, yesterday, and by him sent to Secretary Herbert, as it concerned the authority of the war vessels of the United States. The merchants contended that they were prevented by the constant firing between the insurgent and Government forces from landing their cargoes at the Custom house, although the regular Government had given them permission to do so, and they asked that the commanders of the American cruisers be instructed to see that they were not debarred from this privilege. Secretary Herbert has decided that he has no authority to instruct Captain Picking in the premises, and that attempts to land cargoes from American ships by means of lighters or otherwise must be made at the risk of the commanders, notwithstanding that these privileges are secured for the British and German vessels.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Mariposa brought very little general news from Australia or New Zealand and Samoa.

There has been a general election in New Zealand, and the Government was restored by a handsome majority. It was the first election since women's suffrage became law, and ladies were conspicuous at all the polling places. Nearly 5,000 women voted in the North Island alone.

Steamers of the Messageries Maritime company will probably soon be coming to San Francisco. At present the vessels of that line run between Sydney and Marseilles.

When the Mariposa was at Sydney, Comte Douville Maillefeu, was at Brisbane arranging for a line of steamers to run between Brisbane and San Francisco, calling at Fiji, Hawaii and New Caledonia. If this line is put in operation, there will then be three lines of steamers between the Pacific Coast and Australia.

SAMOAN ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Advices from Samoa by the Mariposa state that the measles epidemic is practically at an end. It, however, wrought considerable harm and proved very fatal. The death roll throughout the Islands is expected to reach fully one thousand.

Thomas Mayben, who has for some time past acted as Secretary of State to the Samoan Government, has resigned his position. There was great friction between him and the consuls (who have been acting as advisers to the King) which culminated in the Samoans, who desired to conciliate the consuls, asking Mayben to resign.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and all other blood diseases. Hood's and only Hood's.

CRONIN MURDER.

Lively Contentions at the Trial—One Witness Called Down—Important Argument.

Mrs. Foy Appears on the Stand—A Much Harrassed and Intimidated Witness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A sensational obstacle was raised to-day by the defence at the trial of Daniel Coughlin, which may keep the testimony of twenty important witnesses for the prosecution from reaching the ears of the jury. The taking of testimony came suddenly to a standstill, the witness whose story was objected to receiving orders to step down. The jury retired, and during the argument the judge instructed the bailiffs to take the jury back to the hotel for the night. The judge was so impressed with the importance of the question that he adjourned the court without finally ruling upon it, although his previous remarks indicated a leaning toward the defendant. Mrs. Hermann, a milliner, living opposite the Windsor block, where Dr. Cronin resided, was called to testify to a conversation at the Conklin home, May 5, with Patrick O'Sullivan, in which the dead conspirator said something about Dr. Cronin being a spy and about the professional contract with the doctor.

The defendant's lawyer interposed an objection, and Judge Tuthill over-ruled it without further ceremony. Both lawyers protested, saying they had something to say and a few authorities to cite. The jurors left their seats, and the legal battle began. The substance of the objection was that the proposed evidence was not admissible, because O'Sullivan was not on trial, and it related to a conversation on May 5, that the conspiracy had been consummated after the alleged murder had been committed, and the rule of the law was that the language, acts or conduct of one conspirator, after the conspiracy had come to an end, could not be admitted as evidence against a co-conspirator on trial.

In arguing against the position taken by the defence, Attorney Bottome contended that the State was compelled to prove that at least one of the persons charged in the indictment was guilty in addition to Coughlin before a conspiracy could be proved. The State proposed to go ahead and try the head men as well as the living conspirator before the bar in order to prove a conspiracy. Mr. Bottome laid great stress on the fact that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, had ruled in a similar case in favor of his contention.

Attorney Donahue cast reflections on the decision of the distinguished Michigan jurist, and was sharply criticised by Attorney Bottome.

Judge Tuthill attached so much importance to the case cited that he read it in full and discussed both sides of the question fully with the lawyers. Then he reserved his decision until to-morrow.

There was another sensation in the day's proceedings when Attorney Bottome unexpectedly called the name of Mrs. Foy as a witness. Before Mrs. Foy had time to reach the witness's chair from the rear of the judge's seat, the defendant's lawyers protested against Mrs. Foy telling her story, because they had received no notice of such intention to call her this afternoon, and they were not prepared to argue the question of admitting her testimony.

Attorney Scanlan told the court after the jury had retired that Mrs. Foy was in danger of breaking down physically and mentally and he wanted to wash his hands of all responsibility for her appearance in court at any other time. She had been threatened by the emissaries of the conspirators. She had been harrassed, frightened and intimidated at her house and had sat up all last night so as to be here to-day. She was afraid to go to sleep.

Judge Tuthill said he would order officers to guard her during the night and see that she was not molested. He had a talk with her in his chamber, and announced that she could be called to-morrow. Police officers will be on duty all night.

"Cronin!" called out Mr. Bottome, the public prosecutor, after the official stenographer had read the previous testimony of the late Michael Ries, the laborer who found the personal effects of the murdered man in the sewer. There were traces of excitement among the audience and all eyes were turned on Arnold, a gray-haired man, as he emerged from the judge's chamber and walked behind the bench to the witness chair. He was brother and only relative of the murdered doctor who has appeared in connection with the famous conspiracy, and came from Kansas to testify briefly in identification. He told the court and jury that he was 64 years old and lived in Jackson County, Kansas, where he resided at the time his brother was murdered. They last met alive at Carlinville, Ills., eight years ago. The doctor was living in St. Louis then.

AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The new anti-Anarchist law provides imprisonment and penal servitude for people who incite others to use explosives. Persons found in possession of chemicals for use in explosives for evil purposes are liable to fifteen years' imprisonment, and persons causing explosions from ten years to penal servitude for life.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Senate has adopted the explosives and association bill.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Federal Council have rejected the proposal to abolish the exceptional laws governing Alsace and Lorraine. This course was taken in harmony with the views of Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Administrator, who thinks the two provinces not yet ready for the ordinary legal conditions prevailing in other parts of Germany.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The case of Commodore Stanton, who was detached from the command of the U. S. steamer squadron at Rio Janeiro for saluting Insurgent Admiral Mello, was disposed of by Secretary Herbert to-day by an order restoring Commodore Stanton to duty, although strongly disapproving of his action.

DECLINES ASSISTANCE.

Provisional Government Think That They Can Cope With Hawaiian Royalists.

Mr. Blair Introduces a Resolution in Congress to Inquire Fully Into the Revolution.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Ann Arbor contains some interesting quotations from a letter written to Mrs. G. H. Mead, wife of one of the Ann Arbor university professors, by a member of the family in Hawaii. Mrs. Mead is a sister of Commissioner Castle, recently sent to Washington City with other representatives of the Hawaiian Provisional Government. This is a quotation from the letter:

"Mrs. Willis told me herself how overwhelmed with surprise they were at finding the community here equal, if not far ahead of any city of its size in America in culture, refinement, etc. 'Why, you have no idea,' said she, 'of the dense ignorance that exists in America in regard to these islands. I told Mr. Willis that Mrs. Dole was a lady who would grace the White House quite as well as the lady who now reigns there, or any other; that is saying a good deal.' Mr. Willis said as much and more, showing how strongly he was impressed with the character of the people in charge. He was led to believe that a few low-class whites and beach combers had done all this business of overturning the Queen's Government."

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 20.—"To a person acquainted with the real condition of affairs in Hawaii as I am," said Captain R. D. Cutler of the barkentine Klickitat, who brought the news to the United States, December 4, of Minister Willis' famous interview, wherein he intimated that ex-Commissioner Blount had misrepresented important matters to President Cleveland, "Mr. Cleveland's message is positively revolting. He has either been imposed upon by unscrupulous agents or else he has abandoned every American principle that has characterized these United States in the last 100 years. The correspondence as published from Blount and others affecting the change of government and the action of Minister Stevens is false, and the fact is apparent to every person cognizant with Hawaiian history.

"Minister Stevens' action was consistent with American honor and integrity in every essential particular, and was a violent contrast to the conduct of Blount, who not only affiliated with the Queen's intimate friends, but distributed his photographs around among the Royalists. If the people of the United States could but understand the character of the men in whom the Queen put her trust and confidence a rapid change of feeling akin to that of disgust toward the policy of the administration would ensue. The Democrats kick about the insolence of negroes in the South. I wish they could have a few years' experience in Hawaii governed by an unchaste Queen and an unprincipled cabinet."

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Replying to the offer of a company which was organized here to go to Honolulu and fight for the Provisional Government, President Dole declines the proffered assistance, and says: "With the present forces we feel we can successfully meet and overcome any attempt of the people here to restore the monarchy, and under the circumstances we would not feel justified in seeking physical assistance from without."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Blair (Rep., N.H.,) instructs the committee on foreign affairs to inquire fully into the circumstances of the late revolution in the government of the Hawaiian islands and the connection our government and its officials had in the matter, especially as to the charges of the President made in his message to Congress concerning the actions of Captain Willis and Minister Stevens. If found necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to make the investigation in the Hawaiian Islands they are to apply to the House for authority to go there. A preamble to the resolution reviews statements recently made regarding Hawaii, and quotes that section of the President's message, in which he says he believes that a candid and thorough examination into the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. The honor and welfare of the people of the United States, and the prudence and veracity of high officials the preamble says, in conclusion, are called into question.

GLADSTONIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At the bye-election in the Accrington division of Lancashire, Joseph Francis Leese, Gladstonian, was elected over Herman Hodge, Conservative, by a vote of 5,822 to 5,564. At the last general election Mr. Leese received 6,019 votes and Mr. Hodge 5472. Mr. Leese succeeds himself in the House of Commons. He was obliged to contest the seat again because he recently accepted the Recordership of Manchester. The Conservatives expected to defeat Mr. Leese. They prophesied that the men who voted for Home Rule last year had become disgusted with the cause since the piscussion of the bill, and would bring back the constituency to the Conservatives, who held it before the last general election.

BRAZILIAN CONCERNS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Herald's dispatch from Montevideo says: A correspondent at Rio sends word that the commander of the British squadron has received express orders from London to protect British interests in Brazil and disregard the blockade of the port threatened by the rebel fleet. The Brazilian Government has officially designated a new landing place for foreign vessels, called Plaza Harmonia.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 21.—Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the new Brazilian steamer Nictheroy, has been superseded by Captain Alvaro Nunez, formerly commander of the Brazilian warship Republica. The change is not well received by the Americans on board, but it is believed most of the expert men, especially the rapid-fire gunners, will continue in the service. Late to-day Captain Nunez shipped sixty new men and sent several of the New York crew ashore. The rest of the seamen shipped at New York were compelled to sail in spite of protests and the strike for higher wages. There was serious disturbance on board the Nictheroy. Several men who desired to leave the ship engaged in a struggle with the remainder of the crew, and a number were finally clapped in irons and confined below decks. The Associated Press correspondent on board the Nictheroy has learned that her consort, the America, has arrived at Maranhao and is expected here to-day or to-morrow, when both vessels will probably sail southwards.

MELLO'S RETIREMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Brazilian Minister Mendonca yesterday gave an interesting expose of the significance of the retirement of Admiral Mello from the head of the revolution and the placing of Senor Dagama in the front. "These revolutionary chiefs," he said, "held a meeting on November 7th, two months after Admiral Mello had begun his movement. At that time Senor Dagama declined to ally himself openly with the insurgents, unless he was permitted to announce that the revolution had for its object the restoration of the monarchy. Admiral Mello, however, felt that such a step would be unwise, and refused to sanction it. Senor Dagama told him to go ahead and conduct the fight as long as he could upon the lines that he had laid down for himself at the beginning. In the meantime Senor Dagama would remain neutral and hold himself in readiness to change the plan of campaign in accordance with his suggestion, whenever Admiral Mello found himself at the end of his resources.

This came sooner possibly than either of them had anticipated, for inside of the month Admiral Mello found it desirable to return from Rio on his ships, turning the command over to Senor Dagama, who thereupon issued his famous pronunciamento in favor of the monarchy. But he will be no more successful than Admiral Mello was. Notwithstanding the fact that he is an abler man than Mello, Dagama has steadily lost ground, having been compelled to abandon two of the islands in the harbor which were in possession of the insurgents when Admiral Mello took to the high seas. He has completely failed also in creating the slightest disaffection among the military forces of the Republic, which in both the regular and militia branches are loyally devoted to the present administration.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Australian Conference Delayed—Inland Revenue Accrued During the Month of November.

Trade Between Canada and the West Indies—Salmon Fishery License—Lacrosse Presentation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—A telegram has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce from Sir Thomas McIlwraith, of Queensland, stating that on account of the illness of his wife, who is at present with him in Japan, his arrival in Canada will be delayed for three or four weeks. Sir Thomas comes to arrange the details of the Intercolonial conference.

The Inland revenue accrued during November shows an increase of $90,000.

Direct trade between Canada and the West Indies is showing a most gratifying development. The last steamer dispatched from Halifax had included in her cargo 3,000 barrels of Canadian flour.

Under the draft regulations, sent to British Columbia to obtain the views of the canners, there is no limit to the total number of licenses that may be issued. Each *bona fide* fisherman who is a British subject is entitled to one, and the cost is reduced from $20 to $10. Each cannery is entitled to twenty fishing licenses. For the rest it will have to employ or buy salmon from fishermen who have licenses of their own. Settlers who want to net salmon for family use can get a domestic license for $2 a year.

The Capital Lacrosse club to-night presented a magnificent championship trophy to Sir A. P. Caron, honorary president of the club, in recognition of his efforts to promote lacrosse. Sir Adolphe made an appropriate reply, and afterwards entertained the boys in his usual hospitable manner.

ICE SHOVE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—(Special)—There was a big ice-shove last night. The water at the pumping station took a sudden jump about 10.30 last night. From 12 above river datum it went up to 16½ feet. The gates had to be shut and pumping commenced at 12½ feet. The intimation that the water had risen was first announced by the automatic bell at the Craig street pumping works, where steam was already up, ready to begin. At Hochelaga the Hudon cotton mills furnace room was flooded and work had to be stopped. At Mills street the rise was from 12 to 17 feet. Here they began to pump at 15 feet. The water is now stated by the Road department to be only two feet below the revetment wall. City Surveyor St. George says that all chance of crossing the river before Christmas is now gone. He expects to see the water rise yet higher, especially with so much water coming down from the west, where much of the snows have fallen and rain. The rise in the temperature has proved a veritable "church steeple." At 7 o'clock last evening at the city hall it was three degrees below zezo, at 6 o'clock this morning twenty-seven degrees above—a rise of thirty degrees in eleven hours. At noon thirty-two degrees, where thawing commences, was reached. By measurement at Allan's wharf at noon the water was found to be two and one-half feet below the revetment wall. The river is again open in the vicinity of the bridge and a broad stretch of the St. Lawrence blue is to be seen near Windmill Point.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

DEAR SIRS,—I can truly say that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. It is worth its weight in gold.

HARRY PALMER, Lorneville, Ont.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Seizure of the "Haytian Republic" Set Aside—Small Iron Hall Dividend.

Resolution of Thanks Passed to Ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The case of the United States vs. the steamer Haytian Republic has been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The steamer was seized in Seattle. Her owners gave bail and she was released. When the Haytian Republic reached Portland she was seized again on a charge of being a smuggler and having illegally landed Chinese and opium in Oregon. The judge of the Circuit court of Oregon held that the ship, having been seized by the United States as a smuggler in Washington, could not be seized again on a similar charge in Oregon. The Court of Appeals upheld the lower court.

AUBURN, N.Y., Dec. 21.—There are mutterings of another strike among the Lehigh men on this division. They are dissatisfied with their treatment since the strike and say there will be a monster meeting of organized labor at Syracuse and other points to discuss the situation. In case of another strike it is claimed the New York Central employes will go out with them. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen predicts a mighty revolution in labor circles if another strike be determined upon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The New York authorities have so far failed to get any traces of the individual or individuals responsible for the circulation of the new note. A description of the counterfeit note has been sent to treasury agents throughout the country, with instructions to communicate with the banks, and advise the department in the case of any of the spurious greenbacks turning up. The counterfeit is a dangerous one, being a production of the photo-pen-and-ink process, and has excellent imitations of the signatures of W. S. Rosecrans, registrar of the treasury, and J. N. Huston, treasurer of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The certificate holders of the Iron Hall will get a few dollars out of that concern in time for Christmas uses. To-morrow Receiver Failey, under the recent order of Judge Winter, will commence to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to all certificate holders of the order who have filed and proved their claims. This, however, does not include the warrant holders or the holders of matured certificates at the time the receiver was appointed. The amount to be distributed will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The resolutions of thanks to Mr. Powderly which were adopted after the acceptance of his resignation by the recent convention of the Knights of Labor are being handsomely engrossed, and after being enclosed in a massive frame will be forwarded to his home at Scranton. There is a suspicion of something cynical in the fact that under the resolution of the convention there will be attached to the parchment the signatures of two officers of the convention who were his most bitter opponents, and who led the fight upon him that resulted in his retirement to private life.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—George C. Bartley, Conservative, called the attention of the House of Commons to-day to a public speech made by Edmund F. Knox, anti-Parnellite, to the effect that shares of the British South Africa Company had been given to a number of members of the House of Commons for the purpose of influencing them to support the company.

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Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he doubted if anything could be gained by adopting the motion.

The motion was negatived without division.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a "rich American," whose name is not given, has secured an option on the library of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, which has been in the market for some time. It includes 25,000 volumes, printed in some thirty-five alphabets, and among which are volumes, lacking in the collections of the British Museum and the Bodleian library at Oxford. Strong efforts have been made for some time by Mr. Gladstone to raise a fund for the purchase of the library and its presentation to the British Museum, but without success. The upset price placed on the collection has been $400,000. Developments concerning the identity of the American purchaser are likely to be made in a few days.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

STROEBEL'S CONFESSION.

The confession of the miserable man Stroebel is chiefly of use in relieving the minds of those who had any doubts as to the conclusiveness of the evidence on which he was convicted. It is not pleasant to think that a man who is condemned to death may be innocent. There was, no doubt, a large number in the community who believed that, although the evidence against Stroebel was strong, it was not strong enough to warrant his conviction. These persons now see that the Judge, the Attorney-General and the jury were right when they came to the conclusion that Stroebel committed the murder, and that those were wrong who believed that the grounds for his condemnation were insufficient. Had the man not confessed, memorials numerously and respectably signed would be sent to the Government praying for a reprieve and, perhaps, a commutation of his sentence. As all doubt as to the man's guilt has been removed by his confession the great majority of people will consider it right that justice should tkae its course. We do not think that there are many who will place much faith in what the condemned man says about the circumstances under which the crime was committed.

HYSTERICAL OPPOSITION.

We are not in the habit of paying attention to the excited utterances of our Westminster contemporary. Its readers have long been weary of its indiscriminate and irrational abuse of the Government; but the following example of its political hysterics is too good to be lost. On Monday last, in an article headed "Don't be Disfranchised," it says:

The session should be a short one, as none but the most necessary business should be transacted by so grossly non-representative a House,—a House which but for the deliberate injustice and unscrupulous designs of an unprincipled Government would have been dissolved and renewed before entering upon the serious business of its third session. A Government, however, it may be agreed that would be guilty of prolonging a legislature, morally dead, for the deliberate and manifest purpose of imposing upon the practically disfranchised and helpless majority of the people the gross outrages that were perpetrated last session, will be quite capable of unduly prolonging the forthcoming session, and even forcing through additional outrages, similar to those of the last.

The consideration above expressed for the "helpless majority" is very rich and will be keenly appreciated, but it is not as a specimen of choice political denunciation, on a par with the passage in which our system of representation is characterized as one by which "our paternal Government has to keep the breath in its own moribund and festering carcass."

Then we are pointed to "an emasculated franchise," whatever that may mean, and the editor even appears to be encouraged by such a peculiar electoral condition, for he adds: "Even an emasculated franchise (!) wielded with determination and unison, will win the day against the forces of corruption and outrage, but every qualified elector must do his duty." From the fact that the editor proposes to wield the "emasculated franchise" it must, we presume, be some sort of weapon, probably Mr. Brown's Winchester under a new name. On account of the large "helpless majority" at his mercy we hope he will not use the thing too recklessly. Accidents are so frequent nowadays from firearms being carried by boys and others who should not be allowed the privilege, the wielder of the Columbian had better be careful.

Seriously, if the Columbian is in earnest about not prolonging the session, it must devise some means of bridling Mr. Brown and Mr. Kitchen. These gentlemen, with their colleagues, were mainly responsible for the protracted session of last year, about which our contemporary complains so grievously. If the Columbian can persuade Mr. Brown to leave his firearms at home, and if it can prescribe an emollient for Mr. Kitchen's oratory there is some hope that its wishes may be gratified. In the meantime we advise our contemporary to keep its pulse at the normal rate. An unwonted rapidity of the circulation is dangerous in some cases.

A FALSE REPRESENTATION.

There is strong opposition to the Wilson tariff bill. The industries and interests which have hitherto received undue protection, are fighting tooth and nail for the retention of the duties by which they have profited at the expense of the people. The reasons advanced for keeping the duty on an unduly protected article are many, but they are not always sound, and many of them will not stand examination.

As our readers know, coal has been put on the free list. The coal mine owners and others interested in keeping on the duty, are trying to convince the Ways and Means Committee that injustice will be done to many United States citizens by admitting foreign coal free. A gentleman by the name of Prosch, of Washington State has been making some representations with regard to British Columbia coal, which are very far indeed from being true. He tries to create the impression that British Columbia coal is mined by "Chinese coolies." It is, he argues, consequently, produced cheaply, and it is unfair to place it on the American market in competition with Washington coal which is mined by white men who are paid a high price for their work. Now, this gentleman says what is untrue, most probably knowing that it is untrue. British Columbia coal is mined by Europeans, Canadians and United States citizens who are paid higher wages than are paid to the miners of Washington State. We question very much whether coal miners in any part of the world are better paid than those of British Columbia. When Mr. Prosch, therefore, contends that the duty should be retained on British Columbia coal because it is more cheaply produced than coal mined in the State of Washington or any other part of the Pacific Coast, he reasons upon an assumption which is notoriously false.

Besides, British Columbia coal is well known to be greatly superior in quality to the coal mined on the American part of the Coast. The advocate of a coal duty on this side of the continent is doing what he can to exclude good coal from the country, and to force manufacturers and others to use a greatly inferior article, to their manifest disadvantage. This is a gross abuse of the policy of protection. It is evidently the interest of the manufacturers, steamship owners and railway companies of the United States to use the very best coal they can obtain. When the Government of the country intervenes to force them to use a poor coal, it does something the very opposite of fostering the industries of the country. But the object of protection is to encourage all home industries. The framers of the Wilson tariff have very properly decided that to make the raw materials of manufacture free is the most effective as well as the least burdensome way of encouraging native industries. Coal is, in these days of steam, very properly classed as a raw material of manufacture. It is in the Wilson tariff very wisely placed on the free list. It will be exceedingly hard for Mr. Prosch or any one else to show why the manufacturers, shipowners and railway companies of the Pacific Coast should not have free access to the very best coal that can be had on this side of the continent.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

We are told that Great Britain proposes to spend a great deal of money in building warships. Her supremacy on the sea, it is said, must be unquestioned. This is evident, for her commerce, which is on every sea, must be protected, and as she does not produce nearly enough for her own consumption, the ships which supply her with food and the raw materials of manufacture must be able to reach the ports of their destination unmolested.

England has already a great navy, but its effectiveness has not yet been proved. What, it may be asked, is the good of spending an enormous amount of money in building new warships of one kind and another if it is not known whether, when they are built, they will serve the purpose for which they were constructed? Lord Salisbury, in a speech which he delivered at Cardiff a short time ago, spoke on this subject in a way not at all calculated to reassure those who have any doubts of the efficiency of the modern ship of war. He said:

Now, do not imagine that our position is one of absolute security in that respect. I dare say you have followed the discussions that have been held in the newspapers and elsewhere, and you must have noticed that, coming from all parties, men of different schools with respect to maritime and military defences, men of very different service, experience and ability, yet all combine in this, that our Navy is very much at present below the point at which we should be able to say that we are safe against any contingency of the alliance or combination of other Powers. Remember that in respect of maritime defence, we live in a peculiar time. We are dealing with an absolutely new machine for the defence of our interests at sea, and along the shore—and you know how very seldom a machine goes and does its work exactly as the patentee and manufacturer tell you that it will. We have, as it were, a great experiment to make as to what is the effect of those various instruments of destruction which we have produced in such marvellous and stupendous abundance and force in recent years. There are torpedoes, there are rams, there are gigantic ironclads, then there are new forms of artillery, ever increasing in penetration and power. We do not know how these would behave; it is to a certain extent a question of speculation what the effect of the first naval battle would be; but we do know that contrary to all anticipation, both in our navy and other navies, ships have succumbed to accidents which none would have foreseen and which if they were multiplied in time of war might leave us at the most critical moment defenceless and at the mercy of our enemies. Do not imagine that this is mere alarmism.

The picture which Lord Salisbury draws is not calculated to increase the cheerfulness of the English people. It is, in truth, an exceedingly dark one. If, as he assures his hearers is not by any means impossible, the money expended of late years in building a navy, on altogether new principles is wasted, the people of the Three Kingdoms will be in an exceedingly unpleasant position. The only consolation that we can see—the only ground of hope—is that if Great Britain's navy in the day of trial prove ineffective, the navies of all other nations will be in precisely the same position. If the British navy turn out unworkable in time of war, so will the navies of France, Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States. The ships of all these nations are built of the same materials, on the same general principles, and are all armed in the same way. If one fleet is useless all the other fleets are equally useless, and the nations will in the construction of fighting ships have to go back to the time before armored ships were devised. If things come to that pass, Old England will be able to stand her ground, or rather to rule the waves, in spite of any combination that can be made against her.

But Lord Salisbury spoke of what *might* be, not of what would be. Neither he nor any one else knows how warships will "behave" in action, and the probability is that science is not at fault—has not made a terrible blunder—and that modern fleets will serve the purpose for which they were constructed quite as well as those by which Great Britain gained and maintained the supremacy of the seas. It is only on that supposition that the Conservative leader's advice to strengthen the Navy in time can be shown to be reasonable. For what good would it be to spend from ten to twenty millions sterling in building ships that could not be used when they were wanted?

A VALID OBJECTION.

The objection to the admission of three new states is, we see, very strong in Congress, and that, too, the one we pointed out a day or two ago. Members of Congress see that the admission of a number of thinly peopled states would give them a representation in the Senate greatly out of proportion to the number of their inhabitants. Commenting upon a speech made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who opposed the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico on this ground alone, the Chicago Tribune says:—

That is the vital objection to the conversion of Utah from a Territory into a State. Where is the fairness in giving its handful of people as much power in the Senate as New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois? It is true that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and some other States had but a small population when admitted. They have grown and the momentary inequality has disappeared. But neither Utah, New Mexico nor Arizona has the potentialities of growth that they had. They never will have a large population. They never will be entitled on any fair basis to two Senators. The equal representation of the States, large or small, was inevitable at the outset. It was one of the conditions of the formation of the Union. There is no necessity now for the admission of small States. Nothing obliges Congress to admit as a State just that geographical area which it organized previously into a Territory. It can unite New Mexico and Arizona and make one State of the two, and that is what ought to be done. Utah should be annexed to Nevada, and the two may in the course of time become a passable second or third class State.

It is undemocratic or unrepublican and is against the theory of representative government to be making little States which never can grow, and letting them send to the Senate two men each to offset the vote of Pennsylvania or Ohio. Too many small States were let in four years ago.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Those who talk about free trade for Canada do not inform their hearers how free trade can be established in this Dominion. They make many fine promises which, if performed would leave the country without any revenue at all. But the country must have a revenue. By far the greater part of the expenditure is fixed by law and cannot be changed, no matter what party comes into power. Many of those who advocate tariff reform forget this. They do not tell their hearers that the most economical Government—even the most miserly Government—that can be chosen must raise revenue enough to pay the interest on the national debt, the salaries of judges and civil servants and to defray a hundred and one necessary and unavoidable expenses of Government. The sum that must be raised every year, which Parliament cannot diminish, amounts to somewhere about twenty-seven millions of dollars. Then there are public works and services that cannot be neglected. It is the duty of Parliament to look after these. There is not a province in the Dominion that does not want larger appropriations than the Government can see its way to grant. It is not likely that the people will be content with a much smaller expenditure than that of the present Government, and it is certain that if a new Government came into power to-morrow, it would not initiate a policy of refusing the inhabitants of the different provinces grants of public money to supply what they know are their needs. A government that would institute a starvation policy would very soon become unpopular. If its answer to every locality that wanted a new post-office, a new wharf, better harbor accommodations, the improvement of river navigation, or one of the hundreds of other things that are required, was, "We cannot grant your request; we have no money; you must do without the work or the improvement you ask for," the people would very soon become disgusted, and the loudest in their complaints would be the very men who are now exclaiming against taxation. The reader must see that the controllable expenditure of the Government can never be less than it is at present. It will, as the population of the country increases and the vacant lands are settled, become greater instead of less. This part of the Government's expenditure, we see by a speech which Sir John Thompson delivered in Halifax the other day, has increased in fifteen years only three millions. This is part of what the Premier said on the subject of permanent and controllable expenditure in his Halifax speech:

Take two or three other charges, such as the necessary burden of our Indian service, our civil service, and two or three other such charges, and you have a total of something like $27,000,000 before you consider the items which are open to debate in Parliament at all. Those items which are open to the criticism and debate of Parliament, and about which the Committee of Supply of the House of Commons shall vote or not vote, amount only to about three millions of dollars more than they were fifteen years ago, when our opponents went out of office. (Applause.) Therefore, sir, when we come to deal with that 'diabolical' subject of taxation, to say nothing of the 'diabolical tariff,' when we come to that, we have to face the fact that 27 millions of dollars are required to be raised simply by the mechanical process of taxation in this country, without the expression or will of Parliament at all. And with regard to the eight, ten or twelve millions of dollars which may be at the discretion of Parliament to vote or not to vote, we claim that, in the past that money has been well expended in the public improvements which have been put in this country from one end to the other, increasing the credit of the country as well as the conveniences of the people. We claim that that expenditure has been wisely and judiciously made. Here is the plain truth plainly expressed.

By far the larger portion of the revenue is outside the control of any majority that may be in Parliament, and every man of common sense must see that controllable expenditure cannot be less, but must, in the nature of things, be greater than it is at present. How are the people who propose to whittle down the tariff until the duties are so arranged as to please everyone, except those who are carrying on and keeping up the industries of the country, to raise revenue enough to meet the Government's obligations and to keep the different public services in an efficient condition? The new school of economists do not show the people how they propose to solve this problem. The truth is they cannot solve it. Their scheme of a revenue tariff is a delusion and a snare. If the people were to place them in power, they would have to raise as much money as is now raised, and in very much the same manner as it will, after the tariff is revised, be raised by the present Government. The difference between the tariff for revenue of the Liberals and the revised tariff of the Conservatives is very little more than a difference in name. Under both systems the same amount of money must be raised.

NOT A SUCCESS.

The Hon. Edward Blake is no doubt an able lawyer and a most estimable gentleman, but in Canada he did not prove a successful parliamentary leader. He was more respected than liked among the Liberals, and he was not regarded as a very formidable opponent by the Conservatives. He spoke fluently enough and a great deal too long, but his oratory was never of the kind that creates enthusiasm.

The impression which Mr. Blake made in England is very similar to that which he made in his native land. He is, as a speaker and a statesman, regarded as respectable, and very little more. The Echo, a Conservative English paper, declares that when he appeared on the green benches (of Parliament) there was woeful disappointment. His friends sent him up like a rocket and he came down like a stick. Turned out at his best, he was a mere common-place speaker without that spark of divine fire which makes an orator." We are afraid that many Canadians will have to admit the accuracy of the Echo's estimate of Mr. Blake as an orator and a statesman. We venture to predict that "when Mr. Blake severs his connection with the Irish party in the Imperial Parliament, which may be soon, his defection will not be regarded as a very great misfortune. The English Liberals, when they lose him will, like the Canadian Liberals when he ceased to work with them, not be inconsolable. They will find that they can get on almost as well without him as with him. Some of the elements that are necessary to make a successful politician are evidently wanting in the intellectual and moral constitution of the Hon. Edward Blake.

AN UNFORTUNATE PREJUDICE.

There is evidently a prejudice in Manitoba against Dr. Bernardo's boys. It is believed that they have inherited bad qualities which will be sure to show themselves sooner or later. This is very unfortunate. The boys sent to this country by the English philanthropist should, like every one else's boys, be judged by their works. It is not wise to take it for granted that they must all be necessarily the offspring of vicious parents. This is not invariably the case. The parents of many of the lads may have been as virtuous and as correct in their conduct, and they may have come of as good a stock as the average of the heads of families in Manitoba or anywhere else. We see that an inquiry is to be made into the conduct of the boys brought into the country by Dr. Bernardo. The investigation will be useful and it will be interesting. It will show for one thing what grounds there are for the prejudice against the boys that exists in Canadian communities. If it can be shown that as large a proportion of the boys turn out well as that of boys from respectable parents in a similar condition of life, the prejudice against them ought to be dispelled. It is taken for granted that the boys are inately bad, that assumption will have its influence on those to whose care they are entrusted, and may have the effect of destroying their self-respect and of demoralizing them generally. If a boy or girl is believed to be bad and treated as if no good is to be expected from him or her, the chances are that the child will turn out as its guardians predict. It can be easily understood how great an injury the prejudice against young immigrants of this class may do them. We believe that the wisest, as well as the most charitable and Christianlike way of regarding these boys is to think of them as being neither better nor worse than ordinary youngsters. The proposed enquiry, if it is honestly and intelligently conducted, ought to decide whether, as far as Canada is concerned, as well as the boys themselves, it is wise to send them to a strange land among strangers. There are many who believe that a better use can be made of the waifs of British society than to send them while they are young to the colonies.

NOT IN ITS CLASS.

An editorial remark on the Nanaimo Telegram in announcing the Premier's visit to that city has inspired the Columbian in an effort of gasconade, entitled "The Premier in the Poultry Yard," in which he is described as:

Bowing solemnly to a stately Langshan, shaking hands ceremoniously with the King of the Brahmas, nodding familiarly to a garrulous guinea fowl, anon taking a sympathetic promenade with a Christmas turkey, or an equally festive and devoted gander, and between whiles exchanging the compliments of the season, or perchance discussing the Wilson tariff bill with the whole coop.

If we are to judge the genius of our contemporary at Westminster by the amount of cackling it does, there is one farmyard exhibit which the Premier will miss in his official interview with the birds at Nanaimo.

HONOLULU ADVICES.

The Provisional Government Ready For Any Emergency, and Will Fight Hard.

Liliuokalani, if Restored, Would Issue a General Amnesty—

Dole's Health.

HONOLULU, Dec. 14.—President Dole assured the Associated Press at 10:30 a. m. to-day that in case Minister Willis made any advances, either before or after the sailing of the Mariposa, looking toward restoration, the Government wished it announced in the most public manner that such negotiations would make no headway here, and if pushed would be absolutely rejected by the Provisional Government. "The Provisional Government," said President Dole, "has arranged every detail for protecting life and property, and is also well prepared to resist with force the overthrow of the Provisional Government if attempted by external means. Yes, you can say that if the worst comes we will make a stubborn resistance and you know as well as we do that it will be a hard fight." At a regular session of the executive and advisory council held with open doors the question was asked by Cecil Brown of the President: "Has the government received any advices or dispatches by the Corwin?" "It has not," replied President Dole. "Has the government received any official communication," continued Mr. Brown, "from the American minister since the arrival of the Corwin?" President Dole replied: "It has not."

On the U.S. steamer Philadelphia it was learned that the cipher dispatches sent by the Washington Government to Minister Willis had been sent aboard the Philadelphia to be translated, and that they were returned to the American legation by a ship's boat leaving at noon. It is believed that the delay in Minister Willis communicating with the Provisional Government has been due to the delay caused in getting Cleveland's dispatches translated.

In an interview with the marshal at 3 p.m. it was learned that several prominent Royalists considered that the situation here was growing too hot for them, and that if it continued they proposed to leave the islands. Prominent Royalists say the Queen's statement made to Blount is reliable, and sets forth in a succinct manner the claims of the Royalists. It is generally understood that the ex-Queen's policy, should she be restored, would be one of general amnesty, with the exception of a few men at the head of the Provisional Government. The annexationists claim that the ex-Queen will never have a chance to display either good-will or hatred toward these men so long as there is an American alive in Hawaii.

The ill-health of President Dole is causing much anxiety. During the past week he has been confined at home. Among annexationists the idea of forming a commonwealth in Hawaii in case the present Government is left upon its own resources is taking deep root. This afternoon the Minister of Finance presented a report which shows the financial condition of the Government to be most prosperous.

NOT SURRENDERED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23.—The report that Rio de Janeiro had surrendered to the insurgent forces and that Peixoto is in the hands of his enemies is without the slightest foundation. In fact, a sensation more ridiculous could not have been attempted at this time.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 23.—A telegram has been received at the State department. It came from Consul-General Towns, and contained no mention of an attack on Rio. It says: "Arrangements have been made by which foreign merchantmen arriving at or departing for Rio will be assigned certain points outside the line of fire, where cargoes may be received and discharged in safety, under protection of war vessels of their respective countries."

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 23.—News has just been received here of a fight which began on Wednesday between the government troops and the insurgent forces from Santa Catharina. General Saraiva's men had joined with those under Salgado, making a total of 8,000. The fighting took place in Itajahy, near Desterro, the insurgent divisions being led by Generals Spinheiro, Luna and Martine. According to last reports received here the rebels had lost 400 men, but had the government troops so badly penned in that surrender seemed unavoidable. The rebels are well armed, having lately received 200 rifles brought down from Rio on board the Aquidaban.

Another of Mello's steamers, the Melleoro, is reported ashore at Narra, near Itajahy. While she was reconnitering the harbor entrance she ran aground; the government force of artillery there, which has forty guns, opened fire upon her and kept up the cannonade till all her crew were killed.

BARCELONA'S BOMB-THROWER.

BARCELONA, Dec. 23.—Jose Codina, the anarchist, who has already confessed to throwing the bomb which caused upwards of thirty deaths in the Lyceum theatre, says he was selected by the anarchist group to assassinate General Campos in September last. It was his intention to murder the General while he was reviewing the troops, but when the troops arrived Codina says his courage failed for the reason that he realized if he threw the bomb into the crowd surrounding the General he would have killed and wounded hundreds of persons. He had the bomb ready to throw, but the thought of the many innocent persons who would suffer restrained him. Pallas, another Anarchist, who was with him, urged Codina to throw the bomb and finally snatched the bomb from his hand saying, "You are no good." Pallas's nerves, however, were evidently unstrung by the wrangle, for he hesitated to throw the bomb. Had he thrown it as he originally intended it would have killed the general. Pallas, up to the time of his execution, declared that he alone was responsible for the attempt to assassinate de Campos. Shortly after Pallas was shot Codina began his preparations to avenge his comrade's death, and the explosion at the Lyceum was his method of effecting this purpose.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 23.—J. H. Daniels, formerly a New Yorker, but recently a resident of Missouri, has a plan for the removal of a large number of the negroes of the South to the Congo Free State and other African countries. Mr. Daniels has begun work on his scheme, and at this time feels very much encouraged over its promise of success. He has written to Alfred Lehait, the Belgian minister and envoy extraordinary at Washington, asking him what inducements the Belgian government would offer a colony of some 20,000 intelligent negro emigrants from Alabama and Georgia for settlement in the Congo Free State. The minister replied that no such proposition had ever been made before, and he could not say positively what his Government's policy in the matter would be. He said he thought the chances were that the Congo Government would furnish transportation to a good class of emigrants. He asked Mr. Daniels to favor him with particulars, what sort of tradesmen, whether some would serve as soldiers, etc. Mr. Daniels replied that he could furnish as many emigrants as the Congo State might want. They would all be good citizens and almost every trade and profession would be represented among them. A competent detective made an investigation and reported that Daniels was "all right."

PILGRIM FATHERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Washington Congressional Club to-night gave a dinner commemorating the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, to-day being the anniversary of that event. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the Cochran hotel, where 100 covers were laid. Vice-President Stevenson's toast was "The Sons of the Pilgrims of the Nation." In reponse he made a speech which abounded in wit and eloquence, and which was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. The toast responded to by Justice Harlan, of the U. S. Supreme Court was "The Public school the gift of the Pilgrims of the Nation," and that of Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, was the "Puritans believed in something." The remaining guests were composed of those prominent in official and social circles in Washington.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Many reports are heard as regards the prospect of international measures against the anarchists. The exact truth, as ascertained from official sources, is as follows: Spain and Austria sent circular notes to the powers simultaneously, but not in concert, to ask whether international measures against anarchists might not be discussed in a conference. No specific suggestion or proposals were made in these notes. England and Germany declined to consider the matter. Belgium offered her co-operation only on the condition that a definite plan be proposed in advance. Austria then dropped the subject. Spain, however, reopened the matter in fresh communications, suggesting treaty changes which would provide for quicker extradition, a less complicated process of expulsion and more careful national surveillance of suspects.

EDINBURGH'S ANNUITY.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh) had renounced the English annuity of £15,000 conferred upon him by the act of 1866 and retained the annuity of £10,000 conferred upon him on his marriage in 1873. The announcement was greeted with loud cries of "Oh!" Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that the Duke maintained the domestic connection with the English royal family and would stay in England three months each year; therefore the government would accept the renouncing of the £15,000 conferred upon him in 1866, and the House of Lords would decide whether the Duke will retain his seat in that House. Mr. Labouchere asked whether an opportunity would be given to discuss the Duke's retention of £10,000 yearly, but Mr. Gladstone declined to grant such opportunity, and Mr. Labouchere asked leave to move an adjournment. The motion was rejected by a vote of 177 to 59.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22. — (Special) — The annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was held here last night. President D. Watson occupied the chair. Speeches were made by U. S. Consul General Anderson, Solicitor General Curran, Mayor Desjardines and others. The association has now over 2,000 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Thomas Cochrane, a big rancher and mine owner of Alberta, passed through here yesterday on his way to England. In an interview he said he was of opinion that the ranching business in the Northwest Territories had seen its best days.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 —The Chinese and Mexican Commercial Co., an organization composed of wealthy Chinese, is reported to have purchased a tract of 30,000 acres in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, on which it is proposed to settle 5,000 of their countrymen. Each colonist will be allotted 244 acres of land, for which he must ultimately pay. The company is said to contemplate the establishment of factories, etc.

INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Colonel Sharp Reports a Very Satisfactory Canvass in Several States and British Columbia.

Exhibits on Their Way From Chicago—A Concessionaire's Club and Its Advantages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22. — Col. Craigie Sharp, commissioner at large for the exposition, has returned from a tour of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah and British Columbia. Col. Sharp's mission was undertaken under the auspices of the executive committee of the exposition in response to numerous inquiries which had been received by the Secretary as to space in the Exposition building and grounds, the advantages offered by the exposition and its promises of success. Col. Sharp first went to Portland, and the result of his visit there has been that Oregon is now erecting a building of her own and will send it down in portions as soon as completed. In the State of Washington, Col. Sharp found the old civic rivalry between Tacoma, Seattle and other cities of the State operating sadly against a united exhibit of the resources of that thriving commonwealth, and the best that can be relied on from that direction will probably be a mining exhibit from Spokane and a few other individual exhibits from other towns on the Sound. In Montana and Idaho, Col. Sharp found everyone fully awake to the advantages of the exposition, though to them the time of preparation seemed too short. Montana, however, has already secured space in the mechanical art building for the mining exhibit which she had at Chicago. The people of Utah are straining every nerve to make a very elaborate mining and agricultural exhibit, and in British Columbia a great many leading manufacturers are entertaining the idea of coming before it is too late. Col. Sharp says that nearly every person he talked with is contemplating a visit to the exposition.

Vicomte de Cornely, assistant director general and chief of the foreign department, to-day received a telegram from Chicago to the effect that the grand facade, which is to form the entrance to the French section at the Exposition has been taken down from its position in Chicago, and is ready packed for immediate shipment to San Francisco, also that the Sevres pavilion is also packed, and that these, together with the exhibits of the entire French section were being shipped at the time the telegram was written. There will be twelve carloads of French exhibits, and they are expected to reach San Francisco some time next week.

At the request of a number of leading concessionaires of the Exposition, Vicomte Valcourt de Vermont, President of the Oriental Concession Company, has issued a call for a meeting of the concessionaires to be held on Tuesday next with a view to forming a concessionaires club. A club of this kind was one of the features of the Chicago exposition, and was found to be a very useful adjunct to the administration. Its organization is by no means due to any desire on the part of the concessionaires to antagonize the power of the exposition, but on the other hand it has been satisfactorily proven in Chicago that the effect of the club has been to greatly facilitate business arrangements between the Exposition authorities and the concessionaires represented. The result would be that if the department of concessions has to deal with each concessionaire, their business would be badly muddled, whereas when the Concessionaires Club shall have been formed and its committee shall have been appointed the different matters of business which may come up from time to time, can be handed much more satisfactorily.

SNAPPY STEVENS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 22.—In the course of his answer to President Cleveland's statement, Ex-Minister Stevens says:

"President Cleveland's grossly untrue, shamefully unjust allegation against myself and the naval commander rest entirely on the statements of the four notoriously corrupt ministers of the fallen Queen, of Wilson, the Tahitian half-white immoral favorite, and other thoroughly discredited testimony. I repeat here what has been amply verified again and again, that neither by force or threats of force, or by any advice or action was the fallen monarchy precipitated. From the hour on which I entered upon my duties at the head of the United States legation to the termination of my official responsibility, I maintained the determination to call on the naval commander for aid only in the event that American life and property were in danger. Cautiously, but firmly, perhaps sometimes too silently, I made this my fixed rule of action, not only to the representative of the Queen, but to the leaders of the parties who saw no safe alternative for the welfare of the islands but in the total abolishment of the monarchy. President Cleveland sees fit to make a point against my official conduct, that months before the events of last January I had advocated annexation. He deliberately and purposely conceals that what I said in my dispatch in November, 1892, was a confidential statement to the Department of State of the then condition of affairs in Hawaii, a report of facts which, by the established rules and practice of diplomacy, I was in duty bound to make known to my Government. At that date my opinions were so privately held that both in Honolulu and in California it was believed that the American minister was averse to annexation. For months prior to the date of this dispatch there had been a continual struggle between the Legislature and the Queen as to their respective rights regarding the constitution and the responsibility of the cabinet. Ministry after ministry had been appointed in defiance of the votes of the Legislature and responsible public opinion."

CRONIN'S MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Lizzie Foy left the witness stand temporarily in Judge Tuthill's court room this evening with the reputation of being the most sensational witness yet produced by the State against Daniel Coughlin, and with the conviction in the minds of many disinterested people who heard her story that she had placed the prisoner much nearer the gallows than he ever was before. She was credited by the fair-minded with being far from the "crazy, wild-eyed dresmer," that the lawyers for the defence and Coughlan's friends called her. Mrs. Foy showed herself to be a remarkable woman. She created the impression that something besides the interests of right and justice prompted her to point the finger of guilt at Daniel Coughlin. Attorney Scanlan examined her for the State. She dragged her husband and Sam Foy into the conspiracy, as a man who had his all at stake, and she also brought in Cunnea and McCann, the last name being a new one in the famous case. She introduced the name of Alexander Sullivan, the well known lawyer. She was on the stand part of the morning and all the afternoon, yet she did not break down or allow herself to be mixed up in regard to any material points. She showed a clear memory in regard to the events of four years ago.

PRINCE COLONNA.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—When Prince Colonna, Mrs. J. W. MacKay's son-in-law sold the furniture of his palace lately, M. Brossaute, a wine dealer, was pressing him to pay a bill of 4,500 francs for liquor. The Prince promised to pay the money in a few days. He then left Paris suddenly, but M. Brossault was assured by his agent that the money would be sent in a week. Three weeks passed, and M. Brossault again sought the agent, only to learn that he, too, had vanished. M. Brossault was indignant, as he knew that the Prince had received 100,000 francs from the sale of the furniture. He applied for a writ of attachment yesterday, and last evening a court official visited the Prince's house in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. He placed on the wine cellar doors the official seal, which it is a penal offence to break. Other creditors of the Prince are said to have applied for writs of attachment upon his wines. The Princess also is reported to have applied for a writ because she might be held answerable if she allowed the wines as assets to be removed from the house.

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

Vernon Harcourt Refuses to Give Further Information Regarding Vessels of the Fleet.

He Says That the Plans of the Admiralty Cannot Possibly Be Disclosed.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Commodore George R. Bethel, retired, who was a member of the Challenger expedition, questioned Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the statement that England's position in the Mediterranean was secured by possessing a preponderance of 19 to 10 first class battle ships, which preponderance existed in the Mediterranean. He further asked if it was not a fact that four out of these nineteen British battle-ships were on December 19th at Arosa Bay, 600 miles from Gibraltar, while six others that have not been completed, were lying at the Portsmouth and Chatham dockyards Were any steps, he continued, being taken to strengthen the British naval force in the Mediterranean? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the question of how the ships of England should be distributed was one for the Admiralty to decide. It would injure the public confidence if he exactly stated what the plans of the Admiralty were.

RUSSIAN SPIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Fifteen spies are said to be on the pay roll of the Russian embassy in this city, their duties being to watch revolutionary exiles in different parts of the country, report their movements and ascertain the names and addresses of those in their native country with whom they correspond. Some of these spies are continually on the move, their orders being transmitted to them through a secret bureau in New York. These facts have been brought out by the recent suicide in New York of a once wealthy Russian Pole, who was dogged from place to place until his life became a burden. An attache of the Russian legation is said to have boasted the other night, while with a convivial company at a prominent hotel, that the system of espionage was so complete and its ramifications so widespread that there was hardly a prominent exile in the country whose daily movements could escape report.

NO MORE DANGER.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Late this evening it was learned that three Italian officers and more than 100 soldiers of the Italian army were killed in the battle with the Dervishes. Most of the soldiers who were killed were natives. Among those who were shot dead on the field was Hamed Ali, one of the commanders of the dervishes in the battle at Metammeho in January, 1885. General Baritieri, governor of Italy's Red Sea colony, told the United Press correspondent to-night that he would start for Massowah to-morrow. Although he does not expect any more trouble with the dervishes in the near future, he pointed out the necessity of occupying Kussula at once.

THE "YORKTOWN" WON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Letters received at the Navy department from Callao tell of some interesting target matches between the U. S. steamer Yorktown and H. M. S. Hyacinth, with six-inch guns, and between teams from these two vessels with rifles. In the rifle match the British team won by 24 points. The Englishmen used Martini-Henri rifles and the Americans used Springfields. The teams were composed principally of officers. The distances in the six-inch gun matches were 1,100 and 12,000 yards. The target used was twenty feet in height—five feet submerged and fifteen above water. The match was won by the Yorktown by fifteen points.

HARRISON TRAVELLING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—A reception from 12 to 1 o'clock this afternoon was given in the rooms of the Trades League to ex-President Harrison. About 1,000 of Philadelphia's business men shook hands. After the reception, the ex-Minister to Russia, Charles Emery Storrs, escorted General Harrison to his house where luncheon was given and where the ex-President spent the afternoon. This evening he will attend the dinner of the New England Society and respond to a toast. He leaves for home to-night. The ex-President was in consultation this morning with Whitelaw Reid. The latter left for New York saying he would meet Harrison in California.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

Soudanese Dervishes Defeated With Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

Former Slaves of the Natives Materially Contribute to the Victory.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Gen. Luigi Pelloux, minister of war, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, announced a victory of the Italian troops over the Dervishes between Kassala and Agordat, in North-eastern Africa. The Dervishes threatened to attack Agordat at night. The battle took place yesterday. The Dervishes numbered 10,000, and were completely routed, leaving several hundred dead. Several flags and a mitrailleuse were captured by the Italians. The mitrailleuse was made in England. The Italian loss was two officers killed and two wounded.

After the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies, the representative of the United Press had an interview with Gen. Mocenni, in regard to the fight with the Dervishes inland from Massowah, the Italian port on the Red Sea. Gen. Mocenni said that native scouts warned Commander Arimondi, several days ago, that the Dervishes were preparing to concentrate their forces and make an attack on Agordat. It was their intention to attack the place at midnight and take it by surprise. General Mocenni was of course informed of the reports of the scouts and he at once telegraphed to Massowah, asking for details as to how the Italians were prepared to meet the threatened attack. He had received information that the Italian forces were 1,400 strong, with eight pieces of artillery.

The troops included five Soudanese contingents. Commander Arimondi probably left two companies to hold Fort Agordat when he went to give battle to the dervishes.

When questioned as the names of the killed, General Mocanni said that he would retain them for the present, in order that they might be verified. He added that he would inform the families of those reported to have been killed, and further said that he feared the loss in dead was larger than had been at reported.

The feature of the battle was the fighting done by former Soudanese slaves, who had been liberated by the Italians These slaves, General Mocenni said, had fought fiercely against their former oppressors. They are largely Arabs, and the Italians have always respected their religious faith and have erected mosques for them in their camps. This last is the third defeat the dervishes have sustained in battles in which the natives fought, and their bravery ought, General Mocenni says, to raise their prestige in the eyes of Europeans.

SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The police continue to receive a large number of suspicious looking packages, supposed by their finders to be infernal machines. These packages are either found in the streets or are addressed to individuals. Most of them on examination prove to be harmless and are evidently intended to make people believe that the Anarchists are still actively at work. Some of the packages, however, are really dangerous. For instance, one found a few days ago on the window sill of the Mairie of the Thirteenth Arrondissement, was found to contain a quantity of blasting powder and seventy revolver cartridges. A fuse had been attached to the package, but it had owing to some defect in the arrangement, burned out without causing an explosion. On the package were inscribed the words, "Death to the Bourgeoise!" August Vaillant, the anarchist, under arrest for causing the explosion in the Chamber of Deputies, which crime he has confessed, has received donations amounting to 3,000 francs since he was lodged in prison.

NOT SURRENDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Reports that Rio had surrendered to the Brazilian insurgents and that President Peixoto had resigned are not credited here. Inquiry at the telegraph office brought the information that cable traffic to Rio and other points in Brazil was proceeding as usual and that nothing had happened to indicate any change in the situation of affairs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Flint & Co. had direct advices from Rio de Janeiro to-day to say that there is no truth in the report that Rio had fallen. The Brazilian minister says he has no advices indicating any unusual trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Inquiry at the Brazilian legation to-day revealed the fact that no cablegram had been received there from Rio which referred to the report that Rio had been captured by the insurgents and that President Peixoto had resigned.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 22.—San Borja has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

RUSSIAN PAUPERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Carlisle requested Secretary Gresham to instruct White, United States minister at St. Petersburg, to inquire into the statements cabled from St. Petersburg that large numbers of indigent immigrants were being "assisted" out of Russia and sent to the United States. In case the fact should be found substantially as stated, Mr. White is requested to enter a formal protest to the Russian Government in the name of the United States.

A HARMLESS CRANK.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The police have been unable to locate Joseph Donjam, the Polish anarchist, who it is alleged has been sending threatening letters to Vice-President Stevenson and other public men in Washington. Marshall Frey to-day said: "Officers have been searching for Donjam since Chief Drummond, of the Government secret service apprised me of the crank's possible presence in this city; but nothing had been learned of the fellow. He is not, nor has he been at the address given in his last letter to vice-President Stevenson. I consider the man a harmless crank, but I intend to catch him just the same if I can."

FIERCE FIRE.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A fierce fire is raging in the works of the Chaseau Gas Co. on Williams street. It started in the exhaust rooms at about 8:30 o'clock. The fire rapidly spread to the retort house, and soon both structures were a mass of flames. It is feared that they will be completely destroyed.

LEO XIII.

Reply of His Holiness to an Address Congratulating Him on His Recovery.

He Deeply Deplores the Separation of the World From God.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition and is now in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. His face is clear and powerful. Cardinal Monaco Valeta, dean of the sacred college, who has also recovered from his late illness, read to him to-day an address of congratulation from the College, in which reference was made to the Pope's labors at his recent jubilee celebration. The Pope, in reply, said: "Great and signal, without doubt, have been the blessings which we have received from a loving and divine Providence. We are pleased that the Sacred College recognizes them and gives praise and thanks to the blessed God; for our praises and thanks alone would be little to offer for such abundant mercies.

"It is the hand of God that preserves us to this advanced age; it is the hand of God that gives us the great comfort of seeing an increase in the various peoples who owe reverence and devotion to this Apostolic see and which, even in less difficult times and circumstances, would have been very heavy on our shoulders. Meanwhile, intending as we do, to accomplish this ministry and its great duties to our best ability, we feel the need of asking, more ardently than ever, the favor so well expressed by you to be able to effectually be, as were many of our illustrious predecessors, ministers of and carers for the peace of Europe and the world. It is certain that we, by the nature of our office, are zealous defenders of this peace, since true peace, individually as well as in the human race, is the daughter of justice.

"Justice lives only by faith. The high priesthood of Christianity is then the incorruptible custodian of the Faith and the champion of all justice. Therefore its nature is an apostolate unity. Peace will give free scope to this apostolate which holds its commission from on high. Receive without hesitation the message of its doings. Let it penetrate freely the minds of the people, in families and in states, then you will see the flourishing tranquility, well-being and order which are the supreme need of all nations. The moral reason of the troubles and evils which are deplored is found in enfeebling religious belief and the separation of the world from God.

"When man in his pride disdains to turn his eyes to Heaven and fixes them only on the earth then charity diminishes. Thence arise discord, rivalry, and unrestrained ambition, then inquietude increases in all the social grades, which causes an outbreak. Invading envies are the forerunners of disruption and strife. In such a tragic state of affairs peoples and nations feel instinctively the need of peace and seek it anxiously. There is no true peace because it is forgotten who alone can give it. But, can we not then expect a reawakening in the peoples which will give hope of a more peaceful temper?

"Yes, and firmly because Jesus will never abandon redeemed humanity. The spirit of God, as it moved over the waters to tranquilize them, will in his appointed time and by his mercy descend to pour over the human race the spirit of peace and by means of the church reanimate the germs of faith. With these joyful wishes we receive thankfully the greetings expressed by your worthy Dean, and in returning them on this happy occasion, we pray that the infinite God will infuse in the Sacred College the fullness of His Heavenly blessings. As a token of our paternal affection we impart to the Sacred College and the bishops and prelates here present, with the fullness of our heart, the apostolic blessings."

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Edward J. Dean Paul, Bart, committed suicide on Wednesday evening by taking prussic acid at a hotel in Piccadilly. The dead man was one of the best whips in England and America. He took first prize for driving a team in the competition at the Chicago exhibition.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News telegraphs concerning the conflict between Dervishes and Italian troops. There were three distinct engagements, one at Ugorda, another at Scrobati and the third at Biscia. The Italians were everywhere successful.

ATHENS, Dec. 22.—The British war vessel Humber collided with an Italian bark off Cape Matapan, the southernmost extremity of Greece, and cut her to the water's edge. There are no further details. The British ship Amphion has gone to the scene of the collision to render assistance.

LONDON, Dec. 22. — Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war from 1887 to 1892, in the cabinet of Lord Salisbury, died suddenly this morning at Seven Oaks, Kent. He was born in 1840.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 22.—The jury in the case of Monson, charged with the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough at Ardlamont Point, Argyllshire, some months ago, returned a verdict of "not proven."

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 22.—Crawford Douglass, chief editor of the Star and Herald, died to-day. Mr. Douglas was born in Ireland. While an infant his parents sailed for Canada and settled near Toronto. While quite a young man he left for the Isthmus of Panama, and for a time was engaged in engineering work on the Panama railroad. Last summer he accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the Star and Herald. His relatives are in Canada. He was unmarried.

ROME, Dec. 21.—It is denied here on the authority of the Vatican that Monsignor Satolli, Papal delegate to the United States, has been recalled. The newspaper reporting that he had been recalled and appointed Archbishop of Bologna, was the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, which has high connections here and usually is a trustworthy authority on Catholic news. The Rev. Dr. Fazzell has been appointed spiritual director of the American college in the room of Rev. Dr. Maldi.

LONDON, Dec. 22 —A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that the arrest of Jose Codina, who has confessed that he was the author of the bomb explosion in the Lyceum theatre at Barcelona, has afforded a relief to the workingmen who are now less paralysed by police visitations to their homes. Hundreds of families are in great distress, lacking the necessaries of life, owing to the wholesale arrest of men who were suspected of being implicated in the Anarchist plots. Of the men in custody, a soapmaker named Marilo Cervelo, has confessed that he assisted Pallas in his attempt to assassinate General Martinez de Campos at Barcelona. He also says that he acted as confederate to Codina in planning and causing the explosion in the Lyceum theatre. The police believe that the evidence they have secured as to Anarchist plots in Barcelona is now complete.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A severe storm is raging in the Bay of Biscay. Several vessels have been wrecked, others damaged. At the port of Bermeo, nine members of the crew of one vessel were drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A Times dispatch from Berlin says: The Reichstanzeiger publishes a copy of the instructions which Count Von Eulenberg has issued to the provincial residents of Prussia, reminding them of the royal edict of 1882, which orders governors and other royal officials in the provinces to support the government candidates at Ems. This announcement may undoubtedly be regarded as the first warning to Conservatives of the Manteufel stamp arising out of their opposition to the commercial treaties.

PANAMA, Dec. 22.—The Star and Herald says: Exciting news comes from Ecuador, indicating that war between that country and Peru is now almost a certainty. The ringleaders in the Lima affair have been imprisoned, and at the legation and consulate special guards have been detailed for protection. In Ecuador the feeling against Peru is so strong that a circular has been issued calling upon the Government to dismiss all Peruvians employed in the Government departments, and suggesting that a fund be raised to return such indigent Ecuadoreans as are at present in Peru.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Imports and Exports of the Dominion—Candidates for Ottawa's Mayoralty.

The Best Model of a Fishing Vessel—Another New Post Office.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The exports of the Dominion for the last month are valued at $14,964,502, an increase of over $3,000,000 on the month. For the five months the exports show an increase of $2,750,000. The imports show an increase of $1,250,000.

Three ex-aldermen, Messrs. Stroud, Cox and Cunningham, were nominated for the mayoralty.

St. George's Society to-day made their usual distribution of Christmas cheer.

A post office was opened at North Salt Springs, Vancouver district, December 1.

The Marine department has awarded a prize of $400 to R. McLeod, of Lunenburg, N. S., for the best model of a fishing vessel.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23. — The Post Office revenue for the past year was $2,773,507; expenditure, $3,421,203.

British Columbia's share of the Chinese immigration tax for the year just closed was $27,387.

Alfred Boultbee, ex-M. P., has been appointed a customs inspector.

The Order-in-Council shutting down cattle quarantines in the winter months, has been revoked so far as British Columbia and Manitoba are concerned.

Ottawa merchants generally report that Christmas trade was never better.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Dr. J. A. MacPhail, Professor in Bishops College, was married last night to Blanche, youngest daughter of G. B. Burland, President of the British America Bank Note Co. The ceremony was witnessed by a fashionable gathering.

WINDSOR, Dec 21.—At Sandwich yesterday, H. F. White, late of Walkerville Malleable iron works, was found guilty of embezzling the funds of the firm.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on January 4.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—The police last night arrested a man man named Lacking, a well-known tough, on a charge of being the younger of thirteen men believed to be implicated in the murder of the Williams couple, near Port Credit.

KINGSTON, Dec. 22.—A notable event in the history of the Anglican Church of Canada took place here yesterday, being the first ordination ever conducted by an Arch-Bishop of the Church of England outside of the British Isles. The ceremony took place in St. George's cathedral.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Dec. 22.—The official report of the result of the plebiscite for prohibition shows, with Queens and Prince counties yet to hear from, 2,811 for prohibition and 768 against it.

TAVISTOCK, Dec. 22. — The Tavistock Milling Co.'s flour mill and 8,000 bushels of wheat have been burned. Loss $30,000; insurance $14,000.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—For the Toronto mayoralty there were nominated to-day Mayor Fleming and Mr. Warring Kennedy. Four others persons were named, but they withdrew from the contest.

KINGSTON, Dec. 22.—The nominees for Mayor here to-day were Christopher Robinson, W. M. Drennan and John Hearld.

HAMILTON, Dec. 22.—Ex-Alderman Van Allen, Conservative; Henry Carscaden, Reform, and Alderman A. D. Stewart, Protestant Protective Association, were to-day nominated for the mayoralty.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Dec. 23.—Shortly after the Tucker Comedy Company had closed its performance and the audience had dispersed, the rear portion of the new opera house was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread quickly and the whole building will be a total loss. The adjoining warerooms of Jas. Hay & Co. were also damaged.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Although the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has not been caught, the police say they are very close on his track. They say he left the city on foot on Thursday. An important letter was found in Williams' house unopened yesterday. It is now thought the murders were committed by a professional burglar, and that only robbery was intended, but that murder followed resistance.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color—nature's crowning ornament of both sexes—use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

CABLE LETTER.

Discontent in the Imperial Parliament Over the Government's Conduct of Business.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha Discussed in the House—Indian Silver.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Before the House of Commons adjourned, last evening, the Government whips were informed by representatives of both Liberals and Radicals that if the closure should not be applied stringently after the recess to the debate on the Parish Councils bill the members of the majority would take matters into their own hands. Discontent over the misconduct of business prevails in all the groups of Government supporters. On January 1, men from all sections of the majority will meet at the National Liberal club to discuss the difficulties of the situation. It is now seen that the weakness of Mr. Mellor, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, in permitting an infinite number of amendments to be be debated, is not the sole cause of the success of the Conservative obstructions. For some reason the Government have fought the obstructive policy of the minority only loosely and half-heartedly. The Unionists say the reason for this is that the ministers are riding for a fall, as they desire

AN EARLY DISSOLUTION.

If Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have any such intention, they are likely to be thwarted by their party who will not permit a policy of this sort to mature. One of the main objects of the meeting at the National Liberal club, in fact, is understood to be the announcement of the demand that the Government carry out before dissolution the principal measures introduced in the Newcastle platform. Nor will they tolerate any undue prolongation of the session on the plea that the report that the cabinet are not considering the expediency of a two year session to avoid the necessity of a Queen's speech is not agreeable to the bulk of the Government members. What they insist upon is a summary disposition of the bills before the House and its prorogation. Whatever Mr. Gladstone's plans and preferences in the matter may be, he will be forced in view of the overwhelming party feeling to accede to these demands. The Duke of Edinburgh, despite his acceptance of the throne of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, is to draw £10,000 annually from the British exchequer. When Mr. Gladstone announced this article to the House he threw down a bone of contention between the Government and the Radicals. He knew that his proposal would irritate Mr. Labouchere and his colleagues and therefore he espied a chance to take them unawares. Mr. Labouchere, however, will not let the subject drop. He has given notice already of a motion to the effect that as the

DUKE OF SAXE COBOURG GOTHA

is a sovereign prince of the German federation, his whole annuity from Great Britain should be stopped. If the government attempt to smother debate on this motion, Mr. Labouchere will renew it during the discussion of the estimates, when there will be no way of suppressing it. The Radicals were especially irritated by the spectacle of the Irish members voting $10,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh. They say that this was carrying the agreement of the Nationalists to support the Government a little too far. The Duke's income, drawn chiefly through his wife's dower, is known accurately to be more than £200,000 annually. He is not liked by the classes in Great Britain and is utterly unknown to the masses. Even the Conservative newspapers admit that £10,000 will be a heavy price to pay, merely to keep up the Duke's British connection, for which nobody, except the Royal family, cares.

The Spectator, a Unionist paper, deplores the whole arrangement. It says: "If Germany should be at war with England, the Duke ought to command the German fleet. As a sovereign he is not subject to English law, even when residing in England, as has been shown by the case of the Sultan of Jahore. He, therefore, should not enjoy any appanage as a British prince. If it is true that the Duke wants money, because his predecessor wasted the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha property, let him ask for £10,000 yearly from his own subjects."

THE IRISH LEADERS

are privately urging the Chief Secretary for Ireland to allow the precedent set last Christmas when the Donegal prisoners were released, and to remit the sentences on the Irishmen now imprisoned for treason and felony. The Chief Secretary appealed to his colleagues for their consent to this proposal as far as it concerned several cases. Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, refused on the ground that the recent activity of the dynamiters in Dublin was proof of the failure of the pardoning policy. The relations between the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Home Secretary have been strained almost to the breaking point.

SILVER IMPORTED FROM INDIA.

Anglo-Indian houses confidently expect that the duty on silver imported India will be increased at the beginning of the next financial year. The continuance of large shipments to India is attributed partly to the demand for hoarding, partly to the requirements of the natives for ornaments, but principally to speculation. The natives in India expect that a heavy duty will be fixed, causing the value to rise, and therefore are purchasing their supplies in advance.

In view of the agitation in Great Britain for Church disestablishment a Parliamentary Church party has been formed whose object is to organize in a coalition all the members of the House of Commons who oppose disestablishment. Sir F. S. Powell, who is most conspicuous in the undertaking, said yesterday that the Executive Committee will contain two Liberals, although the majority of the members will be Conservative. The party were already receiving ample funds, he said, and meant to scatter their propaganda in conjunction with the Protestant Church Institute. He declined to give the parties or their numerical strength, although declaring that they were receiving recruits daily.

ABILENE, Kansas, Dec. 22.—A plan to kidnap Ruth Cleveland, in expectation of a large ransom, was discovered by the police to-day in letters written from Washington to a man here. Two women were implicated in the scheme. The kidnapping was to be done in January. Steps have been taken to arrest the gang.

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 22.—President Ezeta contemplates a journey to the United States in February. Army reorganization is progressing. New guns for the artillery have been ordered.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

PLAYING MARTYR.

At intervals the Times and Columbian return to what they are pleased to regard as the "celebrated Kennedy case." Of late there have been several "Kennedy" cases of more or less notoriety, but the one to which we have special reference has a political flavor and the fire of newspaper indignation always smouldering in the breasts of its doughty heroes, is rekindled from time to time by developments in the Ellis or some other modern instance. Notwithstanding that the only feature in common to the Kennedy and Maritime Province cases is that of "contempt," the Columbian struggles hard to be catalogued among the martyrs in the cause of the liberty of the press and its contentions are invariably upheld by the Times. In the one instance we see exhibited the morbid desire to be exposed to the fierce light which beats on a throne of martyrdom — the love of glorification and the self-satisfied feeling of being held up as a hero, and in the other the equally worthy object of "slaying" the Government. The pious rolling of the editorial eye and the unctuous, rhetorical rounding of great moral sentences are performed with rare artistic effect. The dragging of the "hunted journalists" before an "unconstitutional" and "arbitrary" tribunal has been graphically commented upon in all the minuteness of detail, and we have not failed to observe in these Junius-like utterances all the ear-marks of a highly dramatic, though somewhat familiar and stereotyped style of letters.

Just now, however, the principal grievance of these writers seems to be that the Government did not follow up the "persecution" by prolonged litigious proceedings, by fines, imprisonments and other civilized tortures, so that the name of Kennedy in history would exude a halo not less luminous than surrounds that of Wilkes—so that the people of this Province as a whole might become truly indignant and sympathetic, and so that the city of Westminster and other cities might vote them their freedom, present them with flattering addresses (accompanied by trifling tokens of esteem), and offer to elect them to Parliament. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the Government has become liable to the severe censures for failing to afford these gentlemen such a delightful opportunity to, like Byron, wake up some morning famous. It may be possible that in a life time of journalistic labor and zeal this was the one chance of obtaining distinction, because to most men the avenues to fame are rarely left open, and because the days of martyrs like those of miracles are pretty well passed away.

This neglect on the part of the Government is all the more regrettable from the fact that the efforts at martyrdom by the Columbian, though all but frantic at times, have not been attended by that degree of success which usually accompanies so much earnestness and determination. The people of British Columbia as a rule are so callous to political sufferers from acts of self-imposed sacrifice, and so obtuse in their understanding of voluntary martyrdom that there has been, so to speak, no spontaneous outburst of feeling in response to the very fervid representations of injustice. Much beautiful and pathetic indignation has thus been wasted on what we hesitate to term the "ears of groundlings." Had the authorities only persisted a little more, gagged and bound the Kennedys, cast them into prison, fed them on bread and water, refused them a trial, suspended the *habeas corpus*, and proclaimed the country tributary to the Columbian under martial law, then the Province might have roused from its apathy and indifference and done something handsome for the prisoners. As it was, they were only asked to appear before the bar of the House, which, after hiding for the space of several days, they foolishly did. It is true the Columbian made accusations seriously reflecting on the honor and integrity of the members of the Private Bills Committee, which the whole House, the member for New Westminster excepted, condemned; it is true that subsequently the Columbian explained that the language complained of did not have the meaning it obviously conveyed, thus acknowledging the article libellous, for which it never expressed a regret or attempted a justification; it is true that Dr. Milne, one of the three members of the particular ring of Opposition of which the Times is the mouthpiece, was among the most outspoken in denouncing the libellous editorial; it is true that when called for the Kennedys ran off and hid somewhere and afterwards came out of a temporary and undignified seclusion and did as they were told, notwithstanding that they disputed their own right to do so; it is true that the action of the Legislature was upheld by the opinion of so distinguished a constitutional authority as Dr. Bourinot; and it is also true that the Columbian did not pursue an honorable course towards the members whom it maligned, or act consistently with itself; but these are merely incidental issues, and in no way related to what was in view—the noble object of martyrdom; they are, too, entirely foreign to what the Times is ambitious for—the Governmental scalp—two things which all right-minded and patriotic persons must regard as infinitely paramount in interest and importance to the ordinary humdrum connected with the administration of the affairs of the Province. That the Government did not exalt the heroic conduct of the Kennedys into the magnitude of a *cause célebre* is to be deeply deplored. It is even more to be deplored that they should have been made to suffer in queer hiding places for the contributions to their editorial columns by a member of Parliament, or, if that were unavoidable, that the latter, through innate modesty and lack of self-assertion, could not, with them, have shared at least prospectively the crown of martyrdom which, to the present, has most vexatiously eluded their grasp.

SINGULAR FANATICISM.

It seems to be impossible to account for the vagaries of religious belief. There are persons, and persons of intelligence too, who believe what appears to the majority of people to be the most absurd doctrines, and who carry out those doctrines into their practice. There is a sect in Portland, Oregon, who believe in starvation. They consider it their duty to fast to the extreme limit of human endurance. Their fasting is no sham. They do not allow food to pass their lips for days, and some of the votaries are so strict that they are mere walking skeletons. One deluded woman lately actually starved herself to death. She, some time ago, fasted forty days, and did not seem to be much the worse in health for her extraordinary abstinence from food. After some little time she considered it her duty to fast again. Her system, weakened no doubt, by the previous fast, broke down before the allotted time had expired and the poor creature died. She was very much emaciated, and there was very little blood in her system. There was no doubt that she had died of inanition. A Mr. Norris, a member of the same sect, at the coroner's inquest said that one of his fasts lasted twenty-six days. The leader of these very peculiar people is a Mrs. Williams. The extreme prominence given to fasting is the only peculiarity of their creed. They say that Christ fasted, and that in this matter, as well as in others, they should imitate Him. Like the Christian scientists, they do not believe in doctors or medicine, and they have no use for clergymen. Mrs. Williams has been accused of starving a child she has adopted. But she denies this, and declares that children are not required to fast. There can be no doubt that these deluded people are very much in earnest, for the man or woman who, in the performance of what he or she considers duty, can voluntarily abstain from food until he or she is at death's door, cannot be a hypocrite. There is one consolation, however, and that is, the sect is not likely ever to be a very large one, for with most people the demands of appetite are so imperious that they must be obeyed. Hunger is sure, in the very large majority of people, to be stronger than fanaticism.

A TWO-SIDED QUESTION.

The partisans who supply the Americans with news from the other side of the Atlantic are trying their best to convince Canadians and United States citizens that the Lords are attempting to modify the Employers Liability Bill in such a way as to injure the prospects of the workingmen of the Kingdom. But this is not the fact. The change which they propose has been asked for by a large body of some of the best workingmen in the country. The representatives of no fewer than one hundred thousand workingmen waited upon Lord Salisbury two or three weeks ago to request him to use his influence to have the bill so altered that employes, when they believed it to be in their interest to remain as they are, would be able to contract outside the Act. These men are connected with provident insurance societies, or have agreements with railway and other companies from which they derive greater benefits than they could from any law that can be enacted. What these skilled workmen want is perfect freedom of contract. They do not wish to be bound down by a cast iron statute which will prevent them making voluntary agreements with their employers, which they regard as better safeguards for their own interests and those of their wives and children than the bill which the Liberals require the Lords to pass unaltered.

The question between the men who waited upon Lord Salisbury and their fellow workmen, who support Mr. Gladstone's measure, is a difficult one, and one with respect to which honest men who have the good of their class at heart can conscientiously differ. A large proportion of the workingmen of Great Britain believe that the law which compels all employers under certain conditions, to be liable for injuries suffered by their employes while at work should be general in its operation, that it should be obligatory on all employers—that every contract made between masters and workmen must be subject to its provisions. They are ready to give what appear to them to be good reasons for the stand they take. There are other workmen who, as we have already indicated, contend that workmen and employers should be free to contract without reference to the act—that if they can make an agreement which, in their opinion, puts them in a better position than they would be under the law, they might be free to make such an agreement. It is, we may say in passing, rather singular that it is the Liberals who are advocates of a hard and fast law that leaves nothing to any one's discretion and that it is the Conservatives who are contending for freedom of contract. But people on both sides of the Atlantic are becoming used to finding that the Liberals are often, when it suits their purpose, the reverse of liberal, that the title which they continue to use is a glaring misnomer.

The reader who studies this subject—and it is well worth studying—will find that the course pursued by the Conservatives in this matter of the Employers Liability Bill is not against the working classes. It will be seen that the workingmen themselves are divided on the subject. We are not in a position to state what proportion of the British working men are for the bill as it is and what proportion favors its being amended so as to permit greater freedom of contract, but it is certain that a large number of the most intelligent of the working men take the Conservative view and are on the Conservative side.

VERY FAR ASTRAY.

The New York Sun seems to hold a brief against Canada. It never by any chance loses an opportunity of disparaging this country and of trying to show how much better off it would be if it were part and parcel of the United States. It chose to say, not long ago, that the Montreal Gazette had asserted that Canada is a poor country. The Gazette had said nothing of the kind, but a trifle like that was not allowed to stand in the way of the Sun's giving Canadians a little lecture. It made the falsehood of its own invention the text of the following short sermon:

Its (Canada's) poverty is voluntary. It is the result of Canada's folly and conceit. Riches and power are within Canada's reach. The poverty of Canada would be exchanged for wealth by union with the United States. By this union Canada would obtain an inheritance worth tens of millions of dollars every year. If these Canadians choose to live in poverty, they should bear its ills without a groan and never ask for pity, never beg for favors, never try to get hold of the money earned by other people, never wear wry faces when they look across the line.

There are very few Canadians simple enough to believe such stuff as this. Any Canadian who possesses the slightest degree of intelligence asks how can union with the United States make Canada wealthy? If Canada were part of the United States tomorrow its soil would be no richer than it is at present, and its resources would not be more numerous and more valuable than they now are. Its people would not be either more virtuous or more industrious, and they would not be more profitably employed.

There is not to-day nearly enough work in the United States for its inhabitants. There are hundreds of thousands in it without employment, and there are many thousands in all parts of the Union in a starving condition. Could the Americans, if Canada were annexed to their country, make Canadians in any respect better off than they are themselves?

Canadians see what is going on in the country south of them, and they are very far indeed from envying their neighbors. If they make "wry faces" when they look across the line, the wryness is the expression of sorrow for the millions they see suffering from a combination of ills. Canadians are not rolling in riches and they are not lolling in the lap of luxury, it is true, but they have comparatively few poor among them. The law is respected in their country, they have had no experience of Judge Lynch, and they are not pestered with a million or more of political cranks. It is quite a mistake to suppose that Canadians desire to become citizens of the United States. They have a country of their own which they are learning to appreciate more and more highly as time advances; they have complete control of their own affairs, and they form a peaceable, orderly commonwealth which is progressing as rapidly and as healthily as any other under the sun, not excepting the republic of the United States of America.

HAWAII AT 'FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—There have been delivered at the Hawiian village thirty-five loads of building and decorative material, consisting of cocoanut, palm, branches of Hawaiian grass to be used in the thatching of huts, Onia wood poles and bamboos to be used in the construction of the cottages in the native village. This material, with a large number of packages of rare tropical plants, arrived on the Australia from Honolulu on Saturday. A quantity of dried taro, from which poi is made, and also a lot of rona coffee was a part of the shipment.

Arrangements have now been completed for holding the State citrus fair for the Northern district, as well as in connection with the Midwinter Exposition, in Golden Gate park. The announcement of the intention of the managers of the Southern citrus fair has heretofore been made, and now the management of the Northern fair has come out with its circular announcement of its fifth annual display to be held in the exposition pavilion of the Northern and Central California Midwinter Fair Association in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, from January 15 to February 15, 1894.

FOLLOWERS OF THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Miss Grace Swift, a daughter of Acting-Mayor George B. Swift, was stopped yesterday afternoon by footpads and robbed of her pocket-book and fur boa. Miss Swift was passing an alley, almost within a stone's throw of her home, when two men sprang out, threw her to the ground, and snatched her purse and boa and ran away. The young lady was nearly choked by the men, who drew the boa tightly around her neck. Mrs. Plawden Stevens was attacked at the same place and on the same day, but her screams scared the thieves away. Mrs. Lawrence, wife of a minister, was robbed near the same place last Saturday by a young man who snatched her purse. These robberies were made in daylight.

U. S. NAVAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The cruiser Baltimore arrived at Hong Kong to-day. The Baltimore will proceed to Yokohama, where she will become the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, relieving the old Lancaster, on which Rear-Admiral Skerrett has his flag. The Lancaster will start for home. The cruiser San Francisco, with Rear-Admiral Benham on Board, sailed from Trinidad this morning for Rio de Janeiro, where she will become the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, succeeding the Newark, flagship of Acting Rear-Admiral Stanton at the time of his detachment. A telegram received at the Navy department to-day from Admiral Benham reported the San Francisco's departure. It is estimated the vessel will reach Rio in ten days.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—By a cave in at Carnegie's new mill, at Homestead, early this morning (Saturday), fourteen workmen were killed and four badly hurt. All the dead bodies have not been recovered.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Thomas York, One of the Earliest Settlers at Yale, Dead.

Nanaimo Poultry Show Closes To-Morrow—Some of the Successful Exhibitors.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 22.—Acting Japanese Consul Shemazu has received a cable announcing that the House had adjourned for three months. Mr. Shemazu says that Japan considers that foreigners are gaining too much power in their country and the feeling against them is growing.

The Vancouver Pioneer Society met last night. The roll was read showing a hundred names. The president pointed to the present high social standing of the Victoria Pioneer Society as the goal of their ambition.

The City of Puebla arrived here yesterday a day ahead of time.

Captain Lee, of the Templar, has had his ship surveyed by Captain Thain, harbor master; Captain Copp and Captain Sewell. They recommended that the Templar be allowed to take a deck load in order to properly trim the vessel. The report is exactly opposite to that of Insurance Surveyor Collister, of Victoria. Captain Lee has the ear of all the sea captains in port, and, in consequence, Mr. Collister is the victim of some rather uncomplimentary remarks. Mr. Collister telegraphed to Captain Lee: "Templar should go to sea when ready." Capt. Lee hadn't a stick of timber on deck, but he has to go to sea or lose his insurance. He says it is dangerous to go to see without his deck load. He has, it is said, instructed his wife to sue the San Francisco underwriters for $100,000 in case he is lost. He has also entered a protest before U. S. Consul Pierce. Captain Lee further claims that Mr. Collister used his position as Government Hull Inspector to try and force him to pay his surveyor's fee of $25, as he in his capacity of insurance inspector wrote his bill on a Government blank and sent it to Collector of Customs Bowell for collection. Mr. Bowell told me of the bill, but said that the Dominion of Canada was not collecting Mr. Collister's private accounts. All the insurance companies and marine men here are in sympathy with Captain Lee, because they want to see a Vancouver man fill the position of San Francisco's ship surveyor.

Japanese Consul Shemazu entertained at dinner yesterday Mr. Ohmaye, secretary of the Japanese legation at St. Petersburg, Mr. Date, a nobleman of high rank, and Mr. Ihara, a celebrated lawyer.

The annual meeting of the Mainland Teachers' Institute will be held at the Central school January 8 and 9. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Col. Baker and Dr. Pope.

Vancouver will play their third Rugby match with Westminster next Saturday.

It was reported to-day that Policeman Crawford had received a communication this morning from the Chancery Court, Dublin, Ireland, in which it was stated that the writer had been seeking him for six years to acquaint him with the fact that a comfortable fortune left by a deceased relative, was awaiting his advices. The COLONIST representative saw Crawford who says the report is correct. He does not know the amount, but unless it is very large he will retain his present position as one of the finest of the Cordova street squad.

Some years ago a man named Reich submitted to arbitration his claim against the C.P.R., for land obtained for railway purposes, near Kamloops, in 1885. He was awarded $1,700. Reich vowed he would never deed his land, thinking that he was unjustly dealt with, and hung out ever since. He is now feeble and has not long to live, and to-day decided to break his vow, deed the property and receive $1,700, which has been in the hands of the Court ever since.

Provincial Officer Calbick says the story of Johnny Moon locating Lynn is wrong. Lynn has not been located. He is thought to be hiding among the Indians.

The case of Templeton vs. Jarvis & O'Rourke, in which a nice point in law was involved, was settled out of court to-day. Jarvis & O'Rourke tried to compel Templeton to continue the lease of the store, which Templeton tried to quash, on the ground that they were carrying on a retail as well as wholesale liquor trade, when the stipulation was for a wholesale trade alone.

The contractors for the Maple Ridge dyking scheme, in which 7,650 acres are to be redeemed from the Lillooet river, received word from the Premier by wire to-day that the Government would guarantee four per cent. interest on the bonds and amend the provisional act relating to reclaiming lands. The Dyking Co. attempted to float the bonds and found the people were chary about taking them as the act could not be readily interpreted. The bank was appealed to for funds. They referred the matter to Marshall & McNeill, who gave it as their opinion that it was not advisable to advance the money unless the act was amended and more explicitly phrased; hence the present action of the Government, which is received with great satisfaction here.

A brother of Kennedy, O'Connor's murderer, has been wanted for some time on a charge of intimidating Henkley, the principal witness at the recent trial. He skipped after sentence had been passed on his brother, but he was arrested to-day by Officer Calbick and taken to Westminster.

To-day, a man giving a fictitious name was arrested for passing gilded quarters for $10 gold pieces. He had passed one on Robert Reisterer, and had another in his possession when arrested. He said he was formerly gatekeeper at the World's Fair, Chicago.

It was reported here this morning that an Indian named Tommy at Howe Sound, while intoxicated, had murdered his klootchman and hid the body in the bush. It is thought the murder occurred on Wednesday. Tommy is still at the scene of the tragedy, about thirty miles from Vancouver. Constables Calbick and Purdy, and Coroner McGuigan have gone to Howe Sound to investigate.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 21.—Rev. H. Irwin left for Ireland to-day in response to a cablegram summoning him to the bedside of his father, who is seriously ill.

A telephone message has been received from Steveston stating that the steamer Edgar had broken a shaft and was in danger of being driven ashore. The tug Eva was at once dispatched to her assistance.

Thomas York, one of the earliest pioneers of the Province, and as well known as any man in the country between Victoria and Cariboo, died at his home, Upper Sumas, yesterday morning, aged 78 years. Influenza was the immediate cause of death. Thomas York was one of the coal miners who came out from Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, England, under the Hudson Bay Co. in 1854. He first worked at the Nanaimo coal mines, and subsequently at the Whatcom mines. In the gold excitement of 1858 he was one of the first party to locate at Yale, and successfully mined near there for a few months. During the fall of 1858 he entered into the hotel business at Yale, and was one of the first hotel proprietors of the town. It was a memorable hostelry to the men of the early mining days of Cariboo. He successfully carried on business for a period of ten years. Leaving the town in 1868, he located land on Sumas prairie. He was at one time a partner of O. L. Romano, who ran a ferry across the Fraser at the point where Alexandria bridge now stands, ferrying all the freight across for the miners located on the Fraser. Mr. York's son, Fraser, was the first white child born in Yale, and was named after the river.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 22.—Christmas trade is beginning and, notwithstanding the hard times, business is much better than last year.

The Prescott Packing Co., of Portland, Or., have opened a branch here for sturgeon fishing, and sent their fishermen out to-day.

Indian Jack, who is to be hanged January 15 with his son Peter, for murdering A. E. Pittendrigh, has regained his health. Jack collapsed completely after the trial, and the doctor did not expect he could live to the end of the month.

A rock slide occurred at Seabird Bluff last night, and a freight train struck it, wrecking two cars.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 21.—Arthur Emery, bartender, was arrested at four a. m. on the steamer City of Nanaimo, charged with an attempt to break into the Britannia hotel last night. In the Police court, this afternoon, he was remanded till Wednesday.

There was a big attendance at the poultry show all day. F. W. Teague took first prize for white Plymouth Rocks, cock, hen and pullet, and a second for a pen, also a gold special prize for the best bird. J. R. McLennan took the first for Partridge Cochins. S. Jackman, won two seconds in the standard Black Red game class. The show closes to-morrow. Judging will be completed by noon.

NANAIMO, Dec. 22.—The last of the city schools closed to-day; the district schools all closed yesterday.

Christmas tide will be celebrated by the usual entertainments in the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches. That of the latter takes place to-morrow evening. On Monday evening there will be an Xmas ladder in St. Andrew's church.

George Churchill is the latest candidate for aldermanic honors. He will seek election in the South Ward. There has been, so far, not the slightest public interest shown in the approaching election, with the exception of the requisition to Ald. Quennell to stand for Mayor.

Word has been received here that the celebrated case of David Hogan vs. The E. & N. railway will come up before the Privy Council early in February next. David Hogan is in England now attending to the matter, and will remain there until a decision is given.

The poultry show closed to-night. S. W. Lobb, Nanaimo, carried off the Nanaimo challenge cup for the best display. F. W. Teague and J. B. Carmichael, of Victoria, were both winners of special prizes.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Dec. 22.—On Monday last a "driver" named Joseph King, over sixty years of age, engaged with others in breaking a log jam at a small island in the Cowichan river, about four miles from Cowichan lake, was carried down the river and drowned. The remaining men working on the logs reached the shore in safety. The current is very swift at this place, and all efforts to discover the body have so far proved unavailing. It is supposed that deceased suddenly lost his nerve, as he lay down on the logs and made no attempt to get ashore.

A smoking concert, under the management of the Cowichan Pleasant Evenings' Society, was given at the Agricultural hall last (Thursday) evening.

A meeting of the municipal voters has been called for Saturday next, when the Reeve and Councillors are to be present and give an account of their doings during the year. It is rumored that there will be contests for the Reeveship and in every ward at the forthcoming election.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The sled road is in splendid condition and ore hauling has been begun in good earnest. Last Thursday Mr. A. L. Mitchel's outfit brought in 25 tons at one trip, while many other teams are daily bringing in the riches of the Kaslo-Slocan treasure vaults. Eight tons of ore from the Antelope mine of the Dardanelles group arrived this week, and there are 42 tons more coming. The Freddie Lee began sending out her high grade galena this week, and arrangements have been made with the Wharf Co. to receive 100 tons from this mine within a short time. Four tons of the famous Bowlder have been received at the wharf and the remaining 96 tons will arrive as fast as it can be brought to the wagon road.

A meeting of citizens was held in the council chamber last Monday evening to consider ways and means to supply the city with water for fire protection and domestic purposes. Several propositions were discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The last shipment of ore from the Wellington mine, made November 6, amounted to $3,791, there being 305 sacks, the gross weight being 35,773 pounds.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

As soon as the material can be procured, the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company will build a telephone line from New Denver to Watson, by way of the Mountain Chief mine and Three Forks, and a line from New Denver to Four Mile City.

The road between Kaslo and New Denver is in splendid condition for traffic, and the stages of the Selkirk Transportation Company cover the distance in less than seven hours. Fare from Kaslo to New Denver, $4.

The men who supply the people of southern Kootney with beef earn all the money they make, during the winter months at least. Burns, McInnes & Co. were twenty-five days in getting cattle through from Calgary to Three Forks, and "Billy" Perdue has been almost as long in getting seventy-odd head through from Kettle River to Nelson.

The steamers Nelson and Ainsworth make daily trips one way between Kaslo and Nelson and round trips on Wednesdays. The leaving time for both boats is 9 a.m., except on Sunday, when the Nelson leaves Nelson for Kaslo at 5 p.m.

A good sleigh road has been made from the depot of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to the business part of Nelson. The road is about a mile long and is an easy grade. C. W. Heath, formerly agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern at Northport, is agent at Nelson, and he is now installed in the depot, which is in keeping with the size of the town in which it is located.

The joint tunnel on the Little Phil and Black Diamond claims at Ainsworth is in eighty feet, and the owners of these two properties are just a trifle jubilant, as the tunnel cut a vein of solid ore fully six feet in breadth. It was expected that a vein would be struck in that distance, but as the showing on the surface was not very promising, the vein was not expected to be large. The ore is as fine looking as that of any mine in the district, and runs about 80 ounces in silver and 75 per cent. lead. The main vein for which the tunnel is headed should be reached within another sixty feet. "Tom" McGovern and Captain Hayward own the Little Phil; the Black Diamond is owned by John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Great Northern railway.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The steamer Kaslo came to grief early this week. While engaged in towing a scow load of horses some two miles north of Kaslo, the two-line became entangled in the scow and the tug became disabled. The horses were got ashore safely, but the tug was drawn on the rocks and shortly afterwards settled down. The steamer Nelson went to render what assistance it could, but the water was so rough Commodore Buchanan refused to allow a tow line to be fastened to the tug. The tug cost about $7,000, and was owned by J. Buchanan and Bob Yuill.

It has been decided to run two trains a week from each end during the winter. The trains will leave the Nelson terminus on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, arriving in Spokane same evenings at 5 o'clock. The incoming trains will leave Spokane on Tuesday and Friday mornings, arriving in Nelson at 7 o'clock. The steamer Nelson will make connection for Kaslo.

HENRY CLEW'S CIRCULAR.

Henry Clews & Co.'s New York circular of December 16, says that affairs in Wall street are working towards the lull that usually attends the close of the year. Current transactions therefore are largely confined to "bear" professionals seeking to cover their "shorts"; which, owing to the scarcity of stocks, they find to be a slow process. There is, however, still an active investment demand for bonds, naturally resulting from the prevailing low rate of interest; and this has an indirect sustaining effect upon the value of stocks. Though unexpected, the exports of gold have little or no effect upon the market for securities. So far, the shipments have gone to Germany, and appear to have been caused by the condition of the Berlin money market, the rate on call loans there being considerably higher than here.

The rate of sterling exchange does not admit of shipments to London, nor are there any conditions at present in sight calculated to cause any movement of the metal in that direction. The virtual pledge given by the city banks to the treasury to meet, from their own stocks, any export of gold up to $30,000,000 has an assuring effect under the present depleted condition of the treasury reserve.

The decrease of about 10 per cent. in the November gross earnings of the railroads is an effect of the prevailing business depression scarcely to be surprised at; indeed, the wonder is that the falling off was not greater. The statements of net earnings show a decrease of but one-half the percentage of decline on gross; which proves that the roads have been able to effect economies in operating expenses that largely compensate for the loss of business. When the large properties now in the hands of receivers have been reconstructed upon a conservative financial basis, this important class of investments will occupy a very different position in the eyes of the world from that which they have hitherto held.

There appears to be little change from the general depression of the business of the country. Manufacturers are not yet certain what are to be the new duties, and therefore do not know what changes in wages may be necessary, nor can they yet tell, within six months, when the new duties will take effect. Within the last ten days, the Committee on Ways and Means have made some welcome concessions to manufacturers, and a disposition is apparent, on both political sides, to hasten the bill to its passage, and to consult the convenience of domestic interests as to the time of putting the new duties in force. The depression of trade consequent upon the changes is causing wage-earners to be more willing to conform wages to the impending lower range of prices, and already large concessions have been made by workmen towards the new conditions which the change makes inevitable. Spring months may bring considerable alleviations of the abnormal conditions that are now playing havoc with the trade of the country. The nation has not lost its vast resource, its marvelous elasticity, nor its quick facility of adapting itself to new conditions, its motto still being *nil desperandum*.

A New England Dinner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The New England Society's dinner at Sheery's this evening was one of the jolliest affairs of the dinner season. Among the guests were Gov. William O. Russell, of Mass.; Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Horace Porter, and W. Lane Booker, the British Consul. Governor Russell, Gen. Porter and others made speeches.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur left Esquimalt at 7 30 o'clock yesterday morning on her cruise South.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 22.

THE CITY.

THE memorandum of association of the Merchants' Exchange Club appears in the Official Gazette issued yesterday.

THE Northern Belle Mining Company (foreign) has been registered, with Kaslo as the place of business, and $250,000 in $10 shares as the capital.

THE amended notice defining the mining divisions of the Province is officially published, this being a substitute for the notice of the 24th November.

NOTICE is given of the application to the Legislature for authority to build and operate a tramway line from the Silver King mine to Nelson, and also to erect smelting works.

MR. ARTHUR CARTWRIGHT and Miss Martha Akerman, both of Salt Spring Island, were united in marriage on Wednesday last, at the residence of the bride's father.

JAMES KENNEDY OWEN, arrested on Wednesday evening on a warrant charging him with habitual neglect to provide for his wife and family, will appear for trial at the Provincial court this afternoon.

REV. J. B. HASLAM is confined to his bed by an accident which is very peculiar. It occurred while he was asleep, his knee cap, which had been injured years ago in a football match, again slipped out of place.

THE act to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance is to come into force on the 1st April next and not the 1st January, as originally provided. An official notice to that effect has just been issued.

THE Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, limited liability, has been established to take over the mining lease and rights of J. Fred Hume, Joseph F. Ritchie and George W. Richardson. The stock will be $100,000 in $5 shares.

MISS NORTHCOTT, of the Victoria West school, who is retiring from teaching, has been presented by her pupils with an address and a beautiful piece of jewelry in token of the very cordial relations that have always existed between teacher and scholars.

THE Clayoquot Fishing and Trading Company, limited liability, publish their memorandum of association, Alfred Magnesen, Cecil Fletcher and Robert A. Cunningham, all of Victoria, as the trustees. The stated object is to engage in the business of fishing, sealing and trading generally; the capital stock to be $15,000, in $100 shares.

THE business of the Victoria Chemical Company is for the future to be carried on by a limited liability company of that name, of which the memorandum of association has just been published by J. W. Fisher, J. A. Hall, Frederick Moore and Walter Morris, all of this city. The capital stock will be $100,000 in 2,000 shares of $50 each.

DANIEL R. YOUNG, builder; Albert F. Griffiths, bookkeeper, and William R. Robertson, accountant, all of Vancouver, give notice of association as the Boston Bar Gold Mining Company, limited liability, with a stated capital of $50,000 in $10 shares. Their principal object is to carry on mining operations at Boston Bar, on the Fraser river.

PROVINCIAL appointments just gazetted are of Chas. A. R. Lambly, to be gold commissioner for part of Yale district, vice M. Lumby, deceased; Jas. D. Byrne, to be official administrator for Vancouver district; Wm. V. Bowron, to be assayer at Barkerville; and S. Y. Wootton, of Victoria, to be registrar of joint stock companies for the Province.

THE case against Arthur Carruthers for the killing of Wee Don, upon which the jury disagreed recently, was yesterday formally adjourned to the next assizes. This was the only remaining case of the original docket, and as it was not the desire to proceed with any of those which have matured within the past few weeks, the fall assizes were formally declared closed yesterday, after the Stroebel confession business had been disposed of.

THE Shuswap Milling Company, limited liability, publish a memorandum of association, with James McIntosh, John Andrew Mara and James Vair, all of Kamloops, as trustees. The intention expressed is that the new corporation shall take over the business of the Shuswap Milling Company, the Kamloops Waterworks Company and the Greely Creek Shingle Mill Company. The capital stock is stated at $100,000 in $250 shares.

"CHARLEY" BROWNE, one of the best known and most popular stewards in Victoria, was on Wednesday evening united in matrimony to Miss Ada Pearce Hosking, also of this city. The ceremony took place at St. John's church, Rev. Percival Jenns officiating. The bride was given away by Jas. Willoughby, an old friend of the family. Miss Gertrude Hosking was bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by Wm. Mallender. The happy couple will for the present take up their residence with the bride's mother, as Mr. Browne intends to spend the sealing season as steward of the Sapphire.

THE annual meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society was held in the school room of the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening, there being a good attendance. No important business was transacted, however, but an interesting report showing the advancement of missionary work throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Japan and China was read, setting forth also that during the year the total membership of the society had been 13,131, whilst its income was $37,974, an increase of $2,000 over last year's collections. After the report had been read the remainder of the evening was spent pleasantly and $16 were contributed to the funds.

THE provisions so thoughtfully brought by the children of the public schools, to help to secure a merry Christmas for some of their poorer neighbors, were in part distributed yesterday, and the work will probably be completed to-day. The distribution is being made from an office opened in the Kirk block for the purpose. At this place the President of the B. C. Benevolent Society, T. J. Burnes, and the Secretary, W. H. Mason, were very busy yesterday supervising the dispatch of the goods, and they received very great assistance from J. E. Whiteside, in the great task of sorting out the contents of the hundreds of well-filled bags which had been brought in by the little ones, and when the work was fairly under way the place had something the appearance of a well-stocked grocery store. The assortment of provisions was very large, and the quality was of the very best, this being particularly noticeable in regard to the potatoes, parsnips, onions and other vegetables. There was a good supply of tea, sugar, flour, oatmeal, tinned salmon, fruit and preserves, and to make up any deficiencies the children had brought in $18.45 in cash. Forty families, reported to the society, were served yesterday, each receiving a large box well filled, and there still remains enough to supply about half that number. One of the families served lives as far out as Swan Lake, and several boxes have been sent as far as the Jubilee hospital and Victoria West.

A FATAL accident is reported from Beaver Point, Salt Spring Island, the victim being a young man named Clark, an employe on Mr. John Popienburger's ranch. Clark was engaged in burning down a large pine tree and neglected to allow for the wind, which was blowing strong from the west, in calculating how it would fall. The result was that he was crushed to the ground, dying almost instantaneously. An inquest was not considered necessary.

PILOTAGE MATTERS.

Captain Gibson, who was in Victoria yesterday and whose vessel is now loading at the Hastings mill, said that he had no connection whatever with the meeting of ship captains at Vancouver, referred to in "Ancient Mariner's" letter. So far as pilotage matters were concerned, he had no fault whatever to find. In fact there was not a port in the world where cheaper pilotage could be had than in British Columbia. A pilotage system to be efficient must of necessity be compulsory; otherwise the pilots would starve. Although always commander of an American ship, he had come to British Columbia for the past ten years, visiting Puget Sound only once, and during all his visits here he had taken a pilot and was perfectly willing to pay the rates charged, and considered them most reasonable. There was one branch of the shipping service here, however, he had to find fault with. That was the manner in which the harbor master's office was administered. At every other port he had ever sailed into, in paying harbor dues a copy of the harbor regulations was handed to the skipper. However, what he particularly found fault with, was the indignity he was subjected to last year in Esquimalt harbor, where his ship was moved from one anchorage to another, notwithstanding the fact that there was nothing in the harbor regulations to show that he was out of place. This had forcibly cost his ship money, and he considered it a very outrageous proceeding altogether. The incident he had represented to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, and he expected to receive a satisfactory explanation as well as a return of his forced outlay.

Capt. Gibson commands the bark Colorado, owned by the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., of Chemainus, and an American bottom. He has many friends throughout the Province.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Though advertised to leave yesterday morning for Nanaimo and the Island ports on her run, the Vancouver steamer Mermaid disappointed those who had intended to be passengers by her from the Capital. They found that she had not yet arrived, and the meagre information was forthcoming that the report was current she had been "wrecked" during Tuesday night. The scene of the accident is said to have been Ganges harbor, Salt Spring island, where the steamer is supposed to have struck an unmarked rock, which held her fast until the rising of the tide. It is understood that Captain Glaholm, as soon as he had the steamer afloat, proceeded to Chemainus, where repairs are being effected as rapidly as possible, in the hope that the steamer will be able to reach here fit for service tomorrow. From this latter promise it would appear that the injuries are not very serious. The Mermaid is a new coasting steamer in command of Captain Glaholm, and only a few weeks ago entered the field for Victoria, Nanaimo and the Islands business in opposition to the Joan.

ANOTHER SEALER CLEARS.

The sealing schooner Brenda, in command of Captain Locke, with a crew of 26 white men all told, cleared at the customs yesterday for the North Pacific Ocean. She is bound for the Japan coast, where she will hunt seal during the coming season. She is provisioned for a long cruise and will no doubt remain at sea until next Fall.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.

There was a good attendance last evening in the Board of Trade building at the adjourned debate as to whether the "Local Municipal Improvement System be Desirable." Alderman Belyea readdressed the meeting as mover of the resolution in the affirmative, and Mr. B Williams acted as leader of the opposition. Rev. Archdeacon Scriven presided in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Steavenson.

Alderman Belyea explained the working of the by-law in detail, which he contended was the only system under which improvements could be carried out seeing the present state of the city's finances.

The following gentlemen took part in the debate which was ably sustained: The Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Messrs. Scaife, Colton, Bostock and Hinton.

Alderman Belyea made an admirable speech in reply, in which he dealt with the various objections raised by speakers on the other side.

The motion was finally carried, on a show of hands, by a majority of twelve.

Bishop Perrin drew attention to the fact that the next meeting of the society will be held in the Cathedral schoolroom on January 4, when a selection from the Midsummer's Night Dream, to be followed by a musical programme, will be given.

THE COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison writes as follows relative to the present condition of the San Francisco coal trade: "Since the last Australian mail there have been the following arrivals from Newcastle, N.S.W.: Westgate, 2,704 tons; Lucipara, 2,850 tons; total, 5,534 tons. The light arrivals for the past thirty days, and the small quantity that can possibly arrive from Australia during the next sixty days, enables holders to maintain full figures. The market generally is in an unsettled condition, as competition is very sharp among the jobbers, who all appear solicitous to reduce their stocks, fearing to have too much on hand lest it should in the near future prove a non-dutiable article. It is generally believed that the duty will be taken off, but there is much uncertainty as to the time selected for its taking effect, which for the moment embarrasses every one in the trade. The last time named by the Ways and Means committee was June 1st next. With this in view every wholesale dealer is aiming to have as small a quantity as possible on hand of foreign bituminous coal when the change takes place. There will be strong opposition, however, from some interested sections against changing the present coal tariff.

A HIGH VALUATION.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Brant, of Montcalm, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results."

STROEBEL'S CONFESSION.

Lizzie Bartlett Gives Some Further Details of the Story Coolly Told to Her.

The Condemned Man Too Late in Offering His Explanation to the Court.

The truth in regard to the murder of John Marshall, of Sumas Prairie, will probably never be known, for although Albert Stroebel has confessed himself guilty of the crime, his statements as to what happened on the awful 19th of April are so much at variance in material particulars that it is impossible to tell which, if any, is worthy of belief. He changed his mind yesterday in regard to "giving the whole story" to the public—acting under advice he said—and has not yet made the statement which he expressed himself on Wednesday as anxious to present. Since the sentence of death was pronounced upon him, his longest conversations have been with Lizzie Bartlett, who was the first to receive from him the acknowledgment that the crime was his. She was seen at her hotel last night, after her return from the theatre and before the arrival of the carriage which was to take her to the steamer—all the witnesses from Huntingdon return home this morning. Her narration of what Stroebel told her, sandwiched in with gossip of the play, is as below:

"When I went to see him Wednesday morning," she explained, "I said, 'Al., I want to ask you what about this, and I want you to tell me straight—was it you did it?' He didn't say anything for a second, and then he says: 'Yes, I'm guilty all right.' Then he went on and told me about it. It was about eight o'clock or half-past and they was sitting at the table and got quarrelling over me. Al. says Marshall called me a vile name, and he couldn't stand it from no man. I says to him, 'You should have; it would have been better to have got out and not had any fuss.' 'Well,' he says, 'that's not my style, I wouldn't take it from no man.' Then Marshall threatened to kill him and threw a chair at him. He dodged it and then Marshall went out-doors and over to the woodpile and got the axe. He was coming in with it when Al. gave him the first shot in the forehead. He dropped almost against him, and Al. says he didn't know for sure whether he was dead or not, so he turned the body over and gave him the other bullet—so as to make sure he wouldn't come to and tell, I suppose. He says he was so mad he didn't know what he was doing. Then he took the axe—Marshall got the out on his nose by falling on it—and put it back by the woodpile, shut the door and came home. I don't see how he kept so cool when he came home. He kept his nerve right along and he never shed one tear till he was talking to me Wednesday. I didn't ask him anything about the purse. I thought he was telling the truth, because it wouldn't do him no good not to now."

When the court met in the morning A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, was in attendance as the representative of the Crown; and Aulay Morrison and Thornton Fell, Stroebel's counsel during the trial, occupied seats at the solicitors' table, but being without wig and gown were not present officially. When the formal business for which the sitting had been called was disposed of Mr. Justice Walkem asked if there was not another matter to come up, which had been spoken of.

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Morrison had mentioned to him and asked him to state to the court that the prisoner Stroebel had made a request to be allowed to appear and make a statement, and in accordance with the wishes of the counsel for the condemned man he now, on their behalf, formally made the request for an order for his appearance in court, say at 2.30 p.m.

His Lordship said he had happened to hear beforehand of the intention to make this application, and he had been thinking over the matter. The former practice had been to issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring a prisoner before the court for any purpose—as a witness, for instance; but the new practice was merely to issue an order. A judge never issued an order under circumstances like the present, because a condemned man could not be put into the box as a sworn witness, his oath being worthless, as his life was to terminate on a certain day, and there could consequently be no effective prosecution in case of perjury. He had, however, jurisdiction to do as requested, and he would be not at all overstepping the duties of a judge in issuing, as he would, an order that the prisoner be in attendance at 2:30 o'clock.

The court then adjourned until the time mentioned.

When the court next met, the room and gallery were densely crowded, the publication in the morning of the statement made by Stroebel to the COLONIST on the previous day having whetted the curiosity of the public as to the complete details he then promised to give in court. The prisoner when brought in was placed in the dock. He appeared to have lost a trifle of the self-confidence displayed all through the trial, and looked a bit worried. No counsel appeared for him, for though Mr. Morrison and Mr. Fell were in court they sat with the public in the reserved seats inside the rail. Nearly all the jury in the case were present, occupying their former seats, as spectators.

His Lordship's first words when he took his seat upon the bench were, "Where is Mr. Morrison."

Mr. Smith—I am informed, Your Lordship, that Mr. Morrison no longer appears.

His Lordship said if the object now desired was that the prisoner should make a statement to him, he must say that he had no earthly power to receive it. Before the prisoner was sentenced he was asked what he had to say. He gave his answer, and said there was nothing more. That concluded the matter so far as His Lordship was concerned, for once a judge had rendered judgment he was out of the case. If the object was that he should take judicial notice of the statement which the prisoner desired to make, this would fail, as he was quite powerless to receive it. There was a proper quarter to which any statement made by the prisoner might be addressed, but it must not be by His Lordship that it should be transmitted to the authorities at Ottawa, because they would properly say that the judge's duties were over when he pronounced sentence. He could not think for one moment of allowing the prisoner to make his explanation in the absence of counsel, but rather would warn him not to do it—the first thing that a magistrate always does when an accused person is brought before him.

Mr. Smith remarked that when he made the application in the morning, he supposed that counsel intended to be present.

His Lordship continued that he did not say it would upset the case to hear the prisoner now, but only that it would be wrong to do so. The boy had admitted, though he was not asked, that he had a fair trial and able counsel. He gave his answers in court and said he had nothing more to say. Now it appeared by the newspaper that he wished to make another statement, which might be in his favor or otherwise, but just as His Lordship could not put his pen to paper to report anything against the prisoner, so he could not without exceeding his duty report anything now told in his favor. He was getting his notes prepared to forward to Ottawa for the information of the Department of Justice, and if the Attorney-General or the prisoner's counsel asked for a reprieve in order to allow time for the consideration of anything new that might transpire, he would willingly grant it. If he could be of any assistance to the prisoner now, and if he had the judicial power to do, so he would gladly lend his aid, but in the present case it was part of his duty not to hear him. In the absence of counsel he might make statements most damaging to himself. Whatever explanation he had to offer must be given to the authorities at Ottawa, who would deal with it in the most careful manner.

The prisoner was then returned to the Provincial jail in the care of the sheriff and an officer of the provincial force. In consequence of a talk he had with Mr. Morrison, after the judge's remarks, he decided not to make the promised full statement just now.

THE PEOPLE ITS OWN EMPLOYER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Many suggestions have been made by correspondents in your valuable paper for a radical change in Municipal Government. I should like to draw your attention to one of the most progressive steps taken by the London County Council, which has been the repudiation of the system of letting out contracts for public works to private individuals. This is a line of policy strictly in accord with the theory that the people should be its own employer. From a practical aspect the step has already been attended with splendid results. The old contracting system was one of the most shameless features of the late unlamented system of local government in London, England. It sheltered at once a mountain of fraud, jobbery, corruption and robbery of the ratepayers; oppression and sweating of the unfortunate laborer and artisan who actually performed the work, and was the parent of scamped jerry built and swindling work. The County Council early determined to do its own work, find its own capital, machinery, and tools, and employ its own men. A properly organized works department was set on foot, with competent engineers, foremen and superintendents, and several undertakings of considerable magnitude were speedily put in hand. Of course, there was an unearthly howl from those who had been reaping a harvest of extravagances, and by cranks, impossibles, and so forth. But what was the result? Every job the Council has carried out has shown results which ought to set Victorians thinking. The report of the Main Drainage committee on October 17, 1893, on the construction of the main sewer along the York Road, Lambeth, familiar to some in this city, a most important piece of work, was the first piece of drainage work carried out without the intervention of a contractor, and the efficiency and economy with which the task has been accomplished have gained the praise of all. The Council's engineer estimated the job ought to be done for £7,000, or $35,000, and tenders were obtained with the object of ascertaining whether a private contractor could do the work more economically than the Works Department. The lowest tender received was nearly £12,000, or about $70,000, so the Council started in at this new and untried work.

Bear in mind, Victorians, that everything was novel to the Council. The Works Department had to get special plant and engage all necessary men; nevertheless, when the bills came in the whole cost did not exceed £5,163, or about $26,000, and $44,000 less than the lowest tender. Think of it, Victorians! This enormous saving was not obtained by screwing down the wages of labor and grinding the face of the poor laborer as would probably have been the case had the private contractor stepped in. The full schedules of labor and hours of employment recognized by the council was paid and adopted; there was no sweating and, what is more, no scamped work. This is the practical testimony of John Burns, who is not an ornamental councillor but a good worker, who, in his capacity of committeeman, was on the job from start to finish.

Looking back instead of forward, as residents and ratepayers of this city are we satisfied with the way hundreds and thousands of dollars have been spent on sewers. During the last few years the McBean contract is fresh in the memory of the ratepayers and the artful and cunning way in evading the law. The imported food and, what is worse, the imported labor, while hundreds of hands wanted shovels and picks right in this city. I am not singling Mr. McBean out alone for condemnation; he is but one of many of the unscrupulous contractors who thrive to make fortunes out of the overburdened taxpayers. I venture to say if the city had done its own work, and found its own plant and labor, the city would be many thousand dollars richer to-day. What has been beneficial to old London how much more so to a new city like this, which requires millions of dollars to bring it to the standard of perfection for years to come! We all know that Mayor Beaven is opposed to Chinese labor in any shape or form. It is possible for the Mayor to move that the city make its own bricks, employ white labor, pay fair wages, and eight hours per day. Millions of bricks will be wanted for the construction of new sewers, and money then would be circulated right here instead of going out of the country. One more matter and I must draw to a close. What is wanted is good working aldermen, who will devote their whole time for the city's benefit. Select men well acquainted with the city's requirements, and pay them a fair salary. Four hundred dollars is by no means enough for good practical men who will say, not for me, but for the good of Victoria I work.

GALILEA.

December 20, 1893.

Chinese Registration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Information received at the Internal Revenue Department from the Western States is that all the indications point to a complete registration of the Chinese of the Pacific slope.

Art Exhibits for 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Among the exhibits which have arrived are a part of the display which is to be made in the British section at the Exposition, including a number of magnificent old pieces of silverware. A great many of these old English, Irish and Scotch pieces of silver have come from the collection of Lord Revelstoke, Lord Lauderdale, the Marquis of Charmont, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis of Hastings and Prince Demidoff. Among the pieces are a number of rare specimens dating back more than 200 years.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

Great Activity Freighting—A Big Winter's Work Ahead—Value of Ore.

Estimated Winter's Output—Some of the Prominent Mines—Improvements Contemplated.

KASLO, Dec. 12.—(Special)—Since the sleighing see in there has been great activity in the freighting of ore to this city from the mines of the Kaslo-Slocan region. The shipments to American smelters (where the whole product goes) have amounted, during the past two months, to 1,850,000 lbs., or 925 tons. These figures are shown by the Customs house returns, and are therefore, of course, accurate. Besides the above amount, there are at present nearly 450 tons awaiting shipment at the city wharves, which makes up a total of 1,375 tons brought in so far this fall.

The season, however, has just begun, and the traffic on the sleigh road is increasing and very active, for there is a big winter's work ahead. The gross value per ton of the above ore would probably average, in silver (120 oz. at 70c.) $84; and in lead (65 per cent. at 2c. per lb. duty paid) $24; total, $108 per ton. Total gross value, 1,375 tons, $148,500.

The ore now being brought in is the product of thirteen mines, namely: the Washington, Noble Five, Mountain Chief, Idaho, Wellington, Dardanelles, Freddy Lee, Noonday, Rico, Northern Belle, Lucky Jim, Antelope and Boulder. The four largest producers at present are the three first mentioned above and the Slocan Star, the latter taking out a large quantity of ore and storing it along the line of the railway in readiness to be brought in by rail when the road is completed, early next summer. The Slocan Star is thought by many to be the finest property, so far as a body of ore is concerned, in the district. Its proprietors are wealthy men, and can afford to wait for returns on their output, a policy which in the end will pay them well. With the Kaslo and Slocan railway completed, they will be able to get their ore hauled in here for probably $3 or $4 per ton, whereas it would cost four or five times that amount to get it in by team.

In conversation with Mr. George H. Hughes, proprietor of the Mountain Chief mine (a grand property), your correspondent learned that it was a reasonably sure calculation that 6,000 tons of ore will find its way in here before the sleigh road breaks up in the spring. At the average gross value, given above, of $108 per ton, the total gross value of this winter's output would be $648,000, a very handsome aggregate for a camp so young as this, and laboring under the disadvantages always incident to pioneer enterprises.

Several fine properties (among them the famous Payne group, Alamo, Sapphire, Franklin, Jackson, etc.) are being vigorously worked this winter, but it is work of development, with a view to more profitable operation next year.

The whole mining industry in this district has been immensely stimulated by the announcement of the Democratic tariff changes which will remove the duty on silver-lead ores entering the United States. This duty has amounted to 1½ cents per pound on the percentage of lead contained in the ore. This percentage averages 60, or 1,200 lbs. to the ton. The duty, therefore, amounted to an average of $18 per ton, and the removal of it simply adds $18 to every ton of high grade ore mined in the country. This is an enormous thing for the mining man and will far more than make up for the decrease in the value of silver occasioned by the "slump" of last summer in the price of the white metal.

Of course it is possible that the free importation of lead into the States may have the effect of reducing the price of the metal, but that has yet to be demonstrated. It is said that the imports of lead from Mexico will be very large, and doubtless they will, but the lead market is elastic, and if lead became very plentiful it would be used for many purposes for which other materials are now provided.

The feeling in commercial circles has become buoyant again, and the merchants look forward to a steady and lucrative winter's business. The stringency in money last summer and fall was undoubtedly very great, but the situation is now vastly improved and a rosier prospect altogether is looming up.

A meeting of citizens was held last night to discuss the advisability of the city issuing debentures to raise money for public improvements and for the introduction of a system of water works, which latter is very much required in order to induce insurance companies to assume risks here. The feeling of the meeting was decidedly in favor of the issue, but it is probable that action will be deferred till after the municipal elections, which take place at the end of the present month. A local company has been chartered to put in a water works system, and they are making an effort to float the scheme. If they are successful, the city will spend their funds on streets and general improvements and allow the company to go ahead, but in any case the city is determined to have a supply of water for fire and domestic purposes at as early a date as possible.

The municipal elections are now taking up a good share of public attention. It seems probable that the personnel of the present council will not be much altered. Our present able and popular Mayor, Mr. R. F. Green, will be honored with another term of office, provided he can be induced to accept.

The steam tug Kaslo came to grief this morning, the towline of a barge she was towing having become entangled in her propeller. There was a high wind at the time, and the boat becoming unmanageable, she drifted on to the rocks on the point to the north of Kaslo bay. She lies pretty well up on the rocks, and her bottom is badly damaged, but if the wind goes down to-night she should be got off in fairly good shape, considering the extreme danger in which she is now placed. The Kaslo is owned by Capt. Buchanan, brother of the saw-mill men.

The young people, and some of the older ones, too, are pleasantly and profitably passing away a portion of their winter evenings by the exercises of a well-conducted literary society.

The progress of work on the Kaslo and Slocan railway is very gratifying to citizens and miners generally. About eighty men are now employed on the clearing of right-of-way contracts, and the construction of some six bridges between this city and Bear Lake will be begun in the course of a couple of weeks. Mr. D. J. Munn, of the Kaslo and Slocan railway, was in the city this week, and stated that the company was shaping things to have the grading begun as early as possible in the spring, and hoped to see the railway fully completed and in running order by the end of July next. With this result accomplished all the public requirements will be supplied, and Kaslo will be an extremely busy place next year. Mr. Munn leaves for Westminster again to-morrow.

Our enterprising wharf company, in order to meet the demand for storage room for ore, has put in another deck in its wharf, and Kaslo now boasts one of the finest wharves in British Columbia.

Since last April there has been paid in customs duties at Kaslo, Nelson and Trail Creek over $80,000. About two-thirds of this was for goods coming to this port.

A first shipment of 125 tons of ore from the Silver King mine at Toad mountain is being made to Swansea. It will go over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road via Spokane, and will be moved eastward by the Great Northern railway. The freight rate from Spokane to Swansea is $22—marvellously cheap, when the distance is considered. Thirty or forty men are now employed on the Silver King, and it is hoped that this great property, on the prospects of which the town of Nelson has been living for three or four years, is now awakening into real life. Everyone will hope for the success of the initial shipment. Although the mine is known as the Silver King, its chief product is copper. It will undoubtedly be a great producer. Pity we hadn't the smelters here on the lake to reduce these ores, instead of sending them thousands of miles away for treatment.

The Kaslo Sampling Works is now doing a tidy business. It has a capacity of fully 200 tons per day.

THE FIRE WASTE.

Last Year a Most Disastrous One to Insurance Companies—Incendarism Very Prevalent.

(Monetary Times.)

The year now drawing to its close has been a most disastrous one to fire insurance organizations, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States. While the managers of insurance companies, and unfortunate stockholders are discussing the extent of fire losses, and devising means to stay the ravages of the fire-fiend, the general public, to all appearance, is quite indifferent to the cause or consequence of the tremendous national waste of capital by fire from year to year. Nothing will arouse the public mind, it seems, unless it be a direct tax on every man's property. The loss by fire is an indirect tax quite as onerous, for it is the public that have to bear the immense loss caused by fire. The notion that the insurance companies bear it all is erroneous. The rate of premium paid for insurance is based on the united experience of fire insurance associations. The greater the loss by fire is, the higher the rate of premium required to be paid by the public to meet fire losses.

Incendiarism has been very prevalent in some places during the past year. Perhaps Sarnia has been more noted in this respect than in any other town. We understand that the classification of Sarnia has been temporarily lowered until the town authorities succeed in stamping out this foul crime. We learn from the Sarnia papers that the Municipal Council and Board of trade of that place are taking most energetic steps with that end in view. The incendiary fires are as mysterious and inexplicable as anything of the kind. Most of them take place on a Saturday night or a Sunday morning. The noted village of Lucan is another place where incendiarism is rampant. It is sincerely to be hoped that the energetic measures now being taken will soon put an end to this species of vandalism.

Mr. Webster, the editor of the New York Chronicle, estimates the yearly losses by fire to exceed the cost of all the public schools in the country. We believe this to be equally true of Canada. Such a statement should remove the criminal apathy of the public to this enormous waste of wealth going up in smoke week by week, year by year. This is a phase of social life in which every man is his brother's keeper in so far as he is morally bound to conserve his neighbor's property and his own by means of precautions against fire which experience has shown to be needful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy; Mr. John G. Riley, of New York, Consul-General at Ottawa; Mr. James Forney, as United States Attorney for the District of Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—When his attention was called to a Chicago dispatch today, stating that milkman Meertes, a witness in the Cronin trial, had been located in this city, Chief of Police Crowley said he knew nothing of the matter, and had received no requests from the Chicago authorities to look after the much desired witness. If he were concealed in this city, that fact is entirely unknown to the police.

ROME, Dec. 21.—It is understood Crispi proposes a reduction of 6,000,000 lire in the army, 4,000,000 in the navy and 10,000,000 in other departments.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Amonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 23.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Nanaimo Visited by the Lieutenant-Governor and Party—Presented with an Address.

The Premier's Reply—The Poultry Show—Mrs. Dewdney's Reception—Entertained at Dinner.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Dec. 22.—Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Hon. Premier Davie and Hon. J. H. Turner were heartily welcomed on their arrival from Victoria to-day. They were received at the station by a delegate from the Board of Trade and driven to the Windsor hotel, where the gentlemen were entertained at luncheon, Mrs. Dewdney being the guest of Mrs. Marcus Wolfe.

At the luncheon thirty guests were present, including the Board of Trade, Mayor Haslam, Mr. S. M. Robins, the legal fraternity and the press. At the close of the luncheon the visitors were presented with the following address:—

"Respected Sirs: We take advantage of your response to an invitation from the Nanaimo Poultry Society to attend their first exhibition, to attend to you on behalf of the Nanaimo Board of Trade a cordial welcome to the city of Nanaimo—the centre of the coal mining industry of the British North Pacific.

"We trust you will be pleased to see the permanent advancement that our city has made during the past few years, as evidenced by the extensive colliery works of the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited, the increase of the industrial establishments, the improved class of business blocks and the many comfortable and artistic residences. As a Board of Trade, we also desire to draw your official attention to several public matters which we consider would be to the best interests of Nanaimo and the Province generally. These are:

1. That the increased legal and governmental business demands that a court house and Government offices should be erected more in accordance with the requirements and importance of this city.

2. That a land registry office should be established at Nanaimo for the registration of titles to land in the central and Northern portions of Vancouver Island.

3. That the necessary arrangements should be made for the speedy and effectual transaction of Supreme court business at Nanaimo.

4. That grand, petit and coroner's juries should receive compensation for their services, to at least equal to their lost time and expenses.

5. That the annual increase of the financial burden placed on city municipalities justify the request that the personal property taxes now collected within the corporation limits by the provincial assessor should be transferred to the city treasury.

6. That the cities should have the entire and direct control of all the civic expenditures.

7. That the public schools in the cities should be conducted by the mayor and aldermen as municipal departments.

8. That the City of Nanaimo is fully entitled to the assistance of the Government in regard to school buildings, so as to place this city on a proportionate level with the other cities in the matter of school accomodation at the time the schools were transferred to the cities.

9. That the annual grant for roads should be increased so as to allow for the opening of a direct road to the China Creek mines via Nanaimo Lake, and also to continue the Nanaimo-Alberni road across the Quallicum Valley to Union and Comox.

10. That Nanaimo city and district should receive a more equitable and proportionate representation in the Provincial Assembly.

11. That the present mortgage tax works a very grave injustice on the borrower, retards investments, and is practically dual, sometimes quadruple, taxation, and should be abolished.

We have only briefly alluded to the above "wants," but any further information you require will be immediately furnished by the Board. The list although a long one does not embrace any of the claims which the wage earners can consistently urge in matters which directly concern them, and which no doubt will be officially laid before you by the labor organizations."

The address was replied to by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Hon. Messrs. Davie, and Turner on behalf of the Government. Hon. Mr. Davie promised to give the various requests the fullest consideration. His remarks were received with hearty applause by all present.

Later in the afternoon the parties visited the poultry show, the special object of their visit to Nanaimo, and were delighted with the splendid display.

This evening the visitors were entertained to dinner at the Windsor house by the members of the Poultry Society. It was a very pleasant affair.

A reception was held at Mrs. Wolfe's in honor of Mrs. Dewdney. The visit of Lt.-Governor Dewdney and the members of the Government was a great success.

ROUND THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Christmas entertainment given in the Centennial Methodist church last evening, for the Sunday school was, it is needless to say, a source of great delight to the children. There was a large attendance and the merriment caused through Santa Claus' appearance was shared heartily by the older folk present. In the first part of the evening a literary and musical entertainment was presented by the children in a manner reflecting credit on themselves and on Superintendent Kermode. The programme concluded, a large tree burdened with presents for the children was displayed on the platform, and the scene was made more animated by the presence of Santa Claus in all his winter attire. The presents were then distributed, and as there were over 200 gifts in all, it took some little time before each boy and each girl had received his or her souvenir of the pleasant evening.

AT EAST FERNWOOD.

The children of the East Fernwood Presbyterian mission also enjoyed their Christmas tree last evening, when about fifty of the little ones gathered with their parents and friends. Previous to the harvesting of the glittering fruits of the treasured tree, a short but pleasing programme was presented by Misses Reid and Warren, Mr. S. B. Netherby and Rev. Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Soule occupied the chair during the evening and the hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The East Fernwood mission has been doing good work since the last gathering around the Christmas tree, Rev. Mr. Chisholm being fortunate in having associated with him an active, earnest and energetic teaching staff. The Christmas festival at Cedar Hill is to be held on Christmas evening, while the Spring Ridge boys and girls will have their treat on Tuesday, January 2.

THE CITY.

THE time for receiving tenders for levelling and seeding the new lacrosse association athletic grounds has been extended until the 27th of December.

SHERIFF LAUGHLIN, of Skagit county, Washington, is expected over on the City of Kingston this morning to take back for trial the three "pirates" run down by Officer McNeill a few days ago.

APPLICATION was yesterday made to one of the judges of the Supreme court for the release upon bail of the three young lads held for trial upon the charge of setting fire to Mr. Justice Drake's barn. The necessary order was made, bail being fixed at $500 in each case.

THE Victoria Lacrosse Clnb have been invited to send a delegate to New Westminster next Tuesday, when a meeting is to be held to consider the advisability of having two British Columbia teams play an exhibition game or a short series at the Midwinter Fair. The date of the conference will probably be advanced as to hold it in the height of the holiday season would be to have an unsatisfactory attendance of delegates.

JAMES KENNEDY OWENS, a resident of the Richmond road, was in the Provincial court yesterday, charged with failing to provide for his wife and family. The evidence showed that, with the exception of occasional visits when drunk and quarrelsome, Owens had, during the past two years, given no sign that he remembered his family's existence. He was convicted, sentence being suspended in order that he may show himself earnest in his protestations that he will turn over a new leaf.

ON Broughton street yesterday afternoon a small crowd gathered, attracted by the screams of a terrified infant. The child was in a perambulator, and a middle-aged woman, who claimed to be the mother, was beating it cruelly. Finding that the babe would not cease crying while the whipping was in progress, the woman finally stuffed her handkerchief into the little one's mouth and over its nostrils, holding the handkerchief there until bystanders interfered, fearing that the child would die of suffocation. If the police had been able to discover the name of the unnatural mother she would have been summoned last evening.

THE Vice-Admiralty court sat yesterday to hear the case of the Queen against the sealing schooner Ainoka. Mr. Justice Crease presided, Capt. H. M. Hughes Hallett, of H.M.S. Garnet, who has on behalf of her Majesty, filed the claim for the forfeiture of the vessel, occupied a seat on the bench beside him. Hon. C. E. Pooley appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and H. Dallas Helmcken represented the vessel's owner, Capt. Grant, of Victoria. The Ainoka was overhauled on the 22nd of July by the Russian cruiser Yakout, in prohibited territory, about sixteen miles south of Copper Island, and the captain was ordered by the Russian commander to proceed to Yokohama to appear before the British Consul there. Instead of following this direction he made for Victoria, and the vessel was seized in the harbor here by the naval authorities. The owners do not deny that the vessel was in prohibited waters, but in defence state, among other things, that for some days previous to the seizure by the Russians the weather had been heavy, so that observations could not be taken to ascertain the position of the vessel, and that land having been sighted the captain was making sail to get outside the prohibited waters when discovered. It is also denied that any sealing was done in forbidden waters, the heavy weather having made it impossible to do any hunting for some days. The decision was reserved. The case against the Minnie will be heard after the holiday vacation.

THE FIRE WASTE.

(Monetary Times.)

The year now drawing to its close has been a most disastrous one to fire insurance organizations, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States. While the managers of insurance companies, and unfortunate stockholders are discussing the extent of fire losses, and devising means to stay the ravages of the fire-fiend, the general public, to all appearance, is quite indifferent to the cause or consequence of the tremendous national waste of capital by fire from year to year. Nothing will arouse the public mind, it seems, unless it be a direct tax on every man's property. The loss by fire is an indirect tax quite as onerous, for it is the public that have to bear the immense loss caused by fire. The notion that the insurance companies bear it all is erroneous. The rate of premium paid for insurance is based on the united experience of fire insurance associations. The greater the loss by fire is, the higher the rate of premium required to be paid by the public to meet fire losses.

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PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—A cave-in occurred at Mulhall station early this morning, where the Carnegie steel company are erecting a large furnace. About twenty men were at work in the hearth. Fortunately all had sufficient warning to escape from the works except John Edie, a Hungarian, who was killed, and John Horski, who was fatally injured. It is learned that five men were entombed by the cave-in. One was dead when taken out and four are very badly injured and man die. Nine others are missing, but it is believed they escaped. The four men reported injured, is is later learned, will recover. The nine missing men escaped injury, but were so badly frightened they ran home.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 21.

AT NANAIMO.

The Premier Discusses a Number of Public Questions at the Coal City,

And Replies to the Criticisms of Opponents of the Government.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Dec. 23.—(Special)—Premier Davie, at the request of a number of electors, addressed a large meeting at the Opera House to-night. Mayor Haslam presided. Hon. Mr. Davie gave an able and eloquent exposition of the Government's past policy and future plans. In his opening remarks he said he would not refer to the subjects recently discussed at length by him on the Mainland, where they received their quietus—he referred to the Parliament buildings and redistribution bills. At meetings in New Westminster, Cariboo and Kamloops the Government had been heartily endorsed in spite of the efforts of certain agitators to work up a hostile and sectional feeling. He briefly alluded to the redistribution bill, which he said would be introduced at the coming session, and would be a measure guided by the earnest desire of the Government to do justice to all portions of the Province.

He next took up the financial state of the Province and referred to past years, when the Government had been unable to borrow money, except at exorbitant rates of interest, and pointed out how to-day, owing to the wise actions of those in power, British Columbia's credit was second to none in the financial centres, and her three per cent. bonds ranked only second in London among colonial securities. This improvement, he said, enabled the present Government to undertake many measures for the improvement and development of the Province heretofore impossible. Dealing next with land grants to railroads, Mr. Davie pointed out that such measures were absolutely necessary in order to obtain the capital wherewith to construct the roads required.

With regard to the question which has arisen as to whether or not E. & & N. railway were entitled to the precious metals in the railway belt, he said the matter would come up before the Supreme court early next month and he had no doubt it could be settled in favor of the province and enable free miners to get to work. Continuing he remarked that the only aim of the present Government was to develop the country, to find homes and employment for those in it and to cause an influx of immigration of the right sort. The only obstacle to this was the lack of money that now existed. He explained the reason of the failure of the crofter scheme, also the means which the Government had taken up for the development of the resources of the country's fisheries, and dealing next with trade with the colonies, he advocated reciprocity measures with Australia, particularly with regard to the import of mutton.

Whilst strongly urging that the Province should be made self-supporting with regard to breadstuffs, he maintained that the country was not suitable for sheep-raising, and if by encouraging importation of Australian mutton a market for our lumber could be obtained it would be a step in the right direction. Referring to the coal trade, Mr. Davie said that if the trade of Nanaimo were confined to San Francisco, it would be an advantage to the Province to open up trade with the East. In order to do this, the Government would assist in building a road between Spence's Bridge, in the Nicola Valley, traversing valuable coal fields. He went on to deal with the lumber industries of the Province, and showed that sooner or later this Province would be a source of supply for countries now obtaining lumber from Baltic logs. The Government saw the necessity of appointing log scalers, but it was useless to do so until the Legislature passed an Act making it compulsory that logs be measured by Government scalers. He spoke at length of the recent Government surveys. They had discovered fine sections of agricultural land, and expressed the hope that in the near future measures might be introduced to aid farmers to settle on these lands. Several other important questions were dealt with in a lengthy speech, at the close of which local members Keith, Foster and McKenzie criticised the Premier's remarks.

Mr. Davie in a brief reply dealt with the question of the exclusion of Chinese from the mines. The constitutionality of such a measure had been questioned. Whilst he did not think there was reason for this, still as a satisfactory arrangement had been reached between the mine owners and miners, he was adverse to stirring up hostility by the adoption of a hard and fast law. He also doubted whether the Government had power to pass an act to prevent certain persons working in mines without excluding all dangerous persons such as Japs and foreigners who did not understand English.

The meeting broke up at midnight.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Captain John W. Glaholm, master of the steamer Mermaid, writes from Nanaimo to contradict the report that the non-arrival of the steamer was due to her having struck a rock in Ganges Harbor. "The reason," he says, "is this: When on our way to Victoria and leaving Ganges Harbor, one of the steamer's propellors dropped off, and as it was blowing a good breeze round about Ten Mile Point and Victoria, I come to the conclusion to return to Nanaimo with one engine, where we are at present all safe and sound."

SEALER DEPARTS.

The schooner Diana, or Sea Lion—the name by which she is better known—left port yesterday morning, being bound for the Japan coast on a sealing expedition. Capt. A. Nelson, who was in command on the Diana's last voyage, is again her skipper, and he has a crew of eighteen whites. To-day the schooner Brenda will sail, and the Agnes Macdonald, in command of Capt. Cutler with a full white crew, will leave on Thursday next. The Oscar and Hattie, Capt. Magneson, will also be ready to sail in a few days, all being bound for the Japan coast.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The British barks Archer and Martha Fisher are now due from Liverpool with large general cargoes for Victoria. British ships Benmore and Borrowdale sailed from Liverpool for Victoria yesterday. The Victoria agents of the former are R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., and the agents of the latter Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Victoria bark Thermopylæ sailed from Hongkong yesterday morning for Victoria.

THE CITY.

THE City Engineer is to be called upon to prepare specifications for the work of extension of the surface drain on Superior street, and of the Cook street drain to the sea.

THE Young Men's Christian Association closed up last evening, without immediate prospect of re-opening. This is the culmination of the financial difficulties which have hampered the work of the institution for a long time past.

THE now famous card case was not concluded yesterday as expected, the judge before whom it was being tried, Hon. Mr. Justice Crease being engaged in the Admiralty court in the sealing trial of the Queen v. schooner Ainoka. The case will come up on January 4.

THE three crooks whom Officer McNeill brought to terms in his recent expedition, left yesterday morning in company with Sheriff Laughlin, of Skagit County, having waived extradition proceedings and decided to trust themselves to the clemency of the law. They were handed over by the Provincial police.

THE buildings at the Ross Bay cemetery, which have done duty as a suspect station since the smallpox outbreak, were burned down yesterday in the presence of the Mayor and aldermen and civic officials interested. While Chief Deasy, of the fire brigade, was out on this business, one of the bolts of his vehicle broke and he was thrown to the ground, hurting his head and ankle.

THERE was only one case of any importance in the city police court yesterday, a well known mariner, who, when arrested, gave the name of John Morris, being convicted of larceny. "Morris" stole a watch and other smaller articles of value from an Indian, and made the explanation that he was simply taking care of the things until his dusky friend sobered up.

NEWS has reached Chief Sheppard of the possible arrival in Victoria of a person whose presence may not be altogether desirable. The individual in question is, or was, named Charles E. Rogers of about 27 years of age, dark complexion, and height about five and a half feet. He has made his mark in swindling nearly all the merchants in the Sound cities, so that Victorian traders will be on their guard.

AN individual evidently suffering from delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide on Friday last by jumping from Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf. Contact with the cold water changed his mind, for instead of allowing himself to drown he exerted himself to keep afloat until assistance reached him. The only explanation he gave when he was lifted to the wharf was "Thank the Lord, I'm again saved," and started up town.

JAMES KENNEDY OWENS, who was before the Police court the other day for neglecting his wife and family, is again in trouble. When in court before, the magistrate deferred sentence, telling Owens that if any further complaint came in, he would get three months with hard labor and without the option of a fine. Owens seems to have regarded this as an idle threat, for he went home and raised what is commonly called Cain. A second complaint was lodged with the police, the result of which was that Officers Hutchinson and Houston again escorted Mr. Owens before His Honor yesterday morning, when he was given an opportunity to reflect on his disregard of the magisterial warning. Owens will eat his Christmas dinner at Topaz avenue, and will continue to dine there for the ensuing three months, performing such mild exercise as Mr. Johns may consider conducive to his health. Owens was also required to provide two sureties of $100 each to keep the peace for twelve months after the expiration of his sentence, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

CHRISTMAS EVE WEDDINGS.

This season of good-will to men has had its fair share of wedding ceremonies, but none more interesting, by reason of the wide popularity and acquaintanceship of the participants, than two which took place yesterday.

A gay party assembled at St. Barnabas' church, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to witness the nuptials of Mr. E. E. Wootton, of the law firm of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, and Miss Frances A. Smith, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hall Smith. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Geo. N. Taylor, who was assisted by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The little Misses Wootton, nieces of the bride, were her maids of honor; and the groomsman was Mr. G. H. Barnard, with whom there were also in attendance Messrs. A. E. McPhillips and S. Y. Wootton. The bride was given away by Mr. Geo. Jay, sr. The wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. Wootten, 3 Whittaker street. The happy couple will spend Christmas in Victoria, and will then probably go to Shawnigan Lake for a couple of weeks.

BATCHELOR-BRADLEY.

In the evening, at St. John's church, Rev. Percival Jenns officiated at the marriage of Mr. Owen S. Batchelor, of Kamloops, and Miss J. M. Bradley, of this city. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. J. A. Bradley, of Victoria, but now in Alaska as manager for the Alaska Coal Co. In his absence she was given away by her brother, Mr. Ernest W. Bradley, of the city clerk's office. The bridesmaid was Miss Barron and the groomsman Mr. T. H. Patterson, of the Bank of British Columbia. After the ceremony there was an informal reception and supper at the residence of the bride's parents, 266 Yates street, where a large number of friends assembled to bid her farewell. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor left by the Premier this morning for Vancouver, where they will remain a few days before proceeding to Kamloops, their future home.

The Toronto Mail gives the following particulars in regard to the wedding of Dr. A. T. Watt, of this city, which has already been briefly referred to in the COLONIST: "On Thursday last at Collingwood there was celebrated the marriage of Dr. A. T. Watt, now of Victoria, B.C., to Miss Madge Robertson, M.A., both of whom were, during their undergraduate careers, very prominent in the university. Miss Robertson won for herself an enviable distinction by her contributions to the newspapers and periodicals of the day, and last winter held a prominent position on the staff of Frank Leslie's Weekly. She was the first lady graduate to win the degree of M.A. Dr. Watt was for several years one of the most distinguished occupants of the Third House in Residence, and was prominently identified with the athletics, more especially the Rugby football, of the college. Since he began practising in Victoria he has been remarkably successful, and it is now the earnest wish of their many college associates that Dr. and Mrs. Watt will meet with every happiness in their Western home."

W. C. Ward, inspector of branches of the Bank of B. C., returned home last evening.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.

Changed to a Joint Stock Company to Increase Variety of Products.

Interesting Processes By Which the Various Commercial Acids Are Made.

It is, of course, nowadays a generally accepted truth that without manufacturing industries no city can ever hope to increase to very large proportions, but with the growth of manufactories other industries are attracted, population grows and other sources of trade continually open up. Capital and energy are doing much for Victoria in this respect, and that there is a splendid field for investment in manufacturing business is seen by the satisfactory condition of those establishments already in operation. As an example, the Victoria Chemical company, which only began operations about a year ago, have found their particular field so profitable that they have just changed into a limited liability concern, having a capital of $100,000, with a view to extending their operations in other directions. Messrs. F. Moore, J. A. Hall and J. W. Fisher, who have hitherto carried on the works, enter the new company, and the operations of manufacture will be, as heretofore, superintended by Messrs. Hall and Moore, both graduates of the famous Owens College, Manchester, and thoroughly conversant with the chemical business, having been connected with large chemical warks in England.

The Victoria Chemical Works are situated at the Outer wharf, where the company have a very complete plant for turning out sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acid, all of which find a ready market in the Province. The new departures include the manufacture of sulphate of copper, the copper ore for which will be procured from Texada Island and Rivers Inlet. Mr. Hall, in speaking of the matter, remarked that a big trade could be worked up in the East in this article of commerce, as it is extensively used in vineyards and to prevent smut on grain. He also says that the facilities here are so favorable that copper sulphate made in Victoria could actually compete on the English market itself. Baking powder is also to be manufactured. The materials for this will be imported. It is to be a first-class article, containing neither alum nor ammonia, and the output will be quite extensive. Within three months the baking powder will be placed on the market.

The process of manufacturing the products now being made at the works is extremely interesting. As a precaution against fire or accident, all the flues from the various fires are conducted through an underground main flue to the big brick chimney, which stands sixty feet high and measures seven feet at the base.

The sulphuric acid is manufactured from Japanese sulphur specially imported, but Mr. Hall says the company are anxious to get pyrites mined in the Province instead, if arrangements can be made with mine owners to ship to them. The sulphur is first burned, the smoke conducted into a huge lead chamber 72 feet long, 18 feet wide and 17 feet high, weighing no less than 20 tons, and mixed with the fumes from a small quantity of nitre burned in a small furnace. The sulphuric acid thus obtained is then drawn into another leaden tank and the excess of water formed during the chemical combination is driven off. The acid is then siphoned into a big wrought iron tank, from which it can be pumped by compressed air to any part of the works required. The acid is further concentrated in eight big egg shaped glass vessels with a brisk fire burning under them. These vessels are in a house to themselves, the fires being stoked from outside as a measure of safety from the fumes, or in case a glass breaks as sometimes happens.

Nitric acid is prepared by placing nitre and sulphuric acid in a cast iron cylinder and heating it, the nitric acid resulting being collected in a series of 10 big earthenware jars.

Muriatic acid is made from heating salt and sulphuric acid and passing the fumes into a tower built of fire clay, 35 feet high and filled with coke, through which water percolates from above. The resulting acid runs out at the bottom and is collected in carboys.

The sulphuric acid is supplied to the fire brigade, chemists and others, but the great bulk is sold mixed with specially strong nitric acid, to the Hamilton and Giant Powder Works, which take a large quantity. The salmon canneries consume a large part of the muriatic acid, and next year fully 4,000 tons of mixed acid, besides 800 carboys of muriatic acid, will be supplied by the works.

In addition to the buildings required to cover the manufacturing plant, there is a complete mechanics' shop, engine room and a small electric dynamo for lighting purposes. Situated on the waterfront, with a wharf of their own, the company are in a position to handle their raw material and the finished product very advantageously and cheaply.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The following team leaves this morning by the City of Kingston en route for Portland, to play a game under English Rugby rules on Christmas day: H. C. Akroyd, back; H. Petticrew, A. C. Anderson, G. R. Heath and J. Byrn, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and Crabbe, half backs; J. Fraser (captain), Q. H. Warden, R. J. Ackland, E. A. C. Gibson, Sidey, C. M. Cowper-Coles, P. Hibben and J. Brimston, forwards. The team will return Wednesday. Full particulars of the match will appear in Wednesday's COLONIST.

VANCOUVER WINS.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 23.—(Special)—The football match between Vancouver and Westminster to-day resulted in one try to nothing in favor of Vancouver. Toward the end of the first half, played in muck and a pouring rain, Senkler, of Vencouver, secured the ball from the "scrum" and, almost unimpeded, crossed the Westminster goal line, securing a try. Vancouver, however, failed to improve. The wedge of the home team were worsted by Westminster's forwards, but the backs of the visiting team were weak—thus the score. In the second half honors were evenly divided, but neither side scored.

WANDERERS WIN.

NANAIMO, Dec. 23.—(Special)—The Victoria Wanderers this afternoon defeated the Wellington team in the first tie for the British Columbia Association challenge cup. The match was played in rain, and was a hard struggle from beginning to end, but the Wanderers had the best of it during the first half, scoring four goals to nil. In the second half the Wellington boys made a desperate effort to avert defeat, and succeeded in making three goals whilst the Wanderers added one more to their total, making five to three.

WRESTLING.

M'LEOD AND MILLER MATCHED.

Dan. S. McLeod, the champion wrestler, and Sebastian Miller, the famous strong man, have made a mixed style match for $500 a side, to be decided in San Francisco on the evening of the 29th instant. One bout is to be Graeco-Roman, Miller's favorite style, and the other catch-as-catch-can, at which McLeod excels. The winners of the quickest fall will nominate the concluding style. The bets are at heavy odds in favor of McLeod.

THE CUE.

PAULINE THE WINNER.

In the Victoria hotel billiard tournament last evening, Mr. E. Pauline won from Mr. McKnight by a score of 250 to 240, after a fine game.

CHRISTMAS BENEVOLENCE.

The Widow and the Orphan Substantially Remembered and Their Wants Supplied.

No One, Who Cares to Ask for It, Need Be Without a Good Dinner To-Morrow.

Christmas in the various public institutions will be characterized by the usual peace and plenty, it being a safe assertion to make that there will not be a hungry person in Victoria at this glad season, except it be through that person's own fault. Aside from the public disposition of charities, there has been more than the usual amount of private benevolence, which is the only way of reaching those sensitive ones who shrink from publicity in such matters, and are yet most deserving.

The orphans' friends have not been unmindful of the fatherless and motherless little ones in the great house on Hillside avenue. There will be a merry time there on Christmas Day, although Santa Claus will not make his official visit till some day later in the week. This will give those who feel so disposed an opportunity of supplementing the present collection of gifts of toys and other appropriate articles for the Christmas tree. Little ones who have comfortable homes and more toys than they require would do well to remember the children at the Home, whose means are so much more limited. The Christmas dinner will take place at 3 o'clock; so far as this event is concerned, the children will have a treat fully equal to that of their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Friends of the Home have been thinking substantially of the children, of whom there will be about sixty at dinner. One point on which the management has to be thankful is that everyone in the Home is in the enjoyment of perfect health.

At St. Anne's Seminary there will not be a very numerous gathering, the greater number of the pupils having gone to spend Christmas at their respective homes.

The usual Christmas dinner will be given by the Sisters at St. Joseph's Hospital, when all the patients whose condition will permit, will sit down together at the table which the Sisters know so well to make attractive and tempting.

Nothing is now wanting to lessen the sufferings of those at the Jubilee Hospital this Christmas. Thanks to a combination of favorable circumstances there are no very serious cases in the institution, so that the patients will be able to spend the day pretty much as though they were at home and in the enjoyment of perfect health. There is an abundance of turkey and other good things for the dinner, which will take place at 12 o'clock, a delegation from the Board of Directors being present for the occasion. After dinner a number of friends have volunteered to give a concert, and if present circumstances among the patients continue, the concert will take place. On the whole, Christmas in a hospital such as this will be indeed enjoyable.

Even those who have transgressed will not be forgotten. Warden Johns, of the Provincial jail, has about sixty guests whom he will entertain with roast beef and plum pudding. Santa Claus may not fill the stockings of the inmates of the Topaz avenue mansion with costly presents, but he will bring a substantial dinner instead of the customary prison fare.

The British Columbia Benevolent society has done an incalculable amount of good among the poor this year, having dispensed a large sum of money in relieving the wants of the poor, as well as distributed a great amount of food, clothing and fuel. Besides this, deserving persons and families were looked up and their wants attended to. This institution has more than maintained its record for good deeds this year.

Rev. Messrs. Reid and Webb, evangelists, arrived from the Sound yesterday.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

'FRISCO'S FAIR.

Wells, Fargo Will Have a Historical Exhibit—Another Special Day Added to the List.

Horticulture Day—Iowa's State Band a Special Feature—Old Times in Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The announcement is made that the historical exhibit made by the Wells Fargo Co. at the Columbian Exposition will have a place in the Forty Niners Mining Camp at the Midwinter Fair as a part of the history of the early days on the Pacific Coast.

Capt. Del Carrington, who is to be Col. Shafter's chief of staff in connection with the Midwinter Fair guard, was at the exposition headquarters, this morning, to make arrangements for the care of the men when they shall go into quarters at the Exposition grounds. Capt. Carrington says that it is Col. Shafter's idea to follow very closely the rules laid down by the Chicago Exposition in regard to the government of the guards. There will be only a hundred guards appointed at the outset.

Another day has been added to the list of selected special days which are to be observed during the term of the Exposition under auspices favorable to making them red letter days in the Exposition calendar. This latest addition to the list is Horticulture Day, and its celebration will be under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Lelong, the State Commissioner of Horticulture, has been arranging for this day, and is also corresponding with representatives of the fruit growing counties with a view to having a fruit day as well.

Frederick Phinney, the director of the Iowa State band, which is to be one of the features of the opening day at the exposition, has arrived from the East.

Just across the Southway drive from the scenic railway, and from the grotesque structure in which Dante's "Inferno" is to be located, is Colerado's old mining exhibit, which is practically ready for visitors, and which will be along the things to be seen at the exposition grounds to-morrow. This exhibit shows a gold mine in full operation, men with their picks, hoisting machines and underground railway, all in active working order.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

Official Statement By the Minister of Foreign Affairs Under Peixoto's Instructions.

Revolt Said to Be Reduced to Small Proportions—Most of the States Quiet.

(Copyright 1893 by the United Press.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for President Peixoto, has given to the correspondent of the United Press the following statement concerning the insurrection. Rear Admiral Custodio de Mello left Rio harbor on the night of Nov. 30, on the warship Aquidaban taking with him also the Esperanza. Rear Admiral Saldhona da Gama took command of the insurgent ships remaining in the harbor and in a manifesto delivered December 7, published on December 10, said that matters ought to be replaced as they were on November 15, 1889, and that the country must be consulted with regard to the form of Government.

Several islands have been taken by the Government and fortified with cannon. The revolt is reduced to the small space in the bay between the Government's fortified posts in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The insurgents have overrun the Southern ports in bands of a few hundred, and are along the sea coast in the State of Santa Catharina, avoiding in both States the loyal troops that follow them and are in all cases superior in numbers and arms. The revolt once subdued here—and that can now be easily done—the attention of the Government will be required only in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. All the other states enjoy peace and side with the Government. The President has a small fleet at Montevideo and another at Pernambuco. They may in a short time scour the South coast for any insurgent ship that may be there.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 22.—(Special)—There was almost a panic during the performance of the oratorio, "The Creation," in Knox church last night. The gallery sank three inches with a loud crash, and immediately a rush was made for the doors, but no serious results followed.

The Winnipeg grain exchange recently communicated with the Chicago Board of Trade, asking that in future all grain in store at Fort William be included in the visible supply statement issued by the Chicago Board of Trade. A satisfactory reply has been received.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 23.—(Special)—A young man named Lyons was brought into the general hospital this week suffering from frozen hands and feet. Physicians did all in their power to save the affected members but it was too late, and yesterday it was found necessary to amputate both hands and both feet.

A Calgary dispatch says that Major Stewart, one of the original owners of the first townsite of Calgary and largely interested in coal mines at Anthracite, died very suddenly last night during a reception given by him in honor of Lieut.-Governor Macintosh, from the rupture of a blood vessel in his brain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Herbert says that the assignment of Rear Admiral Benham to be commander of the squadron at Rio could not be construed as a settlement of the case of Commander Stanton. Admiral Benham, he said, would become commander of the United States naval forces on the arrival of the San Francisco at Rio simply through the fact that he would be the senior officer. He required no new orders to place him in command of the American fleet. "If the New York had been nearer to Rio than the San Francisco was," said Mr. Herbert, "I would have ordered her there. It was a question of which vessel could get there the quickest and not as to a successor of Commodore Stanton."

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—Another case of cruelty was brought before Mr. Marshall, of the S.P.W.C., to-day. A little boy named Desmarais showed the policeman and the recorder one of his legs, which was black and blue, the result of a bruise received with a poker in the hands of his stepmother.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The Collegiate School,
VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 20, 1893.

MY LORD:—I beg to present to you the half-yearly report of the Collegiate school; the third since it has been under my supervision. The work of the school has been carried on regularly and successfully. We began the term with four new boys. A pupil who left at the end of the summer term, L. Hartnagel, was admitted to the Leland-Stanford University at San Francisco, where, from the promise he gave as a scholar at the Collegiate school, he is sure to do well. His work and position at the Collegiate school was taken by the University authorities as the equivalent of their usual entrance examination.

The school has been examined by myself upon the work of the term, and the result is, I think, fairly commendable. While it is generally allowed that examinations are not for many reasons the best test of knowledge, and certainly not for boy's knowledge, they are useful as a stimulus, and as furnishing some standard of comparison. I have selected four subjects as examples of our latest results.

In Latin—Form four, gained 53 per cent of the marks possible; Form three, 44 per cent; Forms two and one, 45 per cent.

In French—Form four, 63 per cent; Form three, 60 per cent; Forms two and one, 35 per cent.

In Arithmetic—Form four, 53 per cent; Form three, 33 per cent; Forms two and one, 56 per cent.

In Divinity—Form four, 73 per cent; Form three, 50 per cent; Forms two and one, 67 per cent.

In History the per centage was about the same as in Latin.

In Geography, Forms four and three were unsatisfactory, Forms two and one very good.

In Algebra it was 34 per cent; in Euclid, 37.

There is only one boy learning Greek, and he has made fairly good progress, but the absence of competition is a great drawback to most boys. In so small a school it is difficult to describe our limits of work, but I may mention that in Latin we have not as yet got beyond Cæsar and a little Virgil; in French, Voltaire's Charles XII. is our highest reading book; and in Mathematics, the third book of Euclid. From these we descend through various stages to quite elementary work. Your Lordship will, I am sure, be glad to see that in Divinity we are striving to deserve our claim to be called a Church of England school, and if marks mean anything we are at anyrate promising.

As regards the boys themselves I am very glad to report that there is a general desire to improve, that the conduct has been good, and I hope that there is growing up in them a respect for and loyalty to their school because it is their school. We have been successful, with the aid of Instructor St. Clair, in teaching nearly all our boys who were unable to swim, and we have been encouraged in this by prizes given by R. Ward, Esq., F. H. Worlock, Esq., and S. Aspland, Esq.

The Form prizes are awarded as follows:

Form four—Dewdney, major, who obtained 89 per cent. out of the highest possible marks given for term and examination work, and deserves the highest praise. Commended: Aspland, major, and Powell, major.

Form three—Dewdney, minor, who has done exceedingly well. Commended: Worlock and Hanington.

Forms two and one—Johnstone, very highly commended. Commended: Bainbridge and Ward.

Mr. Leakey, who has for two terms assisted in the school, has left for other work, and his place is taken by Mr. Skene, lately arrived from England.

I am, My Lord,
Your obedient servant,
C. ENSOR SHARP, M.A.,
Cantab.

BISHOP' SCLOSE, Victoria,
December 20, 1893.

MY DEAR MR. SHARP:—Let me congratulate you upon the satisfactory report of the work during the past half-year. I wish with all my heart that I could do something more practical and offer you a similar building to Angela college for your school. Some day I hope that the Diocese will be strong enough to do so, but for the present I can only say that I am profoundly thankful to have your school amongst us as it is. Wishing you every success,

Yours very sincerely,
W. W. COLUMBIA.

OYSTER BAY SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of Oyster Bay public school this Christmas were decidedly interesting. The scholars and teacher seem to have taken great pains to make the school room appear as beautiful as possible with its Christmas decorations. The attendance of the parents and friends of the scholars was the largest ever seen at an examination in the school, and all expressed themselves delighted with the day's programme. The different classes were examined in different subjects, and between the examinations the following programme was creditably rendered by the pupils:

Recitation.....Mary J. Wilson
Chorus, "Stars Trembling O'er Us".....School
Recitation.....James Wilson
Dialogue, "The Entertaining Talker"
Recitation.....Grace Wilson
Chorus, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground"
.....School
Recitation.....Ella Porter
Dialogue, "Counting Chickens before they are hatched"
Recitation.....Bertie Porter
Chorus (Round)....."Row, Row Your Boat."
Recitation.....Agnes Wilson
Dialogue......"The Rehearval"
Recitation.....Charles McMillan
Chorus, "The Maple Leaf Forever"....School
Recitation.....Allan Wilson

HIGHLAND SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of Highland school were held on Friday, the 22nd inst. An interesting programme was rendered, and tasteful decorations added to the scene. The progress made by the pupils, since the school began, was dwelt upon in speeches made by those present. After the awarding of the prizes, Miss Jennie Grant Fraser, the teacher, was presented with a beautiful Christmas present as a token of appreciation for her work. After this the pupils dispersed for their holidays, all feeling happy.

BURGOYNE BAY.

The Christmas examination at the above school was held this week commencing on Monday. The papers up to Thursday were for the fifth, forth and third forms. On Friday afternoon the examination was oral, twenty-seven pupils being present besides a number of visitors. The examination as a whole was exceedingly satisfactory, many of the pupils obtaining a large percentage. The annual entertainment and distribution of prizes will be held on January 5, 1894.

BEAVER POINT.

The examination of the school at this place was held on Friday the 22nd inst., by the teacher, Miss Furness, the general answering of the pupils being exceedingly good. Among the parents and friends present were Mr. McLennan, Mr. Trage, Mr. Spikerman, Mr. King, Mr. Williams and Mr. Furness. This school may now be ranked among the advanced public schools of the Province, as there are pupils attending who have passed the standard required for admission to a high school. The three pupils who were successful in passing the examination last March, were: Ella Ruckle, Clara Trage and Agnes Ruckle.

GOVERNMENT GAINS.

Important Points Taken From Brazilian Insurgents, Some of Whom are Demoralized.

Mello's Advocacy of the Monarchy Said to Have Had the Most Mischievous Results.

(Copyright 1893, by the United Press.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 22.—While part of the insurgent fleet was proceeding along the coast to the state of Rio de Janeiro, a few days ago, three officers deserted their ships. They have been arrested by the Government and have given considerable information concerning the insurgents' forces. Admiral da Gama, the Monarchist, commands the insurgent fleet. Monacangue island, which is directly north of Armacao' was taken from the insurgents the night before last after a sharp fight. The whole insurgent fleet kept up a hot fire on the Government forces, but succeeded only in somewhat delaying the capture. The Niotheroy side of the harbor is now in the possession of the Government. Admiral Mello, it is said, has done great harm to the insurgent cause by his open advocacy of the restoration of the empire. The insurgent force were demoralized by his manifesto in favor of the monarchy, and many men of the insurgent fleet lost all sympathy with the cause. The Government forces now hold Bon Jesus, Governors' and Monacanque islands. These important gains have completed the circle of fire around the insurgent forts, Villegagnon and Cobras.

FIRST ROUND TRIP.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Cars Received with the Warmest Greetings.

General Jubilation—The People of the Terminal Point Make a Lively Demonstration.

SPOKANE, Dec. 22.—When Conductor Sinclair's train reached Spokane from the north at 6:40 o'clock Wednesday evening with seventy passengers, the first round trip over the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard road was complete. The arrival of the train at Nelson, B.C., Tuesday evening was the signal for the wildest kind of demonstration. The entire population turned out. Five gallons of free whiskey was opened before the passengers had fairly alighted from the cars. Free busses decorated with streamers took the passengers all over town, while a merry crowd followed the procession through the streets, making a tremendous din. Everything was free in Nelson, and a good many citizens in town stayed up all night.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Thomy Lafon, the millionaire colored real estate owner, died yesterday, aged 84. He was educated abroad, and was a fluent talker in English, French and Spanish. Although he was of olive complexion and easily mistaken for a Caucasian, especially on account of his dress and manners, he did not deny his race and lived a good life. This year he built a colored orphan asylum and a home for colored aged and infirm. He never married, and his aged sister and only relative is also on her deathbed. Lafon owned houses in every section of the city. His wealth is estimated at $8,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The steamship Alameda is due at Honolulu to-day with the dispatches for Minister Willis, which had been prepared at the State department on the 13th and telegraphed to this city. It is assumed, however, that Minister Willis is already advised of the latest policy of the administration, as the cutter Corwin should have reached Honolulu on Monday. Advices by the steamer leaving that port to-day are anxiously awaited by those concerned in the Hawaiian situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Ex-Senator Edmunds, when interviewed to-day on the Hawaiian question declared that the appointment of Blount was illegal and unprecedented.

PACKWOOD, Iowa, Dec. 22.—P. R. Trumbull, a well-to-do farmer of this place, in 1891 was prostrated with an epileptic fit, caused by an old wound in his head, where he had been hit with an ax. Other fits followed. He attempted suicide, and became brutal to his wife and children, of whom he had previously been fond. A divorce followed. A few days ago Trumbull had an operation of trepanning performed, which was successful, but afterward the patient could not remember anything that occurred since his first fit in 1891. He believed Harrison was still president, and asked to see his wife and children, and when told of the divorce his amazement and grief were intense.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—It is reported that a passenger train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania road was wrecked at Sheridan station, near Dunkirk, and that eight passengers and three trainmen were killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Two witnesses were examined yesterday before the referee in the suit brought by Count Arthur Dillon, of Paris, against the Commercial Cable Co., as a corporation, and individually as John W. MacKay and James Gordon Bennett, for a receiver and to recover $500,000 and interest from 1890, which he claims is due him in the stock of the company. Consideration of the case was adjourned until this morning, when Laroque Choate, counsel for the MacKay Company, opened the case. He denied all the allegations of the plaintiff.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Full details of the final settlement between the South Park board and the World's Fair were arranged yesterday. The Park Commissioners are to get $200,000 for tearing down the buildings, the money to be paid at once.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 23.—Vail, ex-cashier of the defunct Commercial Bank, was this morning released on $30,000 bail. It is said he has been indicted on two charges of perjury in the third degree.

MANAGING A HUSBAND

A BRIGHT WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

When Courtship Days Are Over—The Woman Who Is Always Babbling—Golden Silence—Whipping Posts For the Crime of Nagging—One Side of Picture.

Once upon a time "courtship love" was cleverly defined as "an insane desire to support some one else's daughter." Perhaps married love might mean the peaceful union of prejudices, customs and preferences. We all know it is like going down a toboggan slide to make a man fall in love. You can do it so quickly it takes your breath away. But it is like the up hill walk to keep him in that blissful condition—there is a great deal of puffing and blowing about it. It is agreed that men marry for so many reasons, but in this day of independent, self supporting women few become wives who are not honestly in love and who do not recognize their capacity for making some man happy.

There are two things men can stand—work and appreciation. They are willing to do the former for the sake of the latter. Make a man think you thoroughly appreciate his silver plated virtues and you will be surprised how quickly he develops into the sterling article. They can also stand a vast amount of affection, but their capacity for being "let alone" is almost as great. Men's hearts are not built on the same generous plan as a woman's, and a little sweets go a long ways with them. Remember to let them do the wooing. Meet a man half way. For sometimes a 10-degrees-below-zero manner will so freeze up the fire of love that it will never ignite at your command again. Make love a game, long enough to interest, but brought to a finish before he has time to think he is tired of it all.

Next to a cold dinner a man dislikes a garrulous woman. Understand the meaning of a "golden silence." Silence is not perhaps brilliant, but it is dignified and sometimes convincing. Know the time to speak. When a man returns at night, give him caresses and consomme, and when he leaves in the morning make your menu of silence and steak. Men begin to discuss the question, "Is marriage a failure?" when they find they have married a piece of bisque instead of a helpmeet in whose companionship they foresaw so much happiness. Convince a man that you know just a little less than he does and he will think he has married an up-to-date angel. But recollect that a man would rather sit tete-a-tete with Banquo's ghost than with the woman who has impressed him with her mental superiority—if that woman is his wife.

Whipping posts are out of fashion, but if they are ever sold at the stores we will buy one to tie the "nagging" woman to—the woman who finds fault with everything, from the shape of a man's head to the space within it. Then there is the woman who takes the utmost pleasure in telling a man's faults or failings to the general public. Before long there will be cause for a divorce. If you do not respect your husband, no one else will.

A man will forgive a woman for not being a second Helen of Troy in point of beauty, or rival Mme. de Stael as a wit, but he will never forgive you for not looking after the little things in regard to his comfort. Make your home as attractive as you can in every way. It is not necessary to have a worked motto in many hued worsteds that "cleanliness is next to godliness" in every room, but do have it engraved on the tablet of your heart. See that your meals are served with the punctuality that will assure you respect from your husband—and your cook.

Convince him that you can draw clever people about. As old Ben Jonson once said, "If a man would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife." Let him think you can entertain any one from a clerk to a congressman with equal tact.

We often hear of some dowdy looking woman who talks with a vocabulary of 200 words and is about five years behind hand in her dress and ideas complaining that she cannot keep her husband at home; cigars and the club are her rivals. Perhaps 10 years ago you knew her as a bright, lively girl of 20; always well groomed, happy in the attentions of a devoted fiance. As a consequence they married. Neither understood the other, and little by little they drifted apart, not understanding what the obstacle was.

Her household affairs proved an excuse for her inability to keep up her music, in spite of her husband's fondness for it. Day by day as she realized her husband did not notice what she wore, her dainty taste in dress became a thing of the past. She never read, for her husband did not flatter her by caring to know her opinions. Feeling she was out of the world, she did not accept invitations of a social nature, and consequently did not entertain. In a short space of time she was forgotten by the majority of her friends. Her only comfort in life is the fact she is a devoted mother—surely a mismomer. Had she given less time to making drawn work yokes for her babies and spent it with the latest magazines, house cleaned twice instead of four times a year, so as to have been able to have swept the cobwebs from her brain, her life might be different.

The title of "devoted mother" should not be gained at the risk of becoming an unattractive wife, for she owes a duty to her husband and society as well as her children, and is disloyal to all when she allows herself to develop into a household drudge and nonentity.

The "golden rule" for letting the bonds of matrimony weigh as lightly as possible is to treat a man in the same manner as you did when you so successfully filled the role of sweetheart—only better. This view is all one side, no doubt, but then the definition of woman's love is "surrender and service."

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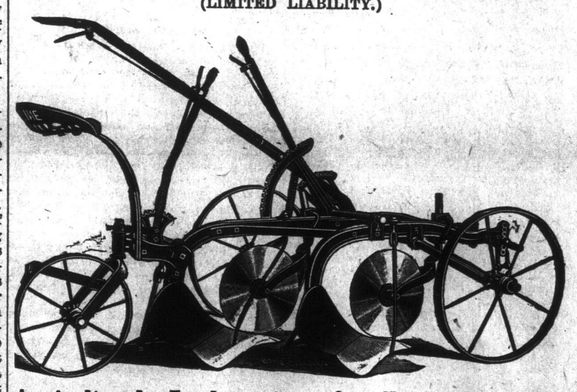

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Closing Exercises at the Boys' Central and Hillside Ward Schools.

Interesting Addresses and a Fine Showing of Progressive Work.

The closing exercises at the Boys' Central school yesterday were attended by a larger audience than could possibly obtain admission, the standing room as well as the seating capacity of the school hall again proving utterly insufficient. As a result, scores of interested parents and friends of the little ones were obliged to return home unable to so much as catch a glimpse of the room.

There was no formal programme, and the chief feature of the day was the addresses. These were given by Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education; Inspector Wilson, Ald. Robertson, Trustees Lovell, Bishop and Marchant, Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Hall and Rev. W. D. Barber. Each of these gentlemen had something new, interesting and instructive to say to the coming men of the country, and some word of compliment and congratulation in regard to the efficient standard maintained by the school.

Principal Netherby this term has the honor of passing into the High School the largest class that has ever been promoted from the Central school, the names of the bright scholars graduating being as follows: H. Kroeger, Edgar Burns, Morris Thomas, H. Pridham, N. Cuthbert, C. Berkeley, W. Berridge, W. Smith, J. Bland, William Northcott, H. McConnell, Norton Taylor, C. O'Brien, J. Milne, E. Greenfield, E. Pendray, William Bland, W. Roberts, E. Kermode, H. Boyd, J. Wollaston, T. Hickey, H. Cameron and E. George. Principal Sallaway, of the branch school, passes into the High School the only three of his pupils who wrote the examination—John L. Colbert, A. Nicholle and A. J. Herd. The promotions in other departments as well as the honor winners are mentioned below:

SECOND DIVISION

Angus B. McNeill, Teacher.

To First Division—Fred Edgerton Ewart, Arthur Stanley Burgess, Arthur Britton Netherby, William Charles Rourke, Frank William Stevenson, Robert Swan Dalby, Archie Pearce, Fred William Waller, James Hamilton Johnston, Joseph Blumenthal and Noel Joseph Barker, William Henry King, Fred Noel Joseph White, William Joseph Maynard, Alex. Thomson, John McGregor, Fred Morris Humber and Fred Henry Wall, John Carl Pendray, Franklin Sherk, Norman Leslie Jackson, William Carlston Kelly, John William Trickey, Alex. Riddle, Charles Edward Lombard, Jesse Percival Sylvester, Richard James Maynard, Harold Bertram Marchant, Arthur Sinclair Gore, Archie Lowe and Seymour Charles Harris.

THIRD DIVISION

E. F. Doran, Teacher.

To Second Division—Victor B. Pollard, Hugh McMillan, Ernest Lane, Robert P. Knott, Alexander Donaldson, George Brown, Ernest E. Cleaver, Claude Wales, Carl Kroeger, Royland Tubb, Leonard Foot, John H. Gaerdes, Alexander H. Herd, William Marshall, Harry Philo, Wm. A. Smith, Cross A. Miller, J. H. Appleby, John J. Coughian, Walter J. Duncan, Laurel S. Humber, James Richmond, Frederick Fawcett, Reginald Pidcock, Arthur T. Bailey, Arthur N. Reid and Edwin J. Clayton, Louis A. Borde, Frederick Moxon, Albert Auld, Frank Brayshaw, Charles Carvelson, Edmund Colbert, Frederick Wolfenden, Walter G. Steers and James A. Hickey.

FOURTH DIVISION.

E. H. Russell, teacher; Miss Dowler, assistant

To Third Division—Blake Nason, William Appleby, Harry Neelands, Thomas Furnival and Herbert Hobbs, Charles Marshall, Roy Dier, Thomes Hawkins, Christopher Hosking and James Robinson, Albert Shanks, George Andrews, Frederick McKittrick, Kenneth Hughes, Harold Lukes, Herbert Jesse, Henry Ware, John Ross, Charles Hancock, Archie McQuarrie, John Andrew Cole and Nigel O'Brien, Donald Mackay, Cecil Dexter, Chester Leatham, James Nichol, Garnet Duncan and Frank Wise, Cameron McEwen, Charles Cox and Wynne Heath, Alexander Vaughan, Joshua Marks, George Noble, Manuel Schnoter, Benjamin Pettingell, William Robinson, Rufus Lowell, Frank Catterall, George Finlayson, Richard Lowe, Douglas Scholefield, Albert Ward and William Creech.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Miss Sylvester, Teacher.

To Fourth Division—Samuel Sherburn, Geo. Kelly, Leonard Leigh, William Nicolle, Percy Curry, Edwin Nicolle, William Halpenny, Ambrose Allison, Norman Law, Alexander Kinsey, Richard Keeler, Herbert Haynes, Frederick Whittel, Philip Hankin, Ernest McDonald, Frederick Rendell, Raymond Elford, Frederick McGraw, Frederick Gordon, James Ferguson, Sewell Nason, Samuel Shanks, Joseph Levy, George Brown, James Moss, Clinton Cameron, James Colbert, James Coates, Charles Keown, Gerald Power, Alfred Bull, William Crockford and William Walker.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Miss G. H. Withrow, Teacher.

To Fifth Division—Dale Stanley Ewart, Arthur Douglas Belyea, Raymond Power, Edwin Kelly and Frank Bagshaw, Ernest Wallace, Alexander Moss, Stuart Brock O'Brian and Hugo Seelig, John Carson, Albert Noel, Frederic Futcher, Hugh Pidcock, William Gillespie, Jack Leon Lombard, Malcolm Findlay McDonald, Harvey Fraser, John Ferguson and Frederie Fletcher, William Edward Hoskings and Samuel Smith and Douglas Harry Lowill, Andrew George, Fritz Kroeger, Thomas Robinson and Franz Willie, Edward Parr, John Henry Higgins, Alexander Smith, George Leon Watson, Hermon Gaerdes, Robert Barber, Walter Noble and Roy Wolford, Charles Watkins and Ernest Greer, Richard Berryman, Charles Alexander McKilligan, Albert Edward Ashe, James Daley and Ernest Savage.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Miss S. Kermode, Teacher.

To Sixth Division—William Heathfield Pollard, Frank Arthur Turner, Milo Roy Chambers, Ralph Wales, William Howard Loat, Thomas Wilson Ashe, Hugo Wille, Herbert Leiser, John Campbell Petticrew, James William Malcolm, Robert Tallis, Sterling Maynard May-Smith, Francis Elijah Harris, Alfred Irwin Lemm, James Douglas Harrison, George Moraes, Milbert Clifford Pearson, George Albert Alderson, Albert Smith, Alexander Ritchie, Henry Peter Wolf, Lewis Morrison, Robt. Henry Mould, Henry Horace Dugan, George Millet, Robert Stanley Whittet, Francis Noel Bridges, Lorne Monck, William Henry Blackbourn, Frederic George Woods, Frank Archie Waller, and Bertie Henry Esnouf.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Miss G. H. Fawcett, Teacher.

To Seventh Division—Henry Ewald Bahlmann, Ernest Edward Robinson, Edgar Parbery, William Alfred Dooley, Douglas Eugene O'Brian, James Stuart, Harold Rendell, Wendell Kinloch, Victor John Creeden, John Henry Dooley and William Robertson Strachan and Andrew Delgardo Strachan, Russell Robinson, Jack Belyea, Ernest Dempster, Reginald Keoron and Garnet Merryfield and Robert John Percival Sheritt and Walter Calwell, Robert John McInnes and Herbert Bruce McEwen, William Henry Turner, Frederick Garlande, Charles Burton Watson, Alexander McKenzie, Harry Alfred Coates, Edward Shields, Herbert Dawley, George Robert Seach, Charles Stephenson, Harold Jukes Marshall and Benjamin Levy.

CENTRAL BRANCH SCHOOL.

FIRST DIVISION.

J. F. Sallaway, Teacher.

To the First Division of the Boy's and Girls' schools respectively—Charles Armstrong, Constance Blake, Ida Braden, Silvanus Burkholder, Emma Collis, John V. Dalby, Elmore Dier, Catherine Finlaison, Frank Fraser, Reginald Hayward, Mary Hiscocks, Ethel Holloway, Janet Innes, Robert Jameson, Clara Janes, Mabel Kessler, Mabel Knott, Jenny Laing, Margaret Lowe, Edward Marshall, Ross McDowell, Harriet McKay, Brenda Nickells, Lilian Nesbit, Eda Scholefield, Sarah Sheriff, Elsie Shrapnell, Hannah Truran, Harry Walker, George Warren, Harriet Williams, Charlotte Whittier, Clare Winnett, Mary Winnett and Annie Wriglesworth.

SECOND DIVISION.

D. Ross, Teacher.

To First Division—Fannie Whyte, Percy Winnet, Clematina King, Nellie Eliza Graham, Gertrude Arthur, Annie Jane Kinsey, Sarah Breidgford, Frankie Elizabeth Rookledge, Annie Elizabeth McQuarrie, Nettie Elizabeth Vigelius, Annie Holmes, William Meredith, Francis John Cox, Arabella Hood, Daisy Stoddart, Laura Miller, Oscar Hartnagle, Bertha Hall, George Dickinson, Kate Lettice, Hector Finlayson, Frank Savage, Edwin Siddal, Charles Whyte, Douglas McTavish, Hugh McDowell, Earnest Anderson, Harry Sewell Proctor, Raymond John Hookway, Robert McMicking, Harry Munsie, Frank Elford and Edwin James Auld.

THIRD DIVISION.

Miss C. T. Lorimer, Teacher.

To Second Division—Arthur Alfred George Williams.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Miss M. Sanderson, Teacher.

To Third Division—Winnie Ewart, Dora Scowcroft, Putnam Vye, John Dempster, Amelia Burt, Amy Carter, Vivian Medana, Ina Beam, Ina Redfern, Maud Stevenson, Charles Seach, Adam Innis, Brock Robertson, Eleanor Loat, Amelia Scott, Madge Wilson, Violet Robinson, Lucy Murrant and Jenny Creeden.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

The children of the Hillside ward school yesterday celebrated the arrival of the holidays and at the same time contributed acceptably to the Christmas of the poor, for whom they brought to their teacher, Miss Monro, a big wagon full of dainties, besides $3 50 in money. These gifts will go to the Benevolent Society, to assist them in their charitable work.

Inspector Burns, with Trustees Lovell and Bishop, were the principal speakers at the formal closing, for which the school had been tastefully decorated. The inspector referred briefly and in terms of commendation to the standard of the school and its record during the term, giving the enrolment as 189, with an average attendance of 144, and pointing to the results accomplished as the satisfactory index of the progress made.

The programme provided by the scholars and which is given below closed with a very graceful exhibition of club swinging by the girls, whose performance was much appreciated and heartily applauded.

PROGRAMME.

Song—"Merry, Merry Hearts"..........School
Recitation—"Welcome"....................
....Lily Potts, Ethel Vail, Flossie Pridham
Recitation—"Little Helpers"..............
Ethel and Alva Graham and Jessie Hallitt
Song—"Jack Frost".....................School
Recitation—"A Fellow's Mother"—John Frank
Recitation—"Other Little People"............
...............................Five children
Song—"Cuckoo"......................Seven girls
Recitation—"Perseverance"—Sidney Burrows
Recitation—"A Gentleman"—Henry Sangster
Song—"What the Birds Say"..................
.........Flossie Pridham and Mamie Bloor
Song—"The Wishes"................Seven girls
Recitation—"Dropped Stitches"..............
...........................Hattie Batchelor
Song—"Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep"—School
Recitation—"Grandmother's Glasses"........
..........................Segred Gonnason
Recitation—"Dad's Old Breeches"............
...............................Percy Arden
Song—"Winter is Coming"..............School
Recitation—"Workers"..............Twelve boys
Recitation—"Our Heroes"......Leslie Gleason
Song—"Two Little Birds Are We"—School
Dialogue—"Miss Prim"............Rose Palmer
Song—"Rock-a-Bye Baby"................School
Recitation—"How the Leaves Came Down"...
.......................Mamie McQuarrie
Duet—"Suppose a Little Twinkling Star".....
....................Annie and Jessie Bowyer
Song—"Snow Angels"..................School
God Save the Queen.

PROMOTIONS—FIRST DIVISION.

Miss A. J. Monro, Teacher.

Senior Class—Roland Davis, May Grove, Elizabeth Adams, Herbert Cox, Ethel Johns, Hattie Batchelor, Charles Wilson and Frank Coley, William Baker, Mamie Young, Johnston Gilchrist and Thomas Neil.

Junior Class—John Deighton, Minnie Stapledon, Frederick Batchelor, Mabel Holt, Ida Taylor, Ella Williams, May Godfrey, Mamie Williams and Oswald Auld.

SECOND DIVISION.

Miss S. J. Murton, Teacher.

To First Division—Ethel Graham, Harry White, Alice Sangster, Annie Bowyer, Louise Pellow, Alice Roach, Jessie Bowyer, Helen Baker, Blanche Roper, Leslie Gleason, Addie Leatham, John Gibson, Albert McDonald, Fred Bartlett and Maggie Robertson.

From Second Primer to Second Reader—Charles Campbell and Herbert Blake, Alva Graham, Katie Erskine, Henry Sangster, Dollie Auld, Victor Williams, Sadie Johns, Carrie McQuarrie, Edmund Jeeves and Ida Catterall, Grace Cariyon, Russel Gilchrist and Louise Daley.

THIRD DIVISION.

First Primer Class—Ethel Vaio, Lilly Potts, Arthur Hookway, Mollie Jorder, Walter Bartlett, John Ray, Charlie Bull, Fred Pellow, Harold Allen, Samuel Gray, Albert Laing, John Medwerrich, Millie Baker and Joe Baker.

Chart Class to First Primer—Florence Pridham, Arthur Cox, Kate Palmer, Myrtle Rookledge, Lillie Stegmann, Alma Stegmann and Chris Medwedrich, Arthur Roper, Bert Grove, Marie Bloor, Sydney Burrows, Faye Thomas, Dolly Campbell, Nettie Jordan, Percy Arden, Olive Holt, Nellie Luney, Gregor McQuarrie and Linnie Smith.

Alphabet Class—Janet Jeeves, Lizzie Potts, Percy Smith, Eva Taylor, Arthur Dakers, Lottie White, Joe Wilson, Jane Donaldson, Lillie Humber, Regina Watkinson, Edie Palmer, Willie Jenkins, Harry Young and Alvin Gonnason.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

First Division—Roland Davis and John Deighton, heads of the classes; Hattie Batchelor, silver medal for politeness and proficiency; Etta Williams, silver medal for marked improvement during the term.

Second Division—Ethel Graham, first rank, Second Reader; Charles Campbell and Herbert Blake (equal), first rank, Second Primer.

Third Division—Ethel Vaio, arithmetic; Lilly Potts, writing; John Medwedrich, good behaviour; Florrie Pridham, general proficiency (chart class); Marie Bloor, good behavior (chart class); Alma Stegmann, writing (chart class); Eva Taylor, general proficiency (chart class).

GIRLS' CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Promoted from First Division to High School: Beatrice J. Tobin, Alice E. Dalby, Sarah A. Eckersby, Eva S. Shrapnel, Emily H. Cox, Annie Cathcart, Florence N. Mallett, Mabel V. Sylvester, Agnes Robinson, Pearl W. Fleming, Cora H. Loat, Winnifred J. Creech, Eavis J. Mills, Mabel B. Estes, and Blanche C. Couves.

TOLMIE SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of Tolmie public school took place on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large number of visitors. After the rendering of an exceedingly appropriate programme, which reflected great credit upon the instructors, the promotion list was read as follows:

From Chart to First Primer—Norman Owens, Eva Ferguson, George Coughlan, Charles Coughlan and John Gillespie.

From First Primer to Second Primer—Bertha Coughlan, Edgar Abbott, Annie McDonald and Bertie Caselton.

From Second Primer to Second Reader—Bernice Peters, Frederic Liddel, John Johnson, Bertie Graham, Edwin Hancock, Arthur Loyd and Bessie Russell.

From Second Reader to Third Reader—Margaret Loyd and Charlotte Brown.

From Fourth to Fifth Reader—Mary Jane Owens, Mary Harvey Holmes, Emma Kelly, Henrietta Caselton and George Tarbell.

Prizes were then presented as follows: 1st prize Fifth Reader, Elizabeth Nicholson; 1st prize Fourth Reader, Mary Jane Owens; 1st prize Third Reader, Margaret Loyd; 2nd prize Third Reader, Alice Coughlan; 1st prize Second Reader, Mary Tarbell; 1st prize Second Primer, Bernice Peters; 1st prize First Primer, Bertha Coughlan, and 1st prize Chart, Norman Owens. Prizes for singing to Etta Caselton, Wm. Corbett and John Johnson. Prize for sewing, Bessie Russell.

Speeches were delivered by Rev. W. H. P. Arden and Trustee William Graham, both of whom expressed the deep regret felt by all at the departure of Miss Williams, who for nearly two and a half years has most ably presided over the school. Under her direction the school has grown to its present proportions and efficiency, discipline and deportment having visibly improved under her teachership. A tea service was presented to her during the progress of yesterday's proceedings as a small token of regard and affection in which she was held by her scholars and with best wishes for her future happiness. Miss Mabel Godson, sister to Miss Grace Godson, who has so ably assisted the late teacher, has been appointed as Miss Williams successor.

CABLE NEWS.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The tax agitation has revived suddenly in Monreale, a large town near Palermo. A mob started for the municipal buildings and overpowered the police. The troops were called out, but before they arrived the rioters were shouting: "Down with taxation." The steps of the tax office the troops charged, but the mob did not yield. Eventually a volley was fired. The mob then dispersed, carrying away 30 wounded. The mob is believed to have been brought together by socialists who are very strong in Monreale.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The court of Queen's Bench to-day rendered judgment for the defendant in the suit of the Republic of Chili against the Royal Mail Steamship Co. and the London and River Plate Bank, regarding the possession of 338 silver bars, valued at $130,000, which were conveyed from Chili to the Montevideo branch of the River Plate Bank by the British warship Espiegle, at the request of President Balmaceda. The trial commenced on November 23 The Chilian Government was represented by Sir Richard Webster, attorney-general.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The newspapers condemn the proposal to pardon the two French spies recently sentenced at Leipsic. The papers say the prisoners have already had enough leniency shown to them.

QUEZALTENANGO, Guatemala, Dec. 20.—There was a riot here on Monday which resulted in a conflict between partizans of President Barillas and their opponents. Two of the latter were killed and several wounded. Two of Barillas' partisans were fatally wounded. Police and troops interfered, making many arrests.

CONSTANTINOLE, Dec. 20.—A high official in the palace of the Sultan died suddenly to-day from an attack of cholera. His death has caused a great sensation among the large number of persons employed in various capacities about the place.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies were prorogued today. The decree of prorogation was read in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies respectively by M. Casimir Perier, Prime Minister, and M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—A number of placards attacking the Sultan of Turkey were found posted on the walls of the Mosque Mohammed II. They were torn down by the police and vigorous search is being made to discover their authors.

BARCELONA, Dec. 20.—Of the six anarchists who swore to avenge Pallas five have been arrested and will be court-martialled. The feeling of alarm is rapidly extending throughout the city; most of the theatres are closed and trade is completely paralyed.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A large number of leading lights of the aristocracy to-day visited the National Doll Show at Albert hall, where 27,000 dolls are on exhibition. These have all been dressed in private houses and by private effort, the Princess of Wales and her daughters Victoria and Maude having dressed no less than fifty with their own hands. On Saturday the dolls are to be distributed to the little ones in the hospitals, workhouses and parish schools of the metropolis.

FROM MATABELELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Times published this morning a four column story of the Matabele campaign, written by Gerald Paget, a scout who served with Capt. Williams and the Ifah, in the forces of the Chartered Company. He left Buluwayo on November 13. After narrating with great minuteness the events already published, Paget tells of Capt. Williams death, which occurred while the scout was on the sick list. He says: On the evening of October 26, Ifah and the other scouts galloped into camp. They were being pursued by the Insukimini regiment, who surprised them, burning the kraal. They had to gallop for life. All returned except the captain, whose horse bolted down the natives' line. The captain escaped but met another party. Great efforts were made to find Williams or learn of his fate, Paget says, but not until days later was the truth ascertained. Wounded Matabele who were brought in relate that the captain's horse gallopped until it was dead beat. The captain then dismounted and ran ahead into the open field. Then he stopped and waved his hat at his pursuers, inviting them to come on. He emptied his repeater, killing two Matabele, and then used his revolver until he was shot in the forehead. The Captain Williams referred to was Captain Gwynvod Williams, whose death was reported two days ago. He was leading a pursuing column northward from Buluwayo, when the fight mentioned by Paget took place.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 21.—(Special)—A Calgary dispatch says perhaps nowhere in America is justice as winged as here. Late on Saturday last, Bruneau, a half-breed, killed an Indian named Snake Child. The murder was known on Sunday. On Monday a coroner's inquest was held, and on Tuesday the preliminiary examination took place. To-day the prisoner was tried before Judge Rouleau, and, pleading guilty to the charge of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary, and is now on the road there.

Alfred Vaux, an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company at Calgary, is dead from the effects of an accident.

Lieut.-Governor Macintosh was tendered a complimentary ball at Calgary last night. It was a very brilliant affair.

A man named Jacobs has been frozen to death at Pincher creek, Alberta.

The preliminary objections to the protest against Mr. Adams, member of the legislature for Brandon, have been dismissed. The case cannot come up for trial at the present session.

"Bob" McKenzie, an Indian trader, of Mossy River, was found frozen to death last week.

The cases arising out of the recent elections were remanded at the Police court this morning.

A number of small Canadian Pacific stations will be closed in Manitoba during the winter season, with a view to economy.

Ripstein & Co.'s dry goods store was damaged by fire this morning; loss $5,000.

THE SCHOOL CLOSINGS.

Interesting Proceedings at the High Schools—Great Progress by the Pupils.

Bequest of the Late J. D. Pemberton to Establish a Gymnasium.

The series of ceremonies preparatory to the Christmas holidays came to an end yesterday, when the closing exercises of the High School took place. In the morning a verbal examination of the classes, kindly conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. Father Laterme, in geometry, Latin and French, and by Miss Cameron in anatomy. In the afternoon all assembled in the examination room of the Girls' Central school for the usual formal closing. There was a fair attendance of the public, and the visitors carried away an excellent impression of the results of the work of the institution. Two notable and highly interesting features of the afternoon proceedings which were not on the original programme, were the announcement of the bequest of the late J. D. Pemberton in aid of the gymnasium, and the presentation to Miss Bradley, both of which incidents are referred to later on. The proceedings in the afternoon opened with the following programme, given under the direction of Principal Paul, while W. Edgar Buck led the singing:

Chorus......................"God Save Canada"
Recitation..........................Miss McGraw
Song..............................Master Nicholas
Recitation..........................Master Arthur
Chorus......................"No Place Like Home"
Class Recitation......................"The Months"
Recitation..........................Miss Strachan
Chorus............................Christmas Carol

The most interesting feature of the above was the class recitation, in which each of twelve boys and girls represented one of the months and recited a typical passage.

The presentation of the prizes given in the Second Division followed, the names of the winners being read off by the teacher, Miss A. D. Cameron, and the books constituting the prizes being handed to them by Dr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, who made a few complimentary remarks to the boys and girls as they came forward. The prizes were donated by Mrs. Lowe and Messrs. W. G. Cameron and R. Porter. The winners were:

Claire Ruiter McGregor head of class; David Tait, 2nd in proficiency; Nellie Evelyn Marchant, 3rd in proficiency; Frederick Arthur Futcher, 4th in proficiency; Benjamin Charles Nicholas, 1st in natural philosophy and Canadian history (full marks); Richard Henry Hale, 1st in composition and mental arithmetic; George Edward Brown, 1st in geography; Jennie Long McCulloch, general proficiency; George Clinton Pickard, 1st in writing and Canadian history (full marks); Robert Francis Mills, Maggie Susanna Blackbourn, Herbert Prest Winsby, Alice Maude Eckersley and Eleanor Annie Lee, regularity.

The First Division having only annual examinations, had no list to submit on the occasion, but those for the others were read as follows, the figures given being the percentage of the total marks:

Second Division—Claire Ruiter McGregor, 89; David Tait, 87; Nellie Evelyn Marchant, 86; Frederick Arthur Futcher, 85; Benjamin Chas. Nicholas, 82; Richard Henry Hale, 81; George Edward Brown, 80; Jennie Long McCulloch, 79; George Clinton Pickard, 78; Howard Edward McEwen, 77; Ernest Edward Blake, 74; Thomas Douglas Fawcett, 74; Robert Francis Mills, 74; Bessie Fraser, 72; Phoebe Spragge, 72; Maggie Susanna Blackbourn, 72; Mabel Grace Bunting, 71; Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, 71; Robert Jesse, 71; Charles Wm Edwin Redfern, 71; Jane C. Strachan, 70; Talbot G. Devereux, 70. There were twelve pupils in this division in addition to the twenty-two above mentioned, and the percentage of the whole thirty-four in the class reached the unusually good average of 72. The class percentages were remarkably high in some subjects, the most notable being: Reading, 80; writing, 99; dictation and spelling, 82; composition, 84; Canadian history, 88; natural philosophy, 85; physiology and hygiene, 84.

Third Division—Leonard Spragg, 85; George Herbert Arthur, 75; Elsie Rae Arthur, 68; William James Beam, 66; Mary Anna Agnes Nason, 65, Earl Winton Clarke, 63; Bibianne Moore, 59; Bessie Ellen Marrison, 57; Mary McGraw, 55; Arthur Washington Thomas, 54; Christopher John Loat, 54; Rose Lillie Jackson, 54; Parker Elizabeth Northcott, 53; Edwin Sherman Tuck, 53; Thomas Kermode, 52; Roberta Nason, 51; Walter William Storey, 51; Charles William Steers, 51; Florence Germaine Jackson, 50; William Hamilton Kinsman, 50; John Walter Lorimer, 48; Bernard Peter Schwengers, 48; Walter John Sherriff, 47; Alice Doran, 46; Charles Thomas Reveley, 46; Stanley McB. Smith, 45; Mary Cathcart, 44; Margaret Murray, 41; Frederick Kennard Vigor, 41; John William Spencer, 35; William Walkem Wilson, 33.

Dr. Pope presided over the speech making, which here commenced with his own address. He announced that out of 73 candidates who had written at the recent examination in Victoria for entrance to the High school 45 had passed, and the result would be that next term the attendance would be greater by 20 than ever before in the history of the school. This would make another teacher a necessity, and it was desirable that there should be two more. He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the present staff, making special reference to the large class percentage of the Second division.

Hon. Col. Baker, the minister of education, being the first called upon by the Chairman, congratulated Principal Paul and the other members of the staff on the very satisfactory statistics presented in the reports read. Addressing himself to the boys and girls he emphasized the importance of discipline, pointing out the dignity as well as the duty of obedience, and the necessity of practising courtesy. He told the boys not to become possessed of the mistaken idea that it was a sign of manliness to be rough in their behaviour, and said that the endeavor of the young people should be to grow up gentlemen and gentlewomen in the best sense of the word.

Rev. Canon Beanlands also said it should be the ambition of the teachers to train up the boys and girls as gentle men and women, and he hoped the time would yet come in British Columbia when all the inhabitants could be so described. The High school, he pointed out, exercised a far-reaching influence, through the spread of its graduates into the schools throughout the country.

Rev. Dr. Campbell referred to the large number promoted from the Central school this year as a matter upon which Principal Netherby should be congratulated. He repeated his advocacy of a provincial university, or that at least matriculation examinations for the universities of Eastern Canada might be held here.

Rev. P. H. McEwen took issue with those who had given prominence to the terms gentle man and gentle woman, as he thought plain "man" and "woman" were more honorable names. He also took exception to a motto appearing on the board, "British Columbia for the British Columbians," which he thought sounded as if meant to exclude persons who like himself were not natives of this Province, but had come from the East, and he suggested "British Columbians for British Columbia" as a better motto.

Rev. Dr. Philo emphasized the necessity for continued study, telling the children not to get the mistaken idea that their studies were completed when they left school. He also reminded them of the debt of gratitude they owed their teachers.

Rev. W. D. Barber gave some interesting advice on methods of study and the reading of books by the best authors.

Trustee Marchant, speaking of the new teacher necessary for next term, said he had no doubt but that the trustees would open their hearts as desired. He spoke in favor of the support by the whole public of institutions for higher education, such as this, as well as of the primary schools. With respect to the remarks of Bishop Perrin and Dr. Campbell the day before, he wished to say that he thought it much better that the clergy should not take an active part in the management of the schools, so that there should not arise here the sectional disputes in matters of education now disturbing Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. He announced that Mayor Beaven had that day received word from the executors of the estate of the late F. B. Pemberton that $3,000 had been left for the purpose of improving the fences and grounds of the Central and High schools and erecting a gymnasium. (Great applause.)

Trustee Lovell hoped the children would remember and follow the good advice tendered to them during the afternoon. He spoke in terms of appreciation of the bequest just announced, which he was sure would be of great benefit to the school.

Trustee Bishop compared educational progress to the climbing of a mountain, where the outlook is enlarged and becomes more interesting the higher one gets. He expressed pleasure at the division of honors between the boys and girls shown by the prize lists, and hoped this emulation would continue, to the advantage of both.

Ald. Robertson was next called upon for a speech, but was loudly applauded when he said he expected the boys and girls had had speeches enough for one day, and he would not further detain them.

Miss Bradley, a teacher of the James Bay Ward school who has just resigned, and a former pupil of the High school, was called to the front of the platform and there received a present and complimentary address from the teachers of the High, Central and Ward schools. The address was read by Miss A. D. Cameron, and by request of Miss Bradley an acknowledgment was made by Trustee Marchant.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

SPRING RIDGE SCHOOL.

The Spring Ridge school, where closing exercises were held yesterday, again enjoys the honor of standing at the head of the ward schools of the city, Miss May Musson, a pupil of the first division, passing with an average percentage of 90 marks—an honor not only to herself, but to her teacher, Mr. R. J. Hawkey, and to the school. In connection with the closing of this school there was a very interesting programme, during the progress of which an opportunity was taken advantage of by the pupils of Miss Smith's division to present her with a handsome silver cake dish and a complimentary address expressive of their regard. The pretty present will serve as a souvenir of her connection with the school, which was terminated yesterday, and also as a wedding gift, for Miss Smith to-day becomes a bride. Inspector Wilson and Rev. P. H. McEwen in the course of interesting addresses, expressed their high opinion of the standing of the school. The programme, promotion and prize lists follow:

PROGRAMME.

Song—"Welcome to All"...............School
Recitation..........................Maud Field
Song..................F. Mills and E. McKeown
Recitation..............................J. Collis
Recitation................B. and S. Scowcroft
Recitation.......................W. Barnswell
Song...............................H. Aaronson
Recitation.......................Lena Breidford
Song—"I love the Merry Sunshine"....School
Song...............................E. McLellan
Recitation..........................K. Johnson
Song.....................E. Elliot and N. Cantrill
Recitation..............................R. Lory
Song...................................N. Fraser
Recitation..........................M. Musson
Recitation..............................A. Cohen
Song...............................Lizzie Chambers
Recitation..........................E. Matthews
Song...................A. Macdonald and N. Waring
Recitation..............................F. Corder
Carol....................................School

PROMOTIONS—FIRST DIVISION.

R. T. Hawkey, Teacher.

To Central School—May Musson, Mabel Lyall, Lizzie Scowcroft, Andrew Goodman, Heber Dicks, Flossie Mills, Maggie White, Jennie Collis, Edna McKeon, Henrietta Barnswell, Charles Chislett, Frederick Janes, Amy Wilson, Ralph Banfield and Esther Peterson.

SECOND DIVISION.

Miss Frances Smith, Teacher.

To First Division—Jennie Malcolm, Kristrina Guljoy Johnson, Joennia Sarah Johnson, Valgerdue Myrdal, John Morrison Thomson, Sarah Jane Dearden, Mary Louisa Jane McDonald, Jennie Christina McDonald, William Walter Barnswell, Robert Douglas McLachlan, Lionel Emanuel Cohen, Edward James Townsley, Malomia Meunier, Julia Wilkinson, James Goodman, Lilian Charlotte Kessler, Sidney Joseph Winsby and Lizzie Alberta Chambers.

Second to First Class—Belle Chapman, Rigolette Winch, Eva Mathews, Gertie Creech, Mabel Field, Arthur Goodman, John Anderson, Kate Carron, Christine Christiansen, Queenie Rossan, Davey Richards and Lizzie Field.

THIRD DIVISION.

Miss L. M. Speers, Teacher.

Second Primer to Second Reader—John Barber Holdcroft, Charles Manering Salt, Arthur Bray Whittaker, Stanley Boyd Russell, William James Maynard, William Reginald Roskelley, Sam Sigurdur Johnson, Emma Jane Neelands, Siguidlina V. Briedjfoid, Margaret Malcolm, Margaret Johnson, Edwin Coles, Kate Dalby, Violet Oppie Clarke, Stancey Christiansen, Maud Ellen Lyall, Hedley Albert Dwyer, George Little and Nellie Louisa Bragg.

First Primer to Second Primer—Jane McKinnon, Elizabeth Whittaker, Lewis Neelands, Bernice Scowcroft, Henry Deighton, Kristina Johnson, Henry Cohen, Etha McLellan, John Creed, William Drysdale, Lulu Hooson, Teddy Parsons, Ethel Allatt, Beatrice Snider, Tom Matthews, Albert Chislett, Henry Brown, Binie Ash and Mildred Goodman.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Miss Flora C. Fraser, Teacher.

To Third Division—Lillian Grace McPhadden, Norma Cantrill, Florence Victoria Corder, Helen Victoria Fraser, Daisy Mary Margaret Christopher, Annette Cohen, Ethel Norma Grant, Lewis Leber Chamberlain, Margaret Myrdal, Louisa Anna Johnston, Minnie Sellick, Hannah Aaronson, Edmund Therriault, Robert Brydon, Frederic McGregor, Florence Anne Hick, John Angus McDonald, Otto Andernach, Margaret Dearden, Merton McKenzie, Edythe Margaret Copeland and Ernest Maynard.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

First Division—May Musson, head of the ward schools, and head of Spring Ridge; Lizzie Scowcraft, arithmetic; Mabel Lyall, grammar; A. Goodman, mental arithmetic; and F. Mills, reading.

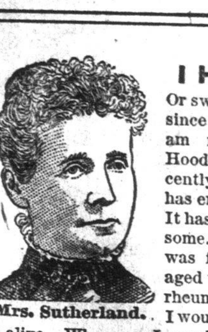
Second Division—(First class)—Jennie Malcolm, proficiency and spelling (full marks); Vale Mydal, mental arithmetic (full marks); John Thomson, written arithmetic; Joemna Johnson, geography; Mamie McDonald, grammar (full marks); Kristina Johnson, deportment and regularity; and Sarah Dearden, deportment. (Second Class)—Belle Chapman, proficiency; and John Anderson, regularity and deportment.

Third Division—(Second Primer)—John Holdcraft, proficiency; Emma Neelands, deportment, and Lena Breidford, regularity. (First Primer)—James McKinnon, proficiency; Harry Deighton, deportment; and A. White regularity.

Fourth Division—(First class)—Lillian Grace McPhadden, proficiency; Norma Cantrill, (Second class), May Peacock, head of class; O. E. Chamberlain, most progress during the term; and V. Maurmann.

CONSTIPALION CURED.

THE following extract from a letter from Mr. Jas. M. Carson, Banff, N.W.T., will speak for itself: "I have been troubled with constipation and general debility and was induced to use B.B.B. through seeing your advertisement. I now take great pleasure in recommending it to all my friends, as it completely cured me."


Mrs. Sutherland.

I Had Goitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Read Below and Then Say Which Is the Extravagant Sex.

Coming down town in a New York elevated train yesterday morning I overheard two gentlemen commiserating the sad fate of one of their friends who had married early in life. One of them was plainly the kind of man who stays single in order that he may spend all his money on himself, which is a good thing for posterity. "John would marry," said he, "and now look at him. His children are growing and have to have music lessons and all that, and it keeps his nose right down. But now he's in it." "Yes," said the other, "with an extravagant wife too. With some women $80 a month is as good as $150 is to some of the rest." An extravagant wife! Let us see. The two men belonged to the class of average well dressed city men who smoke and drink moderately, as they call it; not drunkards or slaves to tobacco by any means, but who just smoke, say, four cigars a day, take a drink of whisky before each meal and perhaps four glasses of beer in the evening. On Sunday the indulgence is a little extra, of course. I am informed by gentlemen who have been kind enough to "'fess" to me that $1 a day the year around is a fair average for the alcohol and tobacco consumed by the ordinary city man. And yet these very men talk of extravagant wives! A dollar a day would clothe out and out annually a family of children. I wonder men can look a woman in the face and preach to her about extravagance.

The native Maoris of New Zealand were enfranchised in 1872, several years later than the negroes of the United States. The Maoris still vote in New Zealand, and the negroes still vote in some parts of the United States. This year New Zealand has extended the right of suffrage till it now includes women, so that New Zealand women, white and Maori, can vote and hold office as freely as a man can. But the women of the United States, except in Wyoming, cannot vote yet.

If Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, the Nebraska lawyer, is not chosen chief justice of the supreme court of that state, it will be because the Prohibitionists have not votes enough to elect her.

During the past summer some of the women's clubs in the large cities inaugurated the delightful fashion of buying or hiring a house in the country or by the seashore, where the members could go and take their ease away from the discomfort and mixed company of a great hotel. One of the clubs that thus had its own stopping and resting place was the New Haven Ladies' Cycle club. Their country clubhouse was within reach of New Haven by bicycle, and the members spun out upon their wheels to their cottage and back again as they pleased. This is a charming idea and ought to be followed up extensively another summer and hereafter.

Though Miss Ella Knowles just missed by a few votes being elected attorney general of Montana, she was afterward appointed assistant attorney general, which is quite satisfactory. This brave, bright young woman has lately been in Washington to confer with the secretary of the interior and the United States attorney general in reference to Montana school lands.

It is to be hoped that the sweet potato flour which is made by means of a St. Louis woman's invention will soon be on the market. Doctors are discovering just now that wheat and corn bread and all cereals are very bad for the human stomach. They stuff us up with starch and mineral salts and make our muscles grow old and stiff, so the experts say. Likewise yeast fermentation is very harmful, we are told. If sweet potato bread will do any better by us, then we ought to have it.

It gives me pleasure to record that the first woman to register and vote in her ward in New Haven under the new Connecticut school law was the wife of a newspaper editor. Her name is Mrs. Abby B. Sheldon.

Mrs. Josephine Butler, in an interview printed in the English paper called The Young Woman, gives this as her word to girls: "The one thing I feel is their lack of dignity. The sense of their own worth should be impressed upon girls in all ranks of life. They are too cheap. They are made cheap, and they allow themselves to become cheap. They ought to remember that they are queens born, and that they must comport themselves as such."

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 21.—The Rathbun Company's office and freight shed was destroyed by fire this morning; loss, $9,000; insured.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—Rev. E. Coyle, late pastor of Division Street Methodist church, Cobourg, died in the hospital here yesterday.

HENSAL, Dec. 21.—The Liberals of South Huron have nominated Mr. McLean, reeve of Seaforth and editor of the Huron Expositor, for the Legislature.

I Had Goitre
Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead I caught cold I could not without fainting. Now I am glad I can truly recommend I received a letter from now of Fremont, Mich., editorial in behalf of Hood's I replied it was, and sent another letter from her much for recommending
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He also has been cured." ERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.
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LD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Then Say Which Is the avagant Sex.

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THE FATHERLAND.

Report That Caprivi Wishes to Retire—Winter Manœuvres in Brandenburg.

Arrested for the Murder of a Police Agent—Military Movements on the Frontier.

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BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Since the commercial treaties with Roumania, Spain and Servia were passed, Chancellor von Caprivi has professed to be tired of his office and to be willing to resign immediately after the passing of the treaty with Russia. The statement that he has told the Emperor of his desire to retire is heard daily, not only in high official circles, but by the public at large; it is taken with a grain of salt. The Conservative agitation against the Chancellor is more energetic than ever. His old Prussian associates are especially bitter, but no influences on any side have broken the Emperor's determination to adhere to his foremost official. Count Botho Eulenberg, Prussian Premier, having found his intrigues thwarted by the Emperor's confidence or prejudice, has gone over to the Chancellor's side completely in the last few days, and the personal friction between the two statesmen has ceased; hence Eulenberg's circular ordering high Prussian officials, whom he tacitly permitted during the last days of the Landtag elections to oppose the Government, to stop their obstructive tactics. It is late in the day for Eulenberg to issue the order. The supreme significance of the circular lies mainly in the fact that it recognizes the permanence of the Chancellor's position which he sought to undermine.

The winter manœuvres in Brandenburg will be postponed until hard frosts have set in. The Emperor wishes to see a series of displays by soldiers on skates, ice-shoes, ice-boats, sleds drawn by horses, and the like, all to reach a climax in a grand winter battle.

The police in Prague have arrested a young Czech workingman, suspected of murdering Police Agent Urva, who was found dead in his rooms yesterday, with a dagger in his breast. Marks on his throat showed that he had been strangled as well as stabbed. His body lay beside the Christmas tree, which he was decorating when he was attacked. Urva was denounced by the young Czechs during the recent debates in the Reichsrath, and had frequently expressed fears that he would be assassinated. He often spoke of the man under arrest as a former comrade, who was ready at any time to run a dagger into his heart. This man was seen near Urva's door at about the time when the crime must have been committed. Later he went to Urva's mother and told her that he heard her son was dead. The assassination has excited all Bohemia. It will cause the severest enforcement of the exceptional repressive measures recently approved by the Reichstag.

The Berlin correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the construction of a military camp at Malmedy on the Belgian frontier is the first step towards the general transfer of the army manœuvres from the interior to the frontier. The object of the change is said to be to do as much damage to the crops by the concentration of troops in the most fruitful districts in the German territory. Similar fortifications will be constructed probably near the boundary between Bohemia and Saxony and on the frontiers of Pomerania and Posen. This explanation is regarded as a subterfuge. France is expected to begin fortifying her northeastern frontier to counterbalance the effect of Germany's action at Malmedy.

SERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

MCDONALD, Dec. 24.—This afternoon the magazine of the Acme Torpedo at Willow Grove, was blown to atoms by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. Buildings for miles round were shattered and considerable damage was done. Every window glass in the town was broken. No person was seriously injured. The explosion was caused by the glycerine becoming overheated from a fire built to thaw it out. This is third time within two years that the magazine has been destroyed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—News reached here to-day of a terrible boiler explosion which occurred late yesterday afternoon at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river. The immense boiler of C. Nicholles' big sawmill exploded, instantly killing engineer Benjamin Thomas and fireman Amos Banks, and, it is said, perhaps fatally wounding three laborers whose names have not been ascertained. Banks was standing near the boiler head and his body was blown into the branches of a tree, where it was impaled on a broken limb, fifty feet from the ground. A flying missile cut off Engineer Thomas' head. The others were scalded by the escaping steam. The cause of the explosion was that the steam was allowed to exceed the capacity of the boiler.

THE HOVAS ARMING.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Further news from Madagascar says that the Hovas are arming with much spirit, and are forcing the peasants to quit the rice fields. The Rahavalos have attacked the French outposts at Buoni. Some 250 Rahavalos besieged Mandraty on the night of Oct. 21, pillaged several cabins and captured two Frenchmen, Destange and Gravol, asleep. The place withstood a furious attack for three hours. Several Rahavalos were killed. On the side of the besieged, Sitangue, a Frenchman, and four natives were killed and seven natives were wounded. The Rahavalos withdrew at dawn, taking twenty-seven prisoners and leading Destange and Gavol by cords attached to their necks. They, however, escaped later during a debauch in which the Rahavalos indulged, and returned to the town thirty-six hours later, stripped and exhausted.

ARRESTED ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: "The anarchists who have been arrested are divided into three groups. About thirty will be charged with connection with Pallas and will be tried by the military courts. Fifteen who were concerned in the Lyceum outrage will be charged with murder in the civil courts. They include several foreigners. Rinaldi, whose real name has been discovered to be Ruggeri, Soldani, Coldina, Cerulo and Maiquez. Forty noted desperadoes will be charged with various outrages throughout Catalonia and with spreading the documents of anarchism.

VIOLENT MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Associated Press has obtained a copy of a violent manifesto which the French anarchists of London have secretly prepared for distribution in Paris. The manifesto is headed, "The Dynamitards to the Panama Crew." The manifesto says:

"This first dynamite explosion will not be the last for you wretches. Since 1871, when you converted Paris into a charnel house and massacred 35,000 proletarians the republic has been turned into a den of thieves, directed successively by scoundrel Thiers, brute MacMahon, thief Grevy and mannikin Carnot, while the poor hounds below are condemned to white slavery or to die of starvation in the streets. Do you think such a state of things can endure? No, the revolution will devour you. We whom you outlawed will come to rescue the starving and duped poor, who cannot wait patiently like the labor deputies, so-called because they do no work. These idiotic and renegade deputies declared recently that you would have them shot like rabbits, but they decline to be blown up with you. Do not hold the miserable Socialists responsible for dynamite. They only want to enrich themselves, like you."

After further denunciation of Socialists the manifesto proceeds to describe the bourgeois class, saying: "They are worse than dung, and we warn those who are demanding the death penalty for Vaillant, who followed the knife of Lauthier with a bomb thrown in the midst of your robbers' cave, look out for your skins. That was merely a foretaste, messieurs, you who inwardly prefer surrender to being blown into shreds and into the air. Vive la revolution sociale! Vive l'anarchie!"

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Draft of a Memorial From the World's Congress at Chicago

To be Presented to Each of the National Governments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The World's Columbian Exposition memorial in favor of international arbitration has been presented to Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland by William E. Blackstone, of Chicago, of the World's Columbian Commission. It is a remarkable document, having the autograph signatures of the representatives of forty different nations which participated in the Exposition, including Sir Richard Webster, England; George R. Cockburn, of Canada; Enrique Depuy de Lome, of Spain; Admiral Mauritt, of Brazil; D. Avon von Palitrehes Palmforst, of Austria; Thokky Bey, of Turkey; N. Yamatoka, of Japan; Professor Dr. Sheppan Wartzoldt, of Germany; Chun Quan Kee, of China; also the commissioners from the different states and territories of the United States, the directors and officials of the exposition and many of the chairmen and speakers at the meetings of the world's congress, including Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, Dr. Phillip Schaff, Bishop Morrill, Joseph Cook, Mr. Moody, Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Wm. Hodge, Lady Somerset and Lady Aberdeen. The President expressed his approval of the objects sought by the memorialists and mentioned that the same sentiment had been incorporated in his recent message. The following is the memorial:

To the governments of the world:

The undersigned citizens of many countries, gathered at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in the United States of America, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a favorable opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various governments, praying that they will unitedly agree, by mutual treaties, to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary peaceful negotiations and for this the petitioners will ever pray. It is requested that a copy of this memorial shall be presented to each of the governments of the world. As soon as the requisite fac-simile copies are prepared, they will be transmitted by Secretary Gresham to the various governments of the world.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—Town Marshall Phillips and a posse of officers raided a notorious gambling den at the Pratt Mines at midnight, last night. As the officers broke open the door, the lights in the room went out and the gamblers opened fire, which was returned by the officers. A regular battle in the dark followed, the gamblers retreating from the place as rapidly as possible. When the confusion was over and the lights were turned on again, a bloody scene was presented. Henry Sherrian, one of the gamblers, lay dead on the floor with a bullet in his heart. Isaac Milton and Sam Sterne, two more of the gamblers, were fatally wounded, and one of the officers, whose name could not be learned, was seriously wounded. The remainder of the gamblers, twenty-two in number, made their escape. It is thought several of them were hurt, as drops of blood were found in their tracks.

ANTI-TAX MOVEMENT.

ROME, Dec. 24.—A popular demonstration against the town authorities was made yesterday at Lercara di Freddi, about fifty miles from Palermo. The crowd was dispersed by the troops. Two soldiers and several rioters were wounded. The anti-tax movement has gained fresh headway in Sicily during the past three days. Disorder is reported from several parts of the island. Four battalions of regular army will start from Naples for Palermo, to-morrow, to help the troops already on the ground repress the agitation.

BANK BESIEGED.

PRAGUE, Dec. 24.—A mob gathered on Friday in the streets of Chomovitz and marched to the Savings bank, which had suspended payment owing to the embezzlement of its money by Cashier Spinka. All the members of the board of directors fled from the city, and one killed himself with a revolver in a near-by town. Beyond terrifying the directors the mob accomplished nothing, although it besieged the bank for several hours.

RIO NOT TAKEN.

Official Dispatch to the Brazilian Minister at Washington Denying the Report.

Government Hold All the Islands of Importance—No Engagement at Ita.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Minister Mendonca has a despatch from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, disproving the story of the capture of Rio and outlining the movements of Gen. Saravas' insurgent column. He says the message received from my government is most satisfactory. That elusive column under Gen. Saravas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs tells me consists of less than two thousand men. They have got no further north than Santa Catharina, and have so far failed in their efforts to effect a juncture with the forces of the Mello provisional government which is established on the islands of Santa Catharina. General Saravas made an attempt a month or so ago to reach the insurgents on the islands, but the government forces defeated him and drove him back to Rio Grande do Sul. He has now returned with a body of cavalry, but has not joined in the government forces as yesterday's telegrams reported. The government of Santa Catharina has 3,500 regular troops under his command and Sarava is not likely to make any serious impression against them.

As to the condition of things in Rio, continued Mr. Mendonca, the Government has control of every island in the bay except Villagaignon, Las Nebras, and one other, which latter is a place of suburban residences only, and of no vital importance in a military sense. It is true that Gen. Terrez, of the army, was wounded by a shot from the bush while making his rounds upon the Government's islands. The next day, however, with a sufficient force, the island was taken from the insurgents.

Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Capt. Picking, commanding the U. S. naval forces at Rio. The communication, Secretary Herbert said to-night, was in reference to private matters, and he declined to make it public. He stated, however, that the captain made no reference to the wild story sent out about the fall of Rio and the resignation of Peixoto, and, consequently, it was safe to assume that there was no foundation for that "roorback," as Capt. Picking would not overlook such an important event, if true.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—The report of a bloody battle at Ita Jaya, state of Santa Catharina, in which 400 insurgents were said to have been killed, has no foundation. In fact it was discredited generally from the first, and is now authoritatively denied.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—It is rumored here that the insurgent warships Republica and Aquidaban are to attack Peixoto's small fleet in the river Platte.

TRAIN HELD UP.

COFFEYVILLE, Dec. 24.—The south-bound passenger train, No. 12., on the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific railway, which left this station at 4:30 o'clock this evening, was held up and robbed by five masked men at Seminole station in the Indian territory. Five miles south of Coffeyville, the switch lock was broken and the train ran into the siding on which a box car was standing on which was a red lantern. The point of the robbery is a small station on the open prairie. The engineer, James Harris, was carefully guarded by one of the men with a Winchester whilst the rest proceeded to rob the mail and express cars and every passenger on the train from the smoker to the sleeper. The leader was a tall man, who went through the cars and relieved the frightened passengers of their money and valuables, while the party kept up a fusillade with Winchesters and revolvers. They evidently secured a large sum of money. A party of young people from Coffeyville, who were out driving, sat in their conveyance close to the scene and witnessed the affair. They were the first to bring the news of the robbery to town. Several gentlemen of this city who do business in the territory were victims of the brigands. Fortunately no one was injured by the shooting, which was all done by the robbers. One young man who was in the smoker, got up as the robbers came in and walked ahead of them through the different cars in the hope of avoiding them. When they got to the rear of the last car they caught him, took his watch and $17, and made him jump off. He walked back to Coffeyville but was too badly rattled to describe the affair. They held the train about one hour and a half, and the rear lights on the car could be seen from the Missouri Pacific yards here, while the train was being gone through. The conductor, engineer, firemen and porters were relieved of everything that they had even to their pocket knives. The train continued on tward Fort Smith after being relieved, and the desperadoes mounted their horses and left in a westerly direction. They were dressed in cowboy outfits and were all young men. They are a remnant of the Star gang, and from the description given by Conductor Browne the leader is Jim Wooten, who led the raid on the Mound Valley bank.

FRENCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Paris despatch to the Times says: Le Temps contradicts a report in the Independence Belge that France meditates fixing a camp at Given, on the Belgian frontier. Le Temps, in discussing the probabilities of a German camp at Malmeady, says that if created it will then be time to consider France's means for defence in the direction of Ardennes and Hainaut. M. Lockroy, in L'Eclair, makes serious indictments against the French navy and coast defences of France. He says it is all but undefended from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and 16,000,000 francs will be required to place Cherbourg in a state of defence, and adds that the same statement holds good in the case of Corsica. The British could easily get a footing at either place.

BOUND TO SUCCEED.

BARCELONA, Dec. 24.—Jose Codina, who, after his arrest, confessed that he threw the bomb in the Lyceum theatre, told the police last night that he took two bombs into the theatre. He had intended to throw them both, but after using one he had seen a detective following him. He, therefore, hastened from the house with the other bomb under his coat.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The Sultan of Morocco has granted indemnity to Spain for the encroachments of the Riffians at Mellila by conceding the customs duties.

A BULLET IN THE LIP.

DONALD, Dec. 24.—(Special)—John Barr, foreman for the Columbia River Lumber Co., was shot here last night by H. Redgrave, provincial constable. Redgrave and Barr had had a discussion in the Forest house, which was not of a character to lead their friends to believe there would be any trouble between them, and they left the house together talking in ordinary tones. Shortly after Barr returned with a bullet hole in his upper lip, saying Redgrave had suddenly turned on him and shot him. Special constables were at once sworn in and proceeded to search for Redgrave, who had disappeared. Dr. Symonds was sent for and on his arrival Mr. Barr was taken upstairs and a search made for the ball. It was found that the shot had taken effect in the upper lip, following the outside of the jaw and burying itself in the muscles of the face, but owing to the great swelling of the cheek, it was impossible to locate the bullet until the inflammation has been subdued. Mr. Barr is a powerful man and to this is due the manner in which he withstood a shock which would have prostrated most men.

[Of course Mr. Barr's story only has been heard as yet; Redgrave's explanation will doubtless throw more light on what at present appears to be a very peculiar affair. Though Harry Redgrave has a quick temper his friends here will hardly believe him capable of using a revolver except under the greatest provocation or in defence of his life.]

CURIOUS CASE.

Allegation That an Ohio Manufacturer Has Been Kidnapped and Detained.

The Other Side Say He Went Away on Account of Family Jars.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Henry B. Shields, of Coleman, Shields & Co., iron manufacturers, of Niles, Ohio, and manager of the Guard Furnace, Gurd, Iowa, was arrested at the Hotel Grace at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with kidnapping E. M. Byers, of Pittsburg, Pa., a member of the firm of M. Byers & Co., of that city. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Byers. He arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Grace under the name of J. B. Perry, Boston, Ohio. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Attorney Geo. S. Baller, who represents Mrs. Byers in Chicago, says: "On May 13, last, Henry B. Shields took Mr. Byers from the hotel in Harrisburg where he was then living and brought him to Chicago. Here he was placed in charge of Dr. W. Lewis Tallman. Mr. Byers' mind was at that time temporarily weakened by various artifices, and as we have learned by innuendos and finally charges against his wife, which grew stronger with each repetition. Mr. Byers was worked into a state in which he was roughly handled. Shortly after his arrival here, he was placed under the immediate charge of a woman nurse, named Diltze, who received her directions from Dr. Tallman. For more than three months, Mrs. Byers made diligent search and inquiry for her husband and during this period, she says Mr. Byers wrote frequently to her, but none of these letters reached her, and when he would inquire he was told that she no longer cared for him. After a long search E. M. Byers and his nurse were found in St. Paul. Mrs. Byers went there and found him. The next day Dr. Tallman arrived, and together they returned to the Great Northern. It was while they were here that Mr. Byers was again taken away, this time by Dr. Tallman, while Mrs. Byers lay ill. Dr. Tallman, with the nurse, took his patient to Montreal. Since then Byers has been taken to various parts of the country.

Dr. Tallman ridiculed the story of the alleged kidnapping, and the allegation that his patient is insane. He says: "Mr. Byers was suffering from nervous prostration, so when Mrs. Byers went down to Atlantic City last May, he came out here to try to recruit his health. He put himself in my charge because some friends had recommended me. He was doing finely, and in August he went up to St. Paul to the races in charge of a trained nurse. Mrs. Byers went up there and brought the entire party back here. Mr. Byers said he would try to live with his wife. For fourteen days they lived together. She quarrelled with him continually. On the fourteenth day he came and told me he could stay no longer; that he was going away where he would have a chance to get well. Since then I have seen him but once. His friends know where he is, for he writes to them occasionally."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

TACOMA, Dec. 23.—George McL. Brown, district passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific at Vancouver, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Brown claimed that his visit was purely for the purpose of wishing his railway friends a "merry Christmas," but the latter claim that his business was to instruct the agents of his road here in regard to the raising of rates on January 1. When questioned in regard to the latter matter Mr. Brown said to a reporter:

"We shall come in with the other roads, making the same rates as they do. The new rates are almost exactly the same as those in effect before the World's Fair. I do not know whether our road will insist on a differential or not. In case they do it will be on the long haul from the Sound to New York and New England points, though the road may insist on a differential on the short haul from the Sound to St. Paul also. In fact, there is no association. As to whether our road will go into an association in case one is formed after the New Year, as is expected, I am not informed.

"All of our construction work on the Kootenay branches of the road ceased for the winter on the 10th of November."

The probability of the Canadian road's acquiring a differential on the short haul from Sound points to St. Paul over the "Soo" extension is interesting railroad men quite a little.

"It will probably all be settled at the meeting of the transcontinental roads called for the 4th of January in Chicago," said one of them yesterday. "This meeting has been called by the Union Pacific, Northern and Great Northern. The Southern Pacific has signified its willingness to have representatives present, and the Canadian has been invited to attend. At this meeting, unless some very disturbing element arises, a new association will be formed and new arrangements entered into by all the transcontinental roads."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Henry Petit, the dramatist, died here of typhoid fever this evening.

PRUSSIAN TAXATION.

Finance Minister Miguel Reviews the Situation With Considerable Minuteness.

The Treaty With Russia and Its Effects Upon the Price of Wheat.

(Copyright of 1893 by the United Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Although the Reichstag has adjourned leaving the ministry triumphant along the whole line, great uncertainty prevails in official quarters concerning the future. Dr. Miguel, Prussian Minister of Finance, yesterday gave a valuable interview and explained the situation to the editor of the Deutsche-Warte. He complained to the editor that the lack of large solid parties in the Reichstag hindered fiscal reforms. The old groups had crumbled to pieces and each of the new ones must be approached in the way of special interests. This state of affairs prevented Germany from becoming a strong centralized state. Herr Miguel ignored the fact that the government owed its recent successes to the chance manipulation of the small parliamentary parties. These successes would have been impossible had the large compact groups still existed.

"Sound imperial finance," Dr. Miguel continued, "could not be obtained without fiscal reforms. The government can have no object other than the country's good, yet the opposition treat the ministers as if they were enemies of the empire."

"The taxation of tobacco is opposed," it was remarked, "as if tobacco were a necessity of life. The tax doubtless would lead to some dislocation of the tobacco industry; but if 10,000 tobacco workers should be thrown out of employment, what then?"

"Most of them," it was replied, "would find work in other industries, while the country generally would experience no discomfort. The treasury would be relieved."

Dr. Miguel admitted that the wine tax proposals would be modified, but all the contemplated alterations of his plans, he declared, would not touch the principle. The premiums on exports of sugar would be left intact, he said. The Government fully recognized the depression in the agricultural districts. When the Prussian Landtag should open a measure would be introduced for the creation of agricultural chambers, in which the interests of the great land owners and small farmers would be represented equally. The Government would assist the Chambers in agrarian reforms and in obtaining agricultural credit.

Dr. Miguel said he was convinced that the grain powers exaggerated the effects which the treaty with Russia would have upon the price of cereals. Anyhow it was impossible to prevent Russian grain from entering Germany by side ways. Besides having concluded treaties with the Powers, Germany could hardly decline to conclude one with Russia. Undoubtedly the Russian monetary system presented a grave objection. The agitation on gold encouraged exportation and rendered customs duties illusionary, but Germany had the same disadvantage in dealing with Austria, Hungary and Italy. It was always dangerous to conclude commercial treaties with countries having unstable currency systems. If no understanding should be reached with Russia, who would profit by the delay? Behind the pen in Russian negotiations with other countries?

Finally, Dr. Miguel thought the Reichstag, however bitterly prejudiced against the new tax proposals, would approve the scheme in bulk as there was no alternative plan to meet the increased expenditure.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 24.—The little village of Montgomery is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred last night. Adolphus T. Babcock, a youth about 22 years of age, and Ella Revetta, a girl of 16, went to the Christmas festivities at the Montgomery church. Afterwards the girl went walking with another young man. Babcock met them on the street, grabbed the girl and shot her, the ball entering the lung near the heart and lodging there. He then pulled out his knife and cut his throat four times. The infuriated people would have lynched him if they had not thought he would die anyway. Both are still alive, but the chances are against their recovery.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 24.—Martin Flint, a prominent and wealthy farmer, was waylaid and robbed last night while returning from town. He was found this morning lying on the road with his head and face smashed almost beyond recognition. Three large stones covered with blood were found by his side and showed how terrible had been his death. The authorities have no clue to the murderer, and as robbery does not appear to have been the cause they are all at sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—M. Clancy, a young brother of Congressman John Clancy, of Brooklyn, was murdered in a liquor store, No. 50 Hudson avenue, today, by Timothy McDermott. McDermott slashed Clancy across the legs with a razor. He made his escape to New York, but was captured soon after.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A telegram has been received by Director-General de Young from Mr. Pullman, of Chicago, saying that he had pleasure in making a $5,000 contribution to the Midwinter fair.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—A deputy sheriff arrived here from Hastings, the county seat of Dakota, yesterday afternoon, and placed Mayor Fitch and Chief of Police Gibson under arrest. The prisoners were at once taken to Hastings, where they gave bonds for their bonds for their appearance at the January term of the district court. An indictment was found by the grand jury against the two men for their connection with the escape of George Kinter from the lockup here. Kinter had assaulted a motor man on the Great Western Short line.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—There were twenty-seven fresh cases of cholera and fourteen deaths here yesterday.

Halifax Chronicle: When an immigrant train was recently going west, the passengers were thrown into consternation by the report that a woman had lost one of her children and it was supposed to have fallen off the train. The woman, who could not speak English, was yelling at the top of her voice and moaning piteously. Supt. Price had the train stopped and sent the engine back to look for the child. After the engine had been gone a few minutes it was discovered that the woman had not lost a child at all, but in carrying her mattrass from one car to the other she let it fall. The engine returned with the mattrass and Supt. Price took the jibes of his friends with the best grace possible.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The jury in the case of Geo. Craig, on trial for the murder of Emma Werner, came into court this morning, and stated they were unable to agree. They were discharged. George Craig was indicted for one of the most mysterious and horrible murders ever committed in the country. Emma Werner was a pretty little girl of eight years, who disappeared during May last. The morning afterwards, in an alley at F. Recker's brewery, on the Bloomingdale road, workmen discovered the dead body of the little girl. Her face was black and blue and her tongue protruded. Her clothes were soiled, torn and bloody, and it was easily seen that she had met with fearful usage before her death.

Several days afterwards George Craig, who was working as a painter at the World's Fair was arrested. Craig made a confession admitting that he had assaulted Emma Werner, and signed a confession in the presence of several witnesses. Up to this time he had not been told that the little one was dead, but when so informed by a newspaper man, subtequently expressed surprise and said he supposed he would be sent to the penitentiary for life. During the progress of the trial several efforts were made by the counsel for the defence to quash the indictment and to prevent the confession from going to the jury. It was asserted that a confession which implicated the accused in a criminal assault only, was not admissable in a trial for murder. This was overruled by Judge Cheetlain, who held that the confession contained facts bearing on the trial. For two weeks the trial has occupied the attention of the court and jury.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Mrs. Andrew Foy's Damaging Evidence Against Coughlin and His Accomplices.

Burke's Visit to Her Husband and Details Given of Conversations Between Them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Pale and evidently in great fear, Mrs. Andrew Foy appeared on the witness stand at the opening of the Coughlin trial yesterday morning, with a policeman near to guard her against harm which has been darkly threatened. The defence objected to her testimony on the ground that evidence by a wife calculated to implicate her husband in a crime is incompetent. The understanding was that she would tell of a series of meetings at her house, at which Coughlin was recognized by all as the leader, and that her husband afterward confessed that at these meetings the plan was formed which led to Dr. Cronin's murder, and that her husband took part in the plot and was present shortly after the murder was committed. Judge Tuthill finally decided to admit Mrs. Foy's testimony, her evidence to be confined to what she saw and what she said to any one of the conspirators. The examination then proceeded amid profound attention on the part of the audience, which filled the room, and with constant objections from the defence. Her story in substance was as follows:

She knew Coughlin, Sullivan, Burke and Patrick Cronin, all of whom had been at her house. Coughlin appeared there first in March or April, 1889. He visited her husband several times, and they talked in whispers. During one of these visits she surprised her husband and Coughlin. The latter was reading a letter aloud. She caught the words, "Remove him at all hazards, but use your discretion." Witness then told of two visits of Cronin, at which he and her husband held whispered conversations, always with the doors closed. Burke also visited her husband and talked with him in private. He came again the night of May 6, 1889, two days after the Cronin murder.

This was bitterly fought by the defence, but the court decided to admit it, saying he would instruct the jury that it merely tended to show conspiracy, but did not bear on Coughlin's guilt. Continuing, witness said Coughlin called May 12 and asked for her husband. She told him she was afraid her husband had been arrested. Coughlin replied: "Oh, there's no proof against Andy. He's all right." "I said," continued Mrs. Foy, "Coughlin, this is an awful thing you have done. Dr. Cronin will do you more harm dead than alive." He laughed and said I need not worry. "There's no danger," said he, "but you will be taken care of anyway. Don't worry." I asked him who was to take care of me and my little children. "Oh," he said, "don't mind about that. Alexander Sullivan is a good friend of your husband and of mine and he will take care of you."

The deep silence in the court at this point was broken by the prosecuting attorney resuming the examination, and then a buzz of comment among the spectators at this startling statement. Witness continued: "Coughlin came once before that time and told my husband what luck he had in fooling Capts. Schaack and Schettler about Dr. Cronin's body and where they put it." Witness said that Coughlin had several times assured her there was no danger of her husband being molested. He told her if she would keep quiet she would be well taken care of. This ended the direct examination, and cross-examination began, going minutely into details of the relations of Mrs. Foy with the wife of T. P. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin boarded.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Foy was continued throughout the afternoon session. She bore up to the end without once losing command of her faculties. Her story seemed truthful, and she proved herself a person of more than average intelligence. All talk of her alleged insanity seems unfounded, and an unprejudiced observer would not think her other than sane. The damning evidence she gave grew stronger under cross examination. The story told by each witness is made more effective by the efforts of the defence to break its force.

James Bowers, supposed to be a crank, made a sensational attempt to-night to bribe the Coughlin jury. While the jury, attended by several officers, was going from the court to the hotel, Bowers yelled: "We will make it worth $100 to each of you to set that man free." He was about to call out something else when a policeman grabbed him and locked him up. Until to-day Bowers was employed in a menial capacity at the Hotel Renfost. In an interview late to-night he said he called out to the jury for fun.

MONSIEUR DE PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Diebler, the public executioner of France, otherwise Monsieur de Paris, has been threatened that he will be blown up if he execute Vaillant, the bomb-thrower. Diebler fears the threats will be put into execution, and has asked to be allowed to resign.

I Had Coitre
Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead r I caught cold I could not thout fainting. Now I am d I can truly recommend I received a letter from w, now of Fremont, Mich., onial in behalf of Hood's e; I replied it was, and sent another letter from her uch for recommending
Sarsaparilla
he also has been cured." RLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.
are the best after-dinner estion and cure headache.

RLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Then Say Which Is the avagant Sex.

town in a New York el- terday morning I over- men commiserating the f their friends who had life. One of them was of man who stays single may spend all his money ch is a good thing for would marry," said he, t him. His children are e to have music lessons it keeps his nose right he's in it." "Yes," said an extravagant wife women $80 a month is to some of the rest." wife! Let us see. The d to the class of average men who smoke and y, as they call it; not ves to tobacco by any just smoke, say, four ke a drink of whisky and perhaps four glasses ening. On Sunday the ttle extra, of course. I gentlemen who have to "'fess" to me that around is a fair aver- hol and tobacco con- dinary city man. And n talk of extravagant a day would clothe out y a family of children. n look a woman in the to her about extrava-

aoris of New Zealand d in 1872, several years negroes of the United oris still vote in New negroes still vote in e United States. This has extended the right now includes women, and women, white and nd hold office as freely But the women of the cept in Wyoming, can-

Bittenbender, the Ne- not chosen chief jus- me court of that state, se the Prohibitionists ough to elect her.

t summer some of the the large cities inau- ntful fashion of buying se in the country or by re the members could ir ease away from the mixed company of a of the clubs that thus ing and resting place ven Ladies' Cycle club. clubhouse was within ven by bicycle, and the t upon their wheels to d back again as they a charming idea and wed up extensively an- d hereafter.

la Knowles just missed being elected attorney na, she was afterward nt attorney general, isfactory. This brave, nan has lately been in nfer with the secretary d the United States at- reference to Montana

ed that the sweet po- is made by means of a s invention will soon . Doctors are discov- that wheat and corn ls are very bad for the They stuff us up with al salts and make our and stiff, so the ex- se yeast fermentation ve are told. If sweet do any better by us, have it.

sure to record that the gister and vote in her en under the new Con- aw was the wife of a Her name is Mrs.

Butler, in an inter- e English paper called an, gives this as her he one thing I feel is ty. The sense of their d be impressed upon of life. They are too made cheap, and they o become cheap. They r that they are queens y must comport them-

c. 21. — The Rathbun d freight shed was de- morning; loss, $9,000;

l.—Rev. E. Coyle, late treet Methodist church, the hospital here yes-

—The Liberals of South ed Mr. McLean, reeve of f the Huron Expositor,

THE FATHERLAND.

Report That Caprivi Wishes to Retire—Winter Manœuvres in Brandenburg.

Arrested for the Murder of a Police Agent—Military Movements on the Frontier.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Since the commercial treaties with Roumania, Spain and Servia were passed, Chancellor von Caprivi has professed to be tired of his office and to be willing to resign immediately after the passing of the treaty with Russia. The statement that he has told the Emperor of his desire to retire is heard daily, not only in high official circles, but by the public at large; it is taken with a grain of salt. The Conservative agitation against the Chancellor is more energetic than ever. His old Prussian associates are especially bitter, but no influences on any side have broken the Emperor's determination to adhere to his foremost official. Count Botho Eulenberg, Prussian Premier, having found his intrigues thwarted by the Emperor's confidence or prejudice, has gone over to the Chancellor's side completely in the last few days, and the personal friction between the two statesmen has ceased; hence Eulenberg's circular ordering high Prussian officials, whom he tacitly permitted during the last days of the Landtag elections to oppose the Government, to stop their obstructive tactics. It is late in the day for Eulenberg to issue the order. The supreme significance of the circular lies mainly in the fact that it recognizes the permanence of the Chancellor's position which he sought to undermine.

The winter manœuvres in Brandenburg will be postponed until hard frosts have set in. The Emperor wishes to see a series of displays by soldiers on skates, ice-shoes, ice-boats, sleds drawn by horses, and the like, all to reach a climax in a grand winter battle.

The police in Prague have arrested a young Czech workingman, suspected of murdering Police Agent Urva, who was found dead in his rooms yesterday, with a dagger in his breast. Marks on his throat showed that he had been strangled as well as stabbed. His body lay beside the Christmas tree, which he was decorating when he was attacked. Urva was denounced by the young Czechs during the recent debates in the Reichsrath, and had frequently expressed fears that he would be assassinated. He often spoke of the man under arrest as a former comrade, who was ready at any time to run a dagger into his heart. This man was seen near Urva's door at about the time when the crime must have been committed. Later he went to Urva's mother and told her that he heard her son was dead. The assassination has excited all Bohemia. It will cause the severest enforcement of the exceptional repressive measures recently approved by the Reichstag.

The Berlin correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the construction of a military camp at Malmedy on the Belgian frontier is the first step towards the general transfer of the army manœuvres from the interior to the frontier. The object of this change is to avoid the damage done to the crops by the concentration of troops in the most fruitful districts in the German territory. Similar fortifications will be constructed probably near the boundary between Bohemia and Saxony and on the frontiers of Pomerania and Posen. This explanation is regarded as a subterfuge. France is expected to begin fortifying her northeastern frontier to counterbalance the effect of Germany's action at Malmedy.

SERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

MCDONALD, Dec. 24.—This afternoon the magazine of the Acme Torpedo at Willow Grove, was blown to atoms by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. Buildings for miles round were shattered and considerable damage was done. Every window glass in the town was broken. No person was seriously injured. The explosion was caused by the glycerine becoming overheated from a fire built to thaw it out. This is third time within two years that the magazine has been destroyed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—News reached here to-day of a terrible boiler explosion which occurred late yesterday afternoon at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river. The immense boiler of C. Nicholles' big sawmill exploded, instantly killing engineer Benjamin Thomas and fireman Amos Banks, and, it is said, perhaps fatally wounding three laborers whose names have not been ascertained. Banks was standing near the boiler head and his body was blown into the branches of a tree, where it was impaled on a broken limb, fifty feet from the ground. A flying missile cut off Engineer Thomas' head. The others were scalded by the escaping steam. The cause of the explosion was that the steam was allowed to exceed the capacity of the boiler.

THE HOVAS ARMING.

PARIS, Dec. 24. — Further news from Madagascar says that the Hovas are arming with much spirit, and are forcing the peasants to quit the rice fields. The Rahavalos have attacked the French outposts at Buoni. Some 250 Rahavalos besieged Mandraty on the night of Oct. 21, pillaged several cabins and captured two Frenchmen, Destange and Gravol, asleep. The place withstood a furious attack for three hours. Several Rahavalos were killed. On the side of the besieged, Sitangue, a Frenchman, and four natives were killed and seven natives were wounded. The Rahavalos withdrew at dawn, taking twenty-seven prisoners and leading Destange and Gavol by cords attached to their necks. They, however, escaped later during a debauch in which the Rahavalos indulged, and returned to the town thirty-six hours later, stripped and exhausted.

ARRESTED ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: "The anarchists who have been arrested are divided into three groups. About thirty will be charged with connection with Pallas and will be tried by the military courts. Fifteen who were concerned in the Lyceum outrage will be charged with murder in the civil courts. They include several foreigners. Rinaldi, whose real name has been discovered to be Ruggeri, Soldani, Coldina, Cerulo and Maiquez. Forty noted desperadoes will be charged with various outrages throughout Catalonia and with spreading the documents of anarchism.

VIOLENT MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Associated Press has obtained a copy of a violent manifesto which the French anarchists of London have secretly prepared for distribution in Paris. The manifesto is headed, "The Dynamitards to the Panama Crew." The manifesto says:

"This first dynamite explosion will not be the last for you wretches. Since 1871, when you converted Paris into a charnel house and massacred 35,000 proletarians the republic has been turned into a den of thieves, directed successively by scoundrel Thiers, brute MacMahon, thief Grevy and mannikin Carnot, while the poor hounds below are condemned to white slavery or to die of starvation in the streets. Do you think such a state of things can endure? No, the revolution will devour you. We whom you outlawed will come to rescue the starving and duped poor, who cannot wait patiently like the labor deputies, so-called because they do no work. These idiotic and renegade deputies declared recently that you would have them shot like rabbits, but they decline to be blown up with you. Do not hold the miserable Socialists responsible for dynamite. They only want to enrich themselves, like you."

After further denunciation of Socialists the manifesto proceeds to describe the bourgeois class, saying: "They are worse than dung, and we warn those who are demanding the death penalty for Vaillant, who followed the knife of Lauthier with a bomb thrown in the midst of your robbers' cave, look out for your skins. That was merely a foretaste, messieurs, you who inwardly prefer surrender to being blown into shreds and into the air. Vive la revolution sociale! Vive l'anarchie!"

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Draft of a Memorial From the World's Congress at Chicago

To be Presented to Each of the National Governments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The World's Columbian Exposition memorial in favor of international arbitration has been presented to Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland by William E. Blackstone, of Chicago, of the World's Columbian Commission. It is a remarkable document, having the autograph signatures of the representatives of forty different nations which participated in the Exposition, including Sir Richard Webster, England; George R. Cockburn, of Canada; Enrique Depuy de Lome, of Spain; Admiral Mauritt, of Brazil; D. Avon von Palitrehes Palmforst, of Austria; Thokky Bey, of Turkey; N. Yamatoka, of Japan; Professor Dr. Sheppan Wartzoldt, of Germany; Chun Quan Kee, of China; also the commissioners from the different states and territories of the United States, the directors and officials of the exposition and many of the chairmen and speakers at the meetings of the world's congress, including Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, Dr. Phillip Schaff, Bishop Merrill, Joseph Cook, Mr. Moody, Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, W. F. Bridge, Lady Somerset and Lady Aberdeen. The President expressed his approval of the objects sought by the memorialists and mentioned that the same sentiment had been incorporated in his recent message. The following is the memorial:

To the governments of the world:

The undersigned citizens of many countries, gathered at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in the United States of America, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a favorable opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various governments, praying that they will unitedly agree, by mutual treaties, to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary peaceful negotiations and for this the petitioners will ever pray. It is requested that a copy of this memorial shall be presented to each of the governments of the world. As soon as the requisite fac-simile copies are prepared, they will be transmitted by Secretary Gresham to the various governments of the world.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

BIKMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—Town Marshall Phillips and a posse of officers raided a notorious gambling den at the Pratt Mines at midnight, last night. As the officers broke open the door, the lights in the room went out and the gamblers opened fire, which was returned by the officers. A regular battle in the dark followed, the gamblers retreating from the place as rapidly as possible. When the confusion was over and the lights were turned on again, a bloody scene was presented. Henry Sherrian, one of the gamblers, lay dead on the floor with a bullet in his heart. Isaac Milton and Sam Sterne, two more of the gamblers, were fatally wounded, and one of the officers, whose name could not be learned, was seriously wounded. The remainder of the gamblers, twenty-two in number, made their escape. It is thought several of them were hurt, as drops of blood were found in their tracks.

ANTI-TAX MOVEMENT.

ROME, Dec. 24.—A popular demonstration against the town authorities was made yesterday at Lercara di Freddi, about fifty miles from Palermo. The crowd was dispersed by the troops. Two soldiers and several rioters were wounded. The anti-tax movement has gained fresh headway in Sicily during the past three days. Disorder is reported from several parts of the island. Four battalions of regular army will start from Naples for Palermo, to-morrow, to help the troops already on the ground repress the agitation.

BANK BESIEGED.

PRAGUE, Dec. 24.—A mob gathered on Friday in the streets of Chomovitz and marched to the Savings bank, which had suspended payment owing to the embezzlement of its money by Cashier Spinka. All the members of the board of directors fled from the city, and one killed himself with a revolver in a near-by town. Beyond terrifying the directors the mob accomplished nothing, although it besieged the bank for several hours.

RIO NOT TAKEN.

Official Dispatch to the Brazilian Minister at Washington Denying the Report.

Government Hold All the Islands of Importance—No Engagement at Ita.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Minister Mendonca has a despatch from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, disproving the story of the capture of Rio and outlining the movements of Gen. Saravas' insurgent column. He says the message received from my government is most satisfactory. That elusive column under Gen. Saravas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs tells me consists of less than two thousand men. They have got no further north than Santa Catharina, and have so far failed in their efforts to effect a juncture with the forces of the Mello provisional government which is established on the islands of Santa Catharina. General Saravas made an attempt a month or so ago to reach the insurgents on the islands, but the government forces defeated him and drove him back to Rio Grande do Sul. He has now returned with a troop of cavalry, but has not pinned in the government forces as yesterday's telegrams reported. The government of Santa Catharina has 3,500 regular troops under his command and Sarava is not likely to make any serious impression against them.

As to the condition of things in Rio, continued Mr. Mendonca, the Government has control of every island in the bay except Villagaignon, Las Nebras, and one other, which latter is a place of suburban residences only, and of no vital importance in a military sense. It is true that Gen. Terrez, of the army, was wounded by a shot from the bush while making his rounds upon the Government's islands. The next day, however, with a sufficient force, the island was taken from the insurgents.

Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Capt. Picking, commanding the U. S. naval forces at Rio. The communication, Secretary Herbert said to-night, was in reference to private matters, and he declined to make it public. He stated, however, that the captain made no reference to the wild story sent out about the fall of Rio and the resignation of Peixoto, and, consequently, it was safe to assume that there was no foundation for that "roorback," as Capt. Picking would not overlook such an important event, if true.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—The report of a bloody battle at Ita Jaya, state of Santa Catharina, in which 400 insurgents were said to have been killed, has no foundation. In fact it was discredited generally from the first, and is now authoritatively denied.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—It is rumored here that the insurgent warships Republica and Aquidaban are to attack Peixoto's small fleet in the river Platte.

TRAIN HELD UP.

COFFEYVILLE, Dec. 24.—The south-bound passenger train, No. 12., on the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific railway, which left this station at 4:30 o'clock this evening, was held up and robbed by five masked men at Seminole, in the Indian territory. Five miles south of Coffeyville, the switch lock was broken and the train ran into the siding on which a box car was standing on which was a red lantern. The point of the robbery is a small station on the open prairie. The engineer, James Harris, was carefully guarded by one of the men with a Winchester whilst the rest proceeded to rob the mail and express cars and every passenger on the train from the smoker to the sleeper. The leader was a tall man, who went through the cars and relieved the frightened passengers of their money and valuables, while the party kept up a fusilade with Winchesters and revolvers. They evidently secured a large sum of money. A party of young people from Coffeyville, who were out driving, sat in their conveyance close to the scene and witnessed the affair. They were the first to bring the news of the robbery to town. Several gentlemen of this city who do business in the territory were victims of the brigands. Fortunately no one was injured by the shooting, which was all done by the robbers. One young man who was in the smoker, got up as the robbers came in and walked ahead of them through the different cars in the hope of avoiding them. When they got to the rear of the last car they caught him, took his watch and $17, and made him jump off. He walked back to Coffeyville but was too badly rattled to describe the affair. They held the train about one hour and a half, and the rear lights on the car could be seen from the Missouri Pacific yards here, while the train was being gone through. The conductor, engineer, firemen and porters were relieved of everything that they had even to their pocket knives. The train continued on tward Fort Smith after being relieved, and the desperadoes mounted their horses and left in a westerly direction. They were dressed in cowboy outfits and were all young men. They are a remnant of the Star gang, and from the description given by Conductor Browne the leader is Jim Wooten, who led the raid on the Mound Valley bank.

FRENCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Paris despatch to the Times says: Le Temps contradicts a report in the Independence Belge that France meditates fixing a camp at Given, on the Belgian frontier. Le Temps, in discussing the probabilities of a German camp at Malmeady, says that if created it will then be time to consider France's means for defence in the direction of Ardennes and Hainaut. M. Lockroy, in L'Eclair, makes serious indictments against the French navy and coast defences of France. He says it is all but undefended from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and 16,000,000 francs will be required to place Cherbourg in a state of defence, and adds that the same statement holds good in the case of Corsica. The British could easily get a footing at either place.

BOUND TO SUCCEED.

BARCELONA, Dec. 24.—Jose Codina, who, after his arrest, confessed that he threw the bomb in the Lyceum theatre, told the police last night that he took two bombs into the theatre. He had intended to throw them both, but after using one he had seen a detective following him. He, therefore, hastened from the house with the other bomb under his coat.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The Sultan of Morocco has granted indemnity to Spain for the encroachments of the Riffians at Mellila by conceding the customs duties.

A BULLET IN THE LIP.

DONALD, Dec. 24,—(Special)—John Barr, foreman for the Columbia River Lumber Co, was shot here last night by H. Redgrave, provincial constable. Redgrave and Barr had had a discussion in the Forest house, which was not of a character to lead their friends to believe there would be any trouble between them, and they left the house together talking in ordinary tones. Shortly after Barr returned with a bullet hole in his upper lip, saying Redgrave had suddenly turned on him and shot him. Special constables were at once sworn in and proceeded to search for Redgrave, who had disappeared. Dr. Symonds was sent for and on his arrival Mr. Barr was taken upstairs and a search made for the ball. It was found that the shot had taken effect in the upper lip, following the outside of the jaw and burying itself in the muscles of the face, but owing to the great swelling of the cheek, it was impossible to locate the bullet until the inflammation has been subdued. Mr. Barr is a powerful man and to this is due the manner in which he withstood a shock which would have prostrated most men.

[Of course Mr. Barr's story only has been heard as yet; Redgrave's explanation will doubtless throw more light on what at present appears to be a very peculiar affair. Though Harry Redgrave has a quick temper his friends here will hardly believe him capable of using a revolver except under the greatest provocation or in defence of his life.]

CURIOUS CASE.

Allegation That an Ohio Manufacturer Has Been Kidnapped and Detained.

The Other Side Say He Went Away on Account of Family Jars.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Henry B. Shields, of Coleman, Shields & Co., iron manufacturers, of Niles, Ohio, and manager of the Guard Furnace, Gurd, Iowa, was arrested at the Hotel Grace at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with kidnapping E. M. Byers, of Pittsburg, Pa., a member of the firm of M. Byers & Co., of that city. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Byers. He arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Grace under the name of J. B. Perry, Boston, Ohio. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Attorney Geo. S. Baller, who represents Mrs. Byers in Chicago, says: "On May 13, last, Henry B. Shields took Mr. Byers from the hotel in Harrisburg where he was then living and brought him to Chicago. Here he was placed in charge of Dr. W. Lewis Tallman. Mr. Byers' mind was at that time temporarily weakened by various artifices, and as we have learned by inuendos and finally charges against his wife, which grew stronger with each repetition. Mr. Byers was worked into a state in which he was roughly handled. Shortly after his arrival here, he was placed under the immediate charge of a woman nurse, named Dilzze, who received her directions from Dr. Tallman. For more than three months, Mrs. Byers made diligent search and inquiries for her husband and during this period, she says Mr. Byers wrote frequently to her, but none of these letters reached her, and when he would inquire he was told that she no longer cared for him. After a long search E. M. Byers and his nurse were found in St. Paul. Mrs. Byers went there and found him. The next day Dr. Tallman arrived, and together they returned to the Great Northern. It was while they were here that Mr. Byers was again taken away, this time by Dr. Tallman, while Mrs. Byers lay ill. Dr. Tallman, with the nurse, took his patient to Montreal. Since then Byers has been taken to various parts of the country.

Dr. Tallman ridiculed the story of the alleged kidnapping, and the allegation that his patient is insane. He says: "Mr. Byers was suffering from nervous prostration, so when Mrs. Byers went down to Atlantic City last May, he came out here to try to recruit his health. He put himself in my charge because some friends had recommended me. He was doing finely, and in August he went up to St. Paul to the races in charge of a trained nurse. Mrs. Byers went up there and brought the entire party back here. Mr. Byers said he would try to live with his wife. For fourteen days they lived together. She quarrelled with him continually. On the fourteenth day he came and told me he could stay no longer; that he was going away where he would have a chance to get well. Since then I have seen him but once. His friends know where he is, for he writes to them occasionally."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

TACOMA, Dec. 23.—George McL. Brown, district passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific at Vancouver, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Brown claimed that his visit was purely for the purpose of wishing his railway friends a "merry Christmas," but the latter claim that his business was to instruct the agents of his road here in regard to the raising of rates on January 1. When questioned in regard to the latter matter Mr. Brown said to a reporter:

"We shall come in with the other roads, making the same rates as they do. The new rates are almost exactly the same as those in effect before the World's Fair. I do not know whether our road will insist on a differential or not. In case they do it will be on the long haul from the Sound to New York and New England points, though the road may insist on a differential on the short haul from the Sound to St. Paul also. In fact, there is no association. As to whether our road will go into an association in case one is formed after the New Year, as is expected, I am not informed.

"All of our construction work on the Kootenay branches of the road ceased for the winter on the 10th of November."

The probability of the Canadian road's acquiring a differential on the short haul from Sound points to St. Paul over the "Soo" extension is interesting railroad men quite a little.

"It will probably all be settled at the meeting of the transcontinental roads called for the 4th of January in Chicago," said one of them yesterday. "This meeting has been called by the Union Pacific, Northern and Great Northern. The Southern Pacific has signified its willingness to have representatives present, and the Canadian has been invited to attend. At this meeting, unless some very disturbing element arises, a new association will be formed and new arrangements entered into by all the transcontinental roads."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Henry Petit, the dramatist, died here of typhoid fever this evening.

PRUSSIAN TAXATION.

Finance Minister Miguel Reviews the Situation With Considerable Minuteness.

The Treaty With Russia and Its Effects Upon the Price of Wheat.

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BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Although the Reichstag has adjourned leaving the ministry triumphant along the whole line, great uncertainty prevails in official quarters concerning the future. Dr. Miguel, Prussian Minister of Finance, yesterday gave a valuable interview and explained the situation to the editor of the Deutsche-Warte. He complained to the editor that the lack of large solid parties in the Reichstag hindered fiscal reforms. The old groups had crumbled to pieces and each of the new ones must be approached in the way of its special interests. This state of affairs prevented Germany from becoming a strong centralized state. Herr Miguel ignored the fact that the government owed its recent successes to the chance manipulation of the small parliamentary factions. These successes could have been impossible had the large compact groups still existed.

"Sound imperial finance," Dr. Miguel continued, "could not be obtained without fiscal reforms. The government can have no object other than the country's good, yet the opposition treat the ministers as if they were enemies of the empire."

"The taxation of tobacco is opposed," it was remarked, "as if tobacco were a necessity of life. The tax doubtless would lead to some dislocation of the tobacco industry; but if 10,000 tobacco workers should be thrown out of employment, what then?"

"Most of them," it was replied, "would find work in other industries, while the country generally would experience no discomfort. The treasury would be relieved."

Dr. Miguel admitted that the wine tax proposals would be modified, but all the contemplated alterations of his plans, he declared, would not touch the principle. The premiums on exports of sugar would be left intact, he said. The Government fully recognized the depression in the agricultural districts. When the Prussian Landtag should open a measure would be introduced for the creation of agricultural chambers, in which the interests of the great land owners and small farmers would be represented equally. The Government would assist the Chambers in agrarian reforms and in obtaining agricultural credit.

Dr. Miguel said he was convinced that the grain powers exaggerated the effects which the treaty with Russia would have upon the price of cereals. Anyhow it was impossible to prevent Russian grain from entering Germany by side ways. Besides having concluded treaties with the Powers, Germany could hardly decline to conclude one with Russia. Undoubtedly the Russian monetary system presented a grave objection. The agitation on gold encouraged exportation and rendered customs duties illusionary, but Germany had the same disadvantage in dealing with Austria, Hungary and Italy. It was always dangerous to conclude commercial treaties with countries having unstable currency systems. If no understanding should be reached with Russia, who could predict what might happen in Russian negotiations with other countries?

Finally, Dr. Miguel thought the Reichstag, however bitterly prejudiced against the new tax proposals, would approve the scheme in bulk as there was no alternative plan to meet the increased expenditure.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 24.—The little village of Montgomery is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred last night. Adolphus T. Babcock, a youth about 22 years of age, and Ella Revetta, a girl of 16, went to the Christmas festivities at the Montgomery church. Afterwards the girl went walking with another young man. Babcock met them on the street, grabbed the girl and shot her, the ball entering the lung near the heart and lodging there. He then pulled out his knife and cut his throat four times. The infuriated people would have lynched him if they had not thought he would die anyway. Both are still alive, but the chances are against their recovery.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 24.—Martin Flint, a prominent and wealthy farmer, was waylaid and robbed last night while returning from town. He was found this morning lying on the road with his head and face smashed almost beyond recognition. Three large stones covered with blood were found by his side and showed how terrible had been his death. The authorities have no clue to the murderer, and as robbery does not appear to have been the cause they are all at sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—M. Clancy, a young brother of Congressman John Clancy, of Brooklyn, was murdered in a liquor store, No. 50 Hudson avenue, today, by Timothy McDermott. McDermott slashed Clancy across the legs with a razor. He made his escape to New York, but was captured soon after.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A telegram has been received by Director-General de Young from Mr. Pullman, of Chicago, saying that he had pleasure in making a $5,000 contribution to the Midwinter fair.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—A deputy sheriff arrived here from Hastings, the county seat of Dakota, yesterday afternoon, and placed Mayor Fitch and Chief of Police Gibson under arrest. The prisoners were at once taken to Hastings, where they gave bonds for their bonds for their appearance at the January term of the district court. An indictment was found by the grand jury against the two men for their connection with the escape of George Kinter from the lockup here. Kinter had assaulted a motor man on the Great Western Short line.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—There were twenty-seven fresh cases of cholera and fourteen deaths here yesterday.

Halifax Chronicle: When an immigrant train was recently going west, the passengers were thrown into consternation by the report that a woman had lost one of her children and it was supposed to have fallen off the train. The woman, who could not speak English, was yelling at the top of her voice and moaning piteously. Supt. Price had the train stopped and sent the engine back to look for the child. After the engine had been gone a few minutes it was discovered that the woman had not lost a child at all, but in carrying her mattrass from one car to the other she let it fall. The engine returned with the mattrass and Supt. Price took the jibes of his friends with the best grace possible.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The jury in the case of Geo. Craig, on trial for the murder of Emma Werner, came into court this morning, and stated they were unable to agree. They were discharged. George Craig was indicted for one of the most mysterious and horrible murders ever committed in the country. Emma Werner was a pretty little girl of eight years, who disappeared during May last. The morning afterwards, in an alley at F. Recker's brewery, on the Bloomingdale road, workmen discovered the dead body of the little girl. Her face was black and blue and her tongue protruded. Her clothes were soiled, torn and bloody, and it was easily seen that she had met with fearful usage before her death.

Several days afterwards George Craig, who was working as a painter at the World's Fair was arrested. Craig made a confession admitting that he had assaulted Emma Werner, and signed a confession in the presence of several witnesses. Up to this time he had not been told that the little one was dead, but when so informed by a newspaper man, subtequently expressed surprise and said he supposed he would be sent to the penitentiary for life. During the progress of the trial several efforts were made by the counsel for the defence to quash the indictment and to prevent the confession from going to the jury. It was asserted that a confession which implicated the accused in a criminal assault only, was not admissable in a trial for murder. This was overruled by Judge Cheetlain, who held that the confession contained facts bearing on the trial. For two weeks the trial has occupied the attention of the court and jury.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Mrs. Andrew Foy's Damaging Evidence Against Coughlin and His Accomplices.

Burke's Visit to Her Husband and Details Given of Conversations Between Them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Pale and evidently in great fear, Mrs. Andrew Foy appeared on the witness stand at the opening of the Coughlin trial yesterday morning, with a policeman near to guard her against harm which has been darkly threatened. The defence objected to her testimony on the ground that evidence by a wife calculated to implicate her husband in a crime is incompetent. The understanding was that she would tell of a series of meetings at her house, at which Coughlin was recognized by all as the leader, and that her husband afterward confessed that at these meetings the plan was formed which led to Dr. Cronin's murder, and that her husband took part in the plot and was present shortly after the murder was committed. Judge Tuthill finally decided to admit Mrs. Foy's testimony, her evidence to be confined to what she saw and what she said to any one of the conspirators. The examination then proceeded amid profound attention on the part of the audience, which filled the room, and with constant objections from the defence. Her story in substance was as follows:

She knew Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick Cronin, all of whom had been at her house. Coughlin appeared there first in March or April, 1889. He visited her husband several times, and they talked in whispers. During one of these visits she surprised her husband and Coughlin. The latter was reading a letter aloud. She caught the words, "Remove him at all hazards, but use your discretion." Witness then told of two visits of Cronin, at which he and her husband held whispered conversations, always with the doors closed. Burke also visited her husband and talked with him in private. He came again the night of May 6, 1889, two days after the Cronin murder.

This was bitterly fought by the defence, but the court decided to admit it, saying he would instruct the jury that it merely tended to show conspiracy, but did not bear on Coughlin's guilt. Continuing, witness said Coughlin called May 12 and asked for her husband. She told him she was afraid her husband had been arrested. Coughlin replied: "Oh, there's no proof against Andy. He's all right." "I said," continued Mrs. Foy, "Coughlin, this is an awful thing you have done. Dr. Cronin will do you more harm dead than alive." He laughed and said I need not worry. "There's no danger," said he, "but you will be taken care of anyway. Don't worry." I asked him who was to take care of me and my little children. "Oh," he said, "don't mind about that. Alexander Sullivan is a good friend of your husband and of mine and he will take care of you."

The deep silence in the court at this point was broken by the prosecuting attorney resuming the examination, and then a buzz of comment among the spectators at this startling statement. Witness continued: "Coughlin came once before that time and told my husband what luck he had in fooling Capts. Schaack and Schettler about Dr. Cronin's body and where they put it." Witness said that Coughlin had several times assured her there was no danger of her husband being molested. He told her if she would keep quiet she would be well taken care of. This ended the direct examination, and cross-examination began, going minutely into details of the relations of Mrs. Foy with the wife of T. P. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin boarded.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Foy was continued throughout the afternoon session. She bore up to the end without once losing command of her faculties. Her story seemed truthful, and she proved herself a person of more than average intelligence. All talk of her alleged insanity seems unfounded, and an unprejudiced observer would not think her other than sane. The damning evidence she gave grew stronger under cross examination. The story told by each witness is made more effective by the efforts of the defence to break its force.

James Bowers, supposed to be a crank, made a sensational attempt to-night to bribe the Coughlin jury. While the jury, attended by several officers, was going from the court to the hotel, Bowers yelled: "We will make it worth $100 to each of you to set that man free." He was about to call out something else when a policeman grabbed him and locked him up. Until to-day Bowers was employed in a menial capacity at the Hotel Renfoet. In an interview late to-night he said he called out to the jury for fun.

MONSIEUR DE PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Diebler, the public executioner of France, otherwise Monsieur de Paris, has been threatened that he will be blown up if he execute Vaillant, the bomb-thrower. Diebler fears the threats will be put into execution, and has asked to be allowed to resign.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

HELP NEEDED.

We sincerely hope that the doors of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms will soon be opened again. Victoria can afford to maintain at least one institution, the object of which is to help young men to continue in the paths of rectitude. The temptations to which friendless and homeless youths in this city are exposed, are many and alluring. If no attractive place in which they can be entertained and instructed, and in which a friendly hand is extended to them by large-hearted citizens, is open to them, it will be almost a miracle if a very large proportion of them do not go astray. The Young Men's Christian Association is doing good work in other cities, it can be made to do good work in this. It should not be allowed to go down. The sum of money necessary to keep it in good working order is by no means large, and it could, we are satisfied, be raised, if proper exertion was made. Let those who know the value of the institution, who have received benefits from it here and elsewhere, consider it their duty to exert themselves to save Victoria from the reproach of not being willing—for it is abundantly able—to support a very modest and inexpensive branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. If an earnest effort were made, the work would not be so difficult as it now appears to many. The lions in the way would turn out to be harmless, if not helpful.

We believe that if the ladies took this matter in hand they would be sure to bring it to a successful issue. It pains them to see young men of promise going down to destruction, and they ought, and we believe they will, do something towards helping those of them who are doing right, and whose desire it is to continue to do right, to keep in the strait and narrow path. The young stranger in a strange land is hungry for sympathy and friendliness. If those who can help him keep his good resolutions remain away from him and do not show by any sign that they have his good at heart, he will find others who will speak to him kindly, and who will evince an interest in him, but the friendliness which they show, though perhaps genuine enough, is often dangerous, but who will wonder if the kindly advances are thankfully accepted with hardly a thought as to the consequences? He may find himself well on the smooth and easy downward path before he even suspects its direction. This ought to be prevented, and good women can do very much to aid the prevention.

We trust that the Young Men's Christian Association will soon be in good working order again. If there is a determination on the part of even a limited number of the men and women of Victoria that it shall be revived, the young man, whether resident or stranger, who wants a place in which he can spend an idle hour pleasantly and profitably, will soon find in the Association's rooms innocent recreation and cheerful, friendly company.

A LETTER WRITER.

Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, appears determined in whatever he does to be sensational. So long as he causes people to stare and to talk about him, it matters little to him whether in what he writes he is irreverent, or uncivil or unreasonable. His ambition evidently is to be singular. It is quite possible that he labors under the impression that eccentricity is an indication of genius. But it is not.

Governor Pennoyer's last feat is to write a letter to the President. It is a remarkable letter, so remarkable that it is difficult to understand how a sane man could bring himself to write it. The letter contains many peculiar statements—this one for instance, "To-day is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of its people are without employment, and more than one-third without sufficient means of support. Business is almost completely stagnated, money is not to be obtained, and debtors are powerless to avert seizure of their property and their homes to satisfy, at a small percentage of their value, the claims of creditors."

If what Governor Pennoyer writes is true or nearly true, the State of Oregon which is known to be rich in resources developed and undeveloped, is in the worst sense bankrupt. If its Government were short of money and unable to meet its liabilities, its condition would be sufficiently deplorable; but when two thirds of its people are obliged to pass their time in enforced idleness, and when the remaining third are absolutely without the means of obtaining the necessaries of life, it is hard to find language sufficiently strong to describe the misery in which the whole community is steeped. Oregon, according to the testimony of its Governor, must be a pauper State. Is this true?

According to the Governor, the State at the head of whose affairs he has been placed, was plunged from a condition of affluence into this abyss of poverty suddenly. He attributes the sufferings of the destitute in his State and the unhappiness of those who owe more than they can pay, to the acts of Grover Cleveland's Administration. Although not twelve months have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, the influence of his presence in the White House has been sufficient to plunge the State of Oregon into the depths of misery. "The sole causes" of Oregon's troubles, he says, "are the laws of Congress, which have discriminated against silver and made gold alone a legal tender money." The consequences of the repeal of the Sherman Act must have been indeed miraculous when they could effect so great a change, in so short a time, in the State of Oregon. In thus attributing to causes, which came into operation only the other day, consequences which it must have taken years to bring about, Governor Pennoyer is only following the example of a host of partisan journalists whose rough and ready way of explaining political and social phenomena must excite the wonder of every one who has the least intelligence and knows how to reason. These journalists and the irrepressible Governor of Oregon remind us of nothing so much as the children who expect the seed sown to-day to be up and bearing flowers and fruit the week after next. It does not seem to occur to these people in their haste to attribute to their opponents all the evils with which the country is afflicted, that the causes of an unhealthy state of society and of trouble in the financial world must have been silently working for a long time, and that the troubles which afflict the State of Oregon and other States, are the bitter harvest of seeds of evil sown, it may be, many years ago. Troubles do not spring up like Jonah's gourd in a night. They are deep-rooted and generally of slow growth. Pennoyer's foolishness differs from the foolishness of many "able" journalists only in degree. It is the same in kind.

A YEAR OF DEFICITS.

The current fiscal year bids fair to be a year of deficits all round. A great deal was said not long ago because there was a prospect that the expenditure of Great Britain would exceed the revenue. This is a misfortune, no doubt, but it is one in which our Mother Country will have plenty of company. The Government of the United States will this year have to face a serious deficit. Secretary Carlisle estimates that he will have to provide for a deficit of twenty-eight millions. This, for the United States, is something surprising. It was only the other day, comparatively, that the United States Treasury was overflowing. One of the serious matters which its Government had to consider was what to do with the accumulating surpluses. No one then dreamed that the time would soon come when the principal care of the Secretary of the Treasury would be how to meet a considerable deficit. Besides the excess of expenditure over income, the scarcity of gold is giving the Government some anxiety. The reserve of $100,000,000 has long since been trenched upon, and the liabilities which must be met with gold have not decreased. The United States has a great deal of paper in circulation. Its gold reserve is ample to protect the $347,000,000 of greenbacks which are afloat, but added to this are $156,000,000 Treasury notes, which must be redeemed with gold. Against this $500,000,000 paper currency there is only between 80 and 90 millions of gold. Mr. Carlisle evidently does not like the prospect of keeping so much paper in circulation, with so little gold to back it, and he proposes to sell an amount of bonds, payable in coin, bearing three per cent. interest, not exceeding two hundred millions. It will be surprising to see the United States compelled to borrow once more.

France is this year also short of cash. It will have a deficit of some $15,000,000. Its Government is at its wit's end to supply the deficiency; a tax on champagne was proposed, but the opposition was such that the Government felt it prudent to withdraw the proposal. Italy is financially in a deplorable condition. Its deficit is $40,000,000, and the people are so overburdened with taxation that it is impossible to wring any more out of them.

A FAILURE.

Cattle ranching in the Northwest has passed the experimental stage. It is declared by Senator Cochrane, who has had a good deal of experience under perhaps the most favorable circumstances, to be a failure. This is not altogether a misfortune. Cattle take up a large area in proportion to their numbers and the capital invested. A few capitalists can make large fortunes in a ranching country where the conditions are favorable, but the great bulk of the inhabitants of such a country must be wage-earners. It is far better for a country, the soil of which is fertile, to be cut up in small farms to be cultivated by their owners. The inhabitants of such a country are principally proprietors, and whatever improvements they make are their own. Besides, a province or district inhabited by farmers who work their own land will produce a great deal more than an equal area of merely grazing land. The products, too, will be more various as well as greater in value, and the country will, if the land is at all intelligently and skilfully cultivated, continue to grow richer as time advances. The farming in most of the prairie states of the Union has been of the most improvident and slovenly kind, and this is why some of them have grown poor. The farmers have starved the land and the land has starved them. This ought not to be the case in the Canadian Northwest. The experience of many of the states south of them should be a warning to them, and they should study how they can crop their land without impoverishing it.

STABBING affrays are just now of nightly occurrence. Last evening one hard-looking character was arrested for an aggravated assault upon Frank Laforcate, whose establishment he entered via the window, which he broke. Later in the night another was gathered in by Officer Cameron, he having attempted to use a sailor's knife in a quickly suppressed riot in a Government street saloon.

THE service at the First Presbyterian church on Sabbath afternoon was attended by over 300 children and a large number of friends. The service throughout was very enjoyable. The superintendent, Mr. Meston, presided and led the singing. One of the teachers, Mr. Marwick, read the responsive readings. Messrs. Alex. Wilson, one of the teachers of the school when organized thirty years ago, and Brown, the choir master, gave interesting addresses.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Captain of the "Courser" Will Enter Suit for Damages for Libel.

Bureau Veritas Returns—Bark "Templar" Ready to Sail for Callao—St. Luke's Home.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 23.—Captain Mellon, agent for the Bureau Veritas, has furnished the following record of marine disasters:

Steamers reported lost—American, 2; British, 4; French, 1; total, 8.

Sailing vessels lost—American, 20; Australian, 2; British, 30; Chilian, 1; Danish, 7; Dutch, 4; French, 7; German, 10; Greek, 1; Italian, 5; Norwegian, 15; Spanish, 2; Swedish, 8; total, 112.

The Trades and Labor Council met last evening. A copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was read, in which it stated that they (the Victoria council) did not endorse the action taken by the labor delegates at the labor convention held in Victoria, November 25, as embodied in their resolution, etc., etc.

The Provincial Trades Congress will be resuscitated, from present indications.

A portion of the lower works of the Capilano breakwater was swept away by the high tide yesterday.

The American barque Templar, Captain Lee, will sail for Callao on Monday morning with 567,001 feet of rough lumber, valued at $4,911.36. A deck load was cut for the Templar, but owing to the decision of Surveyor Collister she was not able to take it. Capt. Lee says he has spent in repairs, etc., $3,500 in the port of Vancouver, but owing to his alleged unfair treatment will advise his owners not to load lumber in British Columbia in future.

E. J. Coyle, of the C. P. R., left for an extended holiday yesterday.

The greatest sympathy is expressed here for Mr. A. Curtis, who broke his leg while playing football in Victoria. The many acts of personal kindness from his Vancouver friends show he was well thought of here.

A midnight service will be held on Christmas Eve, in the Catholic church. The demand for tickets is unprecedented. Only one-tenth of those who desire to be present can be accommodated.

On account of the non-compliance with the by-law regulating hotels where liquor is sold, applications for the renewal of licenses for the Germania, Gambrinus, Victoria and Jubilee hotels were refused.

One hundred and six persons have been nursed at St. Luke's Home, and out of this number eight have been fatal. During the year an addition was made to the building, costing $2,000. Of this $250 was contributed by Mr. Goodrich, $500 by sympathising citizens, and the rest by Sister Frances and well wishers in England.

An Indian caught his wife intoxicated on Carroll street last night, stripped off all her clothing and was dragging her home by her hair when stopped by a policeman.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 24.—Captain Lee, of the Templar, entertained a number of captains and other friends in port last night, prior to his departure for Callao.

Fred Trudell left to-day for his home in Detroit. He will return with his bride. Mr. Trudell was banqueted by his friends on the eve of his departure.

Merchants claim that the volume of Christmas trade is fully up to that of last year, but money is considerably tighter.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 26.—The volume of Christmas trade was short of other years.

The Norwegian bark Gesmanie and the American bark Sewell leave for Europe, lumber laden, on Wednesday.

The Shooting of Kennedy for attempted escape from the penitentiary is to be ventilated, as it is alleged to have been unnecessary.

It is said that Indian Tommy, who is said to have murdered his klootchman at Howe Sound, murdered his klootchman No. 1 several years ago. An inquest was held at Howe Sound to-day.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 27.—Judge Bole has given his decision in the case of Purdy vs. Barker—an appeal from the magistrate's decision for costs of levying distress for non-payment of the poll tax. His Honor allowed the appeal, quashing the decision of the magistrates.

Miss Minnie O'Brien, of Bathurst, N.B., sister of Mr. J. M. O'Brien, of the Vancouver World, has won the first prize in the Christmas literary contest of Donahue's Magazine, Boston.

There is an erroneous impression abroad that Col. Tracey has resigned his position as City Engineer. In consequence, a great number of applications for the position have been coming in.

Mr. Geo. Evans, of No. 1 fire hall, broke his leg, while doing fire drill, yesterday.

Mr. Peterson, of Mason & Peterson fell off his bicycle Tuesday and broke his left leg.

The body of the klootchman supposed to have been murdered by Indian Tommy was brought to Westminster yesterday. An inquest will be held.

G. Fraser, C.P.R. telegraph operator, left for Swift Current yesterday for his holidays.

D. C. McGregor received word yesterday of the death of his daughter at Winnipeg. Mr. McGregor went East by to-day's train.

The fire brigade put out an incipient blaze at the residence of Mr. J. Shaw, corner of Barclay and Hornby streets yesterday.

The alleged Indian murder at Howe Sound proved at the inquest to be an unfounded rumor. Indian Tommy's statement that his wife had died from natural causes was correct. His mother, who swore that Tommy had committed murder, now says she was told so by a white man.

F. W. Trembleard, who passed gilded quarters for $10 gold pieces, has been committed for trial.

R. H. Alexander, manager of the Hastings mill, has been appointed honorary consul for Peru at this port.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 23.—The brother of the notorious Ben Kennedy, charged with intimidating S. Hinckler, a witness at the trial during the assizes, came before the Police Magistrate here to-day and was remanded for eight days.

The steamer Capilano came down from Queen Charlotte to-day with 30,000 pounds of halibut. The fish went forward to New York this afternoon.

The prisoners in the Provincial jail will be given their usual roast beef and plum pudding dinner on Christmas day.

Captain Cooper, of the steamer Courser, announces that he intends to enter suit for substantial damages against a Vancouver nautical man who has libelled him in the sense of defaming his steamer.

The additions to the Y.M.C.A. fund to-day were $410.50, making the total raised to date $4,362, leaving only $1,638 to be raised to make up the required $6,000. It is expected the whole amount will be subscribed by to-morrow evening, which it must be, in order that the sum received so far may hold good.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 24.—A lad named James Cameron died unexpectedly to-day after a few hours illness. He was out playing with his comrades yesterday as usual. An inquest will probably be held.

La grippe has found its way into the ranks of the clergymen, and several were unable to officiate to-day. Holy Trinity Cathedral and St. Barnabas churches had only one clergyman between them, and services had to be held at irregular hours.

Everyone expects a quiet Christmas. The Good Templars and Y.M.C.A. will be "in home," but there are no other public entertainments.

Butchers say that more than double the number of turkeys have been sold this year as last.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 26.—The Westminster Fish Co. shipped three tons of fresh halibut to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma today.

The canvas for the $6,000 needed to clear off the floating debt and provide for current expenses for the ensuing year's work of the Y.M.C.A. was concluded at a meeting on Sunday evening. At this meeting there remained a few hundred dollars to make up, and several of those present sent in pledges over their signatures for amounts aggregating the balance. The institution is thus saved to the city.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab has received a draft of the proposed fisheries regulations for 1894. The main features are the same as in the relations of last season; the only radical change is in the price of the license fee, which it is proposed to reduce to $10, and against which neither canners nor fishermen are likely to make a very strong protest. A number of minor details are subject to revision; but it is expected the regulations will finally pass in much the same order as submitted in the present draft.

A savage assault was made last night by an unknown Chinaman on a French woman who keeps a house of ill-fame in the section known as the Swamp. The Chinaman knocked at the door and was refused admission. He departed, but returned again in a few minutes, and the moment the door was opened pushed his way inside, drew a light hatchet from under his frock and struck the unfortunate woman twice on the top of the head, inflicting two ghastly wounds. He then fled. The woman was afterwards removed to the hospital, where she now lies in a dangerous condition, but her injuries are not liable to prove fatal.

NANAIMO, Dec. 23.—Premier Davie stated to E. M. Yarwood and H. A. Simpson, who interviewed him on behalf of the legal fraternity with regard to extending to Nanaimo the full powers of the local Supreme court, that an order-in-council to that effect is now being prepared.

Elias Kyyra, a Finn, was this morning sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $80, for attempting to commit an indecent assault upon a Finnish woman, Christine Arverli, at Wellington, yesterday morning.

NANAIMO, Dec. 26.—The letters of incorporation of the Wellington Loan Society have been received.

Provincial Constable McKinnon will assume the duties of chief of the city police on the first of the new year.

Over $400 have been raised for the benefit of the family of the late Harry Thompson.

The annual Masonic ball to-morrow evening will be the event of the season. It will be held in the Opera house and will be well-attended.

The Hotel Wilson is offered for sale.

Nanaimo Masons attended divine service in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

At the last meeting of the Nanaimo Poultry Society the principal officers were re-elected. Several additions were made to the executive committee, and it was decided to hold the next show during the winter of '94-'95.

Dr. Eberts, of Wellington, and James Knight, of Nanoose Bay, are spoken of as probable candidates for election to the Local Legislature as representatives of Nanaimo district.

Hon. Theo. Davie visited Cowichan on Saturday; his object in so doing was to investigate the reported overflowing of the Cowichan and Kokisalah rivers. On his return to Nanaimo, Saturday evening your correspondent interviewed him in regard to this matter. Hon. Mr. Davie said that both rivers had been blocked, with a consequent divergence of their courses. The trouble in the Cowichan river had been caused by the carelessness of mill owners in not moving their logs more frequently. Legal measures could be taken at once, the Premier said, to compel them to keep the river course clear. In the Kokisilah river the jam was due to natural causes, and ought to have been removed by the Dominion Government, but as immediate attention must be given to this matter he had given instructions to have the river cleared. The expense will not be great and the outlay is imperatively necessary in the interests of the farmers in the district through which the river flows.

A man named Hicks was arrested last night at the Somerset hotel, Wellington, charged with the theft of a fifty dollar bill. In the Police court this morning he was bound over in two sureties of $250 to appear at the next assizes to answer any charge that might be preferred against him.

NANAIMO, Dec. 27.—A number of gilded five cent pieces have been circulated in town lately for five dollar gold coins.

The new Government road at Texada Island is reported to be about completed, and is a great convenience to the miners.

John Hilbert, who has been spoken of as a candidate for the Mayoralty, has decided not to seek election. He intends to let municipal politics alone for the future, and to attend to his extensive business interests in the city.

Under the capable training of Mrs. L. T. Davis, twenty-five children will present an operetta in Maher's opera house on Saturday evening next, in aid of Mrs. Seaton's kindergarten.

A mass meeting of the miners of Nanaimo and Northfield will be held in the Opera house to-morrow to consider the proposed reduction in wages at the Northfield mine. The reduction proposed on the day hands is twenty per cent. on those earning $3 and over per day, ten per cent. on those under that amount. In the price of digging there will be a reduction of fifteen per cent. reduction on the prices previous to August last.

The annual ball under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of this city and Wellington was held this evening in the Opera house. As usual, it was a grand affair, with a large attendance. The installation of the officers of Ashlar lodge took place before the ball.

At the licensing court, this afternoon, all the applications for the renewal of licenses were granted.

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

On Tuesday afternoon Constable Thompson, who had been searching since last Saturday for traces of Mr. Rice, who was lost on Black Mountain, in the Mission Valley, some time ago, discovered the body of the unfortunate old gentleman. The body was found about 200 yards from the trail leading from the house of Mr. McLure to that of the deceased. As the old man was well advanced in years, it is probable that he perished from exposure his first night on the mountain.

A serious accident occurred at the Kelowna saw mill on Tuesday. Arthur Coone, the watchman of the mill, was badly crushed by a log which in some manner rolled over his body. It is feared that the injuries sustained may prove fatal.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The Kamloops Electric Light Co. held its annual meeting on Monday afternoon, at the Cosmopolitan hotel, with a large attendance. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the year on the paid up stock was declared, payable on January 1, 1894. The following gentlemen were elected the board of directors for the coming year: Messrs. James McIntosh, M. J. McIver, J. R. Hall, W. Fortune and T. W. Lambert.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, Dec. 26.—Messrs. George Telford, Robert Wilson and R. H. Allan visited the Industrial school, Kuper Island, to-day, to attend their closing concert and Christmas tree. A very interesting and well-rendered programme was given by the Indian boys and girls of the school, all of whom acquitted themselves in a most commendable manner. The progress these Indian children have made in music and other branches is marvellous, and is due only to the persistent efforts and pains on the part of their instructors. Santa Claus appeared on the scene at the close, distributing presents and well-filled candy bags to the pupils of the school, after which they left for their homes to spend a week's vacation.

Among those who will visit the San Francisco Midwinter Fair are Messrs. R. Telford and George Kirkendale, who leave to-day by the steamer City of Puebla.

Mr. Wilson, foreman on the Victoria & Sidney railway, is spending a few days at his home in Oyster. Mrs. Wilson has been ill for some time, but is now convalescent.

Miss Jane Russell left for Nanaimo on Saturday to spend Christmas with friends. Her sister of Vancouver unexpectedly arrived home on the same day and will return Tuesday.

A number of Chemainus loggers have gone to Cowichan to work on the 'drive' on Cowichan river.

Mr. Chas. Smith, who has been absent in Port Townsend is home for the vacation.

The three schools of the neighborhood are closed for the holidays.

The sloop belonging to Rev. Mr. Roberts made a trip to Nanaimo last week with the following passengers on board: Mr. O. Gustafson, Miss Williams, Mr. Williams, Mr. P. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs Roberts.

Miss Roberts, who has been under treatment at the hospital in Victoria, has returned to her home on Kuper Island. She has suffered much from a sore foot during the past year.

Mr. P. J. Pearson was unfortunate enough to have his fingers severely bruised the other day.

PLUMPER PASS.

PLUMPER PASS, Dec. 26.—The Christmas examination of the Mayne Island school took place on Friday last, when many friends and parents were present. The children acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner, the teacher, Mr. J. W. Sinclair, receiving the congratulations of many for the excellent educational progress made throughout the term. On Monday evening a Christmas tree was given to the children, which, thanks to the kindness of many friends, was loaded down with presents. The room was prettily decorated for the occasion and a pleasing programme of songs, dialogues and recitations, given by the children, delighted a large audience.

GALIANO ISLAND.

GALIANO ISLAND, Dec. 26.—The Christmas examination at this school was held on Friday last, when the children were put through their afternoon performance. Praiseworthy efforts have been made during the term by the teacher, Mr. D. Gallant, with their advancement, and all expressed themselves delighted with the day's programme. A Christmas tree was held afterwards in the schoolroom, when presents of every description were given to the children.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

The Columbia is now tied up at Northport, where she will remain until spring. It is expected she will again be in commission within two months, and her first work will be transporting ore from the trail creek mines.

A party of railroad engineers have been at work on the Slocan river. Among the railway men on the Nakusp & Slocan railway it is looked on as inevitable that the road will be continued down Slocan lake and river to Slocan crossing, and will connect at Nelson with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and the Crow's Nest Pass road.

Ed. Baum has fixed up his Mammoth hotel at Kaslo into a veritable mineral palace. The walls are covered with crushed galena, while on the ceiling are the names of prominent Slocan mines, the letters being formed from small pieces of ore from the claims named.

The Columbia is reported rising at Revelstoke, owing to recent rains, and were it not for the ice jam at the "wigwam" the steamer Lytton could run through to Revelstoke. At Nelson the weather is mild and less than six inches of snow remain.

NAKUSP.

(From the Nakusp Ledge.)

Ore is going into Kaslo at the rate of 25 tons per day.

There are 2,600 sacks of ore awaiting shipment at the Freddie Lee mine.

S. P. Tuck has been appointed city clerk of Kaslo in the place of the late H. Anderson.

R. E. Lemon has refused the offer of a half interest in the Rico mine for an equal share in a small townsite he owns on Sandon creek.

T. Mowbray left for Ashcroft on Sunday for all winter. He has secured a contract to haul a large quantity of sluice piping into the Cariboo country for a leading placer mining company, and this will take him several months.

Hugh Mann reports business humming throughout the mountains. He expects to get the contract to haul 1,000 tons from the Jackson group this winter.

The Lytton came in from the South on Tuesday after a week's absence. While at Robson the bottom of her hull was sheathed with sheet iron, to enable her to break through the ice at the Narrows during the winter. She brought but little freight, few passengers and no mail.

KUPER ISLAND.

KUPER ISLAND, Dec. 27.—The principal, matron and other officials of the Kuper Island Industrial School, which is favorably known throughout this Province, and even outside of the Province, had a treat in store for the little Indian wards of the Dominion Government on Monday last. A well-loaded Christmas tree was prepared, and, before the dainty things provided were distributed, the following programme was executed, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the pupils. Great credit is due to the principal, Rev. Father Donckele, to the matron and her assistants, the Sisters of St. Ann, as also to Mr. Wm. Thompson, the leader of the band, for the very creditable manner in which the various parts of the programme were rendered.

PROGRAMME.

Band—Quickstep, "Olive Branch" F. L. Rawson
Dialogue ..... "Must Study Arithmetic"
Masters Andrew and James.
Band—Waltzes on Scotch Airs. M. D. Anderson
Recitation ..... "A Little Boy's Pocket"
Master Sam.
Song ..... "Old Black Joe"
The male pupils.
Dialogue ..... Instructive Subjects
Six female pupils.
Band ..... Selection
Dialogue ..... "Going to California"
Masters Simon and George.
Song ..... "What the Lambkin Said"
The female pupils.
Recitation ..... "My Mother"
Master Joachim.
Band—Selection ..... Lorenzer
Concert Recitation .....
The female pupils.
Song ..... "Just Before the Battle, Mother"
The male pupils.
Recitation ..... "About Myself"
Master Michael.
Band—Polka ..... "Christmas Chimes"
Recitation ..... "Eddie's and Papa's Watch"
Master Peter.
Song ..... "Mary's Little Lamb"
The female pupils.
Recitation ..... "A Wise Little Girl"
Miss Amelia.
Band ..... Schottische
Recitation—"Mr. Nobody." ..... Master Simon
Calisthenic Song ..... The female pupils
Recitation—"The Clock" ..... Master Harry
Baritone Solo—'Old Folks at Home" .....
Master George
Recitation—"The Close of Term" .....
Master Casimir
Baritone Solo—"Old Black Joe" . Master Simon
Recitation—"The Two Boys and the Echo"
Master James
Recitation—"Dare to be Honest" .....
Master Andrew
Band ..... Vive la Canadienne
Recitation—"Be Careful What You Say"
Master Simon
Band ..... Home Sweet Home
Santa Claus ..... Master Sam
God Save the Queen.

Master Sam acquitted himself very creditably in his important role as Santa Claus. With his wit and humor, he succeeded keeping the audience in a continual roar of laughter, and all the pupils were delighted with the presents given them from the Christmas tree. Entertainments of this kind, held from time to time, in the Industrial school, attach the pupils very much to the institution and to the officials charged with the management.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade this week has been confined principally to retail establishments and although wholesalers have done a fairly good business, they have felt more or less the usual quietude which marks the close of the year. The Christmas stir has not affected the grain market materially, but butchers and grocers have reaped a very good harvest. There are prospects of better trade all round in the spring, and as the sealers continue to depart the labor depression is being relieved considerably. There has been about two-thirds or more of the produce of the Fraser river district brought down, and consequently the market at present is well stocked. A poor demand for fish is reported, but this is due to the big sales of meat recently. Island butter is coming into the market very plentifully. It has now to compete against the Australian butter, as also the Eastern and Californian, the result being that the high prices realized for it heretofore are decreasing, and probably will not rise again to their former magnitude. Fruits are in good demand, the only changes in quotations to be reported being the rise of Eastern apples from 5 to 8 cents per pound.

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.50
Salem	5.00
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	5.75
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.75
Premier	5.75
Three Star	5.50
Victoria	5.50
Lion	5.50
Royal	5.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00@40.00
Oats, per con	33.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	1¼
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Green Peas, per lb	2½
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	.05
" Silver, per lb	.04
Eggs, Island, per dozen	.30
" Packed, per dozen	.30
Butter, Island roll, (3 lbs)	.75 or .80
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	.20
Hams, American "	.20 to 25
" Canadian "	.20
Bacon, American, per lb	.25
" Rolled "	.18
" Long clear "	.17
Shoulders, per lb	.14
Lard "	.18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	.20
Meats—Beef "	8@15
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	8@15
Pork, fresh "	10@15
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	.20
Geese per lb	.25
Grouse, per brace	.75@1.00
Venison, per lb	6@8
Ducks (mallard), each	.75@1.00
" (teal), each	.40@50
Pigeons, each	.25@30
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	.20
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
Small fish	6@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (smoked) per lb	12@15
" (kippered), per lb	.15@20
Fruits—Apples per lb	.5
" (Eastern) per lb	.8
Oranges (Australian) per doz	.25@30
do. (Japanese) "	.20@25
do. (Mexican) "	.35
Lemons (California) "	.35@40
" (Australian) "	.25@40
" (Sicily) "	.40@50
Bananas, per doz	.15@25
Tomatoes, per lb	6
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine Apples, apiece	.25@30
Grapes	.15@20
Cranberries, per gallon	.50@75

People are wishing each other the compliments of the season and exchanging gifts. Did it ever occur to you to send an ailing friend a package of Ayer's Sarsaparilla? If not, do so now; and try this medicine yourself, if you need a first-class blood-purifier.

CAPITAL NOTES.

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

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

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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

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

Hon. Mr. Bowell arrived here to-night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M'RVAS MURDER.

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

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

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

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

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

FOR THE FAIR.

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

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

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Municipal Nominations in the Territories—Commercial Travellers Dine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOVEREIGN'S STATEMENT.

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

PACIFIC OCEAN CABLE.

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

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

SATURDAY'S TRAIN ROBBERY.

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

SICILIAN RIOTERS.

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

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

POSITION AT RIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CRONIN MURDER.

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

ROYALTY'S CHRISTMAS.

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

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

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

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

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

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

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

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

A BLOODTHIRSTY CRANK.

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

FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

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

C.P.R. ACQUISITION.

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

FRENCH POLITICS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SICILIAN RIOTS.

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

OBITUARIES.

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

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

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

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

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

IN A BRAZILIAN DUNGEON.

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

IN AND ABOUT RIO.

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

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

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

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

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

ANNIHILATED.

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

MONTREAL MATTERS.

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

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

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

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

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

ANDREW CARNEGIE

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

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

We heartily wish the many readers of the WEEKLY COLONIST "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

"THE ECONOMY OF HIGH WAGES."

The December number of the Contemporary Review contains an instructive article by J. A. Hobson on the "Economy of High Wages." The writer shows conclusively that pauper labor does not always mean cheap production, but frequently the reverse. Low-priced labor, for several causes, is often not nearly so productive as high-priced labor. He, for instance, tells us that Mr. Brassey found that in India, where the cost of native labor ranges from 4d. to 6½d. a day, mile for mile, the cost of railway work is about the same as in England. The same results were obtained, though not in so striking a degree, in Canada and in Ireland. English navvies at five and six shillings a day were actually cheaper than French Canadian laborers at three shillings and three and sixpence a day, and in Ireland he found it more profitable to employ English navvies at three shillings a day than Irish farm laborers at one and sixpence. In manufactures, low-priced labor is not always the cheapest. "In France, Germany and Belgium, where wages and the standard of living were considerably lower than in England, the cost of turning out a given product was not less, but greater. In the United States, and in a few trades in Holland, where the standard of comfort was as high, or higher, than in the corresponding English industries, more or better work was done." Mr. Brassey's experience coincides with that of Professor Schulze-Gevernitz. That economist found that low-priced labor is not in all cases by any means the most profitable. Some tabulated statements of his that are reproduced in the article show results that to most people will be unexpected. It is generally supposed that in the beginning of the century, when most of the spinning was done by hand, more people were engaged in spinning cotton than at present and that they received higher wages. Well the tables show that the contrary of this was the case. In 1819 21 for instance there were 111,000 persons engaged in spinning cotton in England. The average yearly wages in that industry were in those years £26.13 and the product of each worker was 968 pounds of yarn. In 1880 82 there were 240,000 cotton spinners in England. Although wonderful improvements had been made in labor-saving machinery in the intervening years, more than twice the number of people were employed in spinning cotton in 1880 than there was in 1819. The wages of each spinner were in the later period £44 4s. The product of each spinner had increased greatly, one year's work in the former period was only 968 pounds, in the latter period it was 5,520 pounds, nearly six times as many. The record of the weavers is somewhat similar with respect to the wages paid, but different as to the number employed. In 1819 there were 250,000 cotton weavers in England; in 1880 there were 246,000. The yearly income in 1819 was £20.19s, in 1880 it was £39. The annual product per worker seventy-two years ago, was 322 pounds; the annual product thirteen years ago was 4,039 pounds. We see that in America the average yearly wages of a cotton weaver in 1830 were $164 and in 1884 they were $290. The product of each worker had increased from 4,321 yards to 28,032 yards. This great increase was, of course, mainly due to the improvements in machinery. In Switzerland where the wages are low and the hours long, the weekly product of the cotton weaver is 466 yards and the weekly wages 11s. 8d., not quite three dollars. In England each weaver produces 706 yards, but he or she works only nine hours a day; the wages are 16s. 3d. In America each weaver produces 1,200 yards and works ten hours a day and gets 20 shillings a week. "The low-paid, long-houred labor of the Italian factories are easily undersold by the higher paid and more effective labor of England and America."

The writer discusses the whole question fully, and shows that to come to an intelligent conclusion as to the economy of high wages and as to the limit to which it is safe to go, many elements must enter into the calculation. The subject is a difficult as well as an interesting one. The writer, however, makes it sufficiently clear that the "pauper labor," of which so much is heard on this side of the Atlantic, is really nothing more than a bugbear, the pauper labor being, as far as the manufacturer is concerned, the dearest kind of labor.

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

We see that some of our contemporaries in Eastern Canada are chuckling over the alleged dissolution of the Imperial Federation League. We must confess that we cannot see what there is to rejoice at in the breaking up of that organization. The object of its members was a glorious one. To unite Great Britain and her colonies into one vast closely-knit commonwealth is as great and as noble a work as any statesman or any patriot of any nation, in any age, was ever engaged in. Such a union, if effected, would ensure the permanence and the prosperity of the British Empire, and every member of it would be a partaker of its greatness.

Although the Federation League may have died, the "Imperial Idea" still lives and is cherished by some of the greatest men in England and the colonies. Such practical statesmen as Lord Rosebery and Sir John Lubbock do not generally advocate visionary schemes, and such thinkers as Mr. Leckey are not in the habit of entertaining ideas that are merely chimerical. It is as certain as anything on earth is certain that the idea of uniting the different parts of the British Empire more closely than they are now united, will before long revive and assume a practical shape. The change of feeling in Great Britain towards her colonies that has taken place within the last twenty years is but the precursor of the greater change of which indications are already visible both in the Mother Country and her colonies. A lecture recently delivered at the Imperial Institute by Mr. Leckey, the Prince of Wales being in the chair, contains the following passage:

The reign of peace has not come. National antipathies and jealousies play about as great a part in human affairs as they ever did, and there are certainly not less than three and a half millions—there are probably nearly four millions of men—under arms in what are called the peace establishments of Europe. It is beginning to be clearly seen that with our vast, redundant and ever-growing population, with our enormous manufactures and our utterly insufficient supply of home grown food, it is a matter of life and death to the nation, and especially to the working classes, that there should be secure and extending fields open to our goods; and in the present condition of the world we must mainly look for these fields within our own Empire. We have learned to feel how valuable it is in an age in which international jealousies are so rife, that there should be vast and rapidly growing portions of the globe that are not only at peace with us but at one with us; how unspeakably important it is to the future of the world that the English race through the ages that are to come should cling as closely as possible together. As the distinguished statesman who now represents the United States in England lately said with an admirable point, if it is not always true that trade follows the flag it is at least true that "heart follows flag," and the feeling that our fellow subjects in distant parts of the Empire bear to us is very different from the feeling of the most friendly foreign nation.

If it is becoming clearer and clearer every year that the colonies are necessary to the Empire, it is equally clear that the Empire is necessary to the colonies. None of them alone is able to withstand the force that may be brought against it by one of the Great Powers, but closely united with its fellow colonies and the Mother Country, it could safely bid defiance to the whole world. This conviction is growing, and will continue to grow, and so far from the Imperial Idea dying out, we would not be at all surprised to see it extend and develop into a scheme of Union for all national purposes of the English-speaking nations and communities of the world.

"NOT PROVEN."

The Scotch verdict of "not proven" is often much more satisfactory to both juries and the public than the English alternative of "guilty" or "not guilty." It not unfrequently happens that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a strong presumption that the accused has committed the crime laid to his charge, but not sufficient to convince the jury that he is, beyond a reasonable doubt, guilty. The conscientious English or Canadian juryman in such a case is in a most unpleasant dilemma. He cannot conscientiously declare that the accused is "not guilty," and he is not altogether convinced that the evidence is sufficiently conclusive to justify him in agreeing to a verdict of "guilty." But he must decide one way or the other, there is no way of escape except by holding out and refusing to come to any decision. But the Scotch law opens up to him a way out of the difficulty which he can conscientiously take. It allows him to say to the Court that the charge is not proved. This is exactly his opinion, and he can agree to a verdict of "Not Proven" without doing the slightest violence to his conscience.

This was the verdict rendered in Scotland a few days ago in a trial that attracted much attention. The parties concerned were in what is called in England "high life." Mr. Monson, who is a nephew of Lord Oxenbridge, Master of the Horse in the Queen's Household, and grandson of the late Earl of Galloway, was accused of murdering Dudley Cecil Hambrough, the son of Major Hambrough, an English country gentleman. The crime was committed in Ardlmont, in Argylshire.

Hambrough was a young man who, it appears, had sowed a rather heavy crop of wild oats. He was placed under the care of Mr. Monson to reform and recruit. Mr. Monson and Mr. Hambrough with an attendant went out shooting one day and in the evening Hambrough was brought home dead. He was shot and the bullet had entered the back of the head. It was believed that the young man had not shot himself either intentionally or by accident. Who shot him, was the question? There were circumstances that pointed to Mr. Monson his guardian and host, and he was arrested. There was also a person named Edward Davis, known by the name of Scott, a sporting character of somewhat doubtful reputation, mixed up in the case. This man was on very intimate terms with both Hambrough and Monson. Immediately after Hambrough was killed, this man disappeared and could not be found. This made the case more mysterious still. Then it was found that Agnes Maud Monson, wife of the prisoner, was connected with some heavy life insurance transactions, which made the case look rather dark for her husband. Proposals for insurance on the life of Hambrough, some of them by Mrs. Monson, had been made to the amount of upwards of $450,000, and it was said that insurance to the amount of $100,000 had been effected. It was discovered that although Monson lived in good style he was in a rather impecunious condition, and it is supposed that it was to get possession of the insurance money that Hambrough was killed.

The evidence adduced at the trial must have been strong, but it did not satisfy the jury that Monson had murdered Hambrough, and so they, after less than an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Not proven on both issues." The trial was concluded only five days ago. The telegram containing the news of the result of the trial mentions the disappearance of Scott or Davis, but does not say whether or not he was found in time to give evidence. Monson's story was that Hambrough was shot accidentally while climbing over a fence.

AN IMPARTIAL OPINION.

The Toronto Globe has interviewed several gentlemen, clergymen and others, who were prominent in the Equal Rights agitation of 1890, as to their opinion of the Protestant Protective Association. Prominence is very properly given to the views of the Rev. Principal Cavan on the subject. The most prejudiced as well as the most malignant of that gentleman's enemies—if he has any enemies—will not accuse him of being too tolerant of Roman Catholicism. This is a passage from the interview:

It is surely unnecessary to say that Roman Catholics may be good citizens; and that nothing can be more unjust or foolish than the attempt to fasten on them, en masse, the reproach of disloyalty, and to exclude them from all places of trust in the State or the community. No such attempt can or should succeed.

Should any action be taken, either by Roman Catholics or any other class of persons, contrary to good government, we should strenuously oppose; but it is preposterous to think of putting the adherents of any church, as such, under the ban. The spirit of political justice and of the Christian religion equally forbid. The intelligent friends of equal rights will not hesitate to apply their principles impartially to all creeds and classes. Should any church intrude into the domain of the State they will resist it with all their strength; but should the adherents of any church be proscribed on religious grounds they will do their best to defend their rights.

IN A POETIC VEIN.

The gifted editor of the Regina Leader is Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. Mr. Davin is a bachelor, and he is not very young. In a two-column article on "Christmas and Its Pleasures" he thus discourses about toys and those for whom toys are made:

But, as regards toys at Christmas time, there need be no beating about the bush, no half-measures, no qualified acquiescence as to their reality. In the first place, we have to pay for them, and first-class toys are nearly as expensive as first-class meat. Mankind is always ready to believe in that which costs money. In the next place, our children believe in their toys much more firmly than a Chinaman believes in his Joss. The most practical of Yankee little maidens—a young lady who, at eight years of age, may have some very definite things to say about the origin of species and the vestiges of creation—never harbors a doubt as to the fact that on *New Year's Eve*, while she lies snugly in bed, the good St. Nicholas will come down the chimney and fill her stockings with toys and sweetmeats, and our less precocious but sweeter little Canadian girls have the same beautiful belief. Why shouldn't he, honest man? To delight the hearts of little children is braver work for a Saint than to walk about with his head under his arm, like St. Dennis, or preach to the pigs, as St. Anthony did. If Saints can patronize toys, sinners may well be pardoned for pinning their faith to them at Christmas time. Just now is the sway of the children's kingdom. Grown up people must submit to be deposed from authority until after the New Year; and while the little ones declare their toys to be actual and responsible entities, how are we to gainsay them?

A GOOD DEAL TOO FAST.

At the meeting held in Nanaimo on Saturday evening the Hon. Mr. Davie, among other things, spoke of the coal trade of the Province. On this subject he is reported in the Telegram to have said:

The coal trade was our most important industry. At present our market was confined entirely to the Pacific Coast. Nanaimo is the chief coal producing centre of the Province. Were it not for the coal mines of Nanaimo and Wellington, British Columbia would be in a very backward state indeed. The coal trade makes more than three-fourths of our export trade, for which San Francisco and the local trade are about our only markets. It might be said that none of the coal from here reaches the interior or across the mountains. Amongst the various Provincial enterprises which the Government has decided to assist is the railroad from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, which traverses a country containing vast coal fields, and will open up a coal trade on the Mainland, and which will not in any way come into competition with the Nanaimo coal. When these new fields were opened up an extensive trade would be done with the East, and employment would be furnished to many hundreds of people.

In our telegraphic report of the speech, which was necessarily a very brief condensation, the corresponding passage in the Mainland edition is worded as follows:

"Referring to the coal trade Mr. Davie said that if the trade of Nanaimo were confined to San Francisco it would be an advantage to the Province and open up trade with the East. In order to do this the Government would assist in building a road between Spence's Bridge, in the Nicola Valley, traversing valuable coal fields."

Anyone who reads the above at all carefully must see that it contains typographical errors, and does not give anything like the true sense of what the Premier must have said. The most glaring of the mistakes was corrected in our Victoria edition.

But the inaccurate report was exactly what the News-Advertiser wanted; he pounced upon it and wasted two columns of editorial space in commenting on what Mr. Davie did not say and could not have said. Its editor could not reserve his strictures until the extended reports of the Premier's speech should appear in the local newspapers. There would have been some fairness in such a course, but it is abundantly evident that he has an invincible dislike to acting with anything like fairness in political controversy. If he had waited until he had seen the full report of the speech, he would have found that, instead of expressing a desire to limit the trade of Nanaimo and other coal-producing districts of Vancouver Island, the Hon. Mr. Davie, signified his willingness to aid in extending the coal trade of the Province and in opening up new fields for the employment of coal miners.

THE ETHICS OF FOOTBALL.

Football has its enemies as well as its friends. Those who disapprove of football as a sport condemn it as dangerous, and declare that its tendency is to make young men coarse and rough, and unscrupulous as to the means they use to attain their ends. They contend that these evils more than counterbalance any good that may be derived from it as an athletic sport. It is admitted by the judicious lovers of football that there is some danger in the game, and that when men engage in it professionally they are apt to resort to practices unworthy of gentlemen and true sportsmen. When played in a manly way by amateurs, players receive no hurts that a lad who is not a milksop would complain of, and that the discipline which requires youths to bear pain without whining or complaining, is as necessary and as wholesome in these days as it was a thousand years ago.

With regard to the risk that the enthusiastic football player runs of getting hurt, Dr. Almond, headmaster of Loretto, in the Nineteenth Century says:

Generally, from all the evidence I can collect, the following conclusion seems justified. Amateur football, when the public opinion of players condemns foul play and the infliction of wilful injuries as criminal and odious, is not more dangerous than almost any winter game or sport which is active enough to promote vigorous muscular development and high animal spirits. It is less dangerous than hunting, and infinitely less dangerous in the long run than abstinence from open air exercise on the part of those who lead a generally indoor life. In a word, by developing the chest and limbs, by quickening the circulation and purifying the blood, football saves far more lives than it destroys.

This teacher of boys is a lover of football and he places a very high value upon it both as a moral agent and a preserver of health and vigor.

It is an incalculable blessing, he says, to this country that such a sport is enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom Nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence and the practical lessons which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on youthful purity. I can say for myself that, under the circumstances of the luxurious and self-indulged habits in which boys are unceasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical fibre should become feeble by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration, I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it, as I hope, an imperishable tradition, an enthusiastic love of football.

The danger to football in Great Britain, according to Dr. Almond, is from professionalism and from "cup ties." He would have the game played merely for its own sake, and he sets his face against prizes of all kinds. He would have football to be and to remain purely a pastime. He would not have it degenerate into a business. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which football has become a profession in Great Britain when it is known that in the course of a single year £1,000,000, or $5,000,000 is paid as salaries to professionals, and $25,000,000 taken as gate money.

A great deal of what Dr. Almond says of football in England applies to lacrosse in Canada. The qualities and the virtues which both games can cultivate and strengthen are the same, and the dangers to which they are exposed are as nearly as possible alike. Those who wish to see lacrosse continue the pastime of manly men, must do their best to cultivate the true spirit of sport and sternly discountenance improper practices of all kinds. The lacrosse player, like the footballer, should before all things be fair, honest and manly. He should not brag when he is successful, neither should he whine when he is beaten.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Commenting upon the alleged dissolution of the Imperial Federation League, the Toronto Empire says:

Sir John Lubbock has issued a circular proposing the reconstruction of the Imperial Federation League. Speaking of the dissolution of the League a few weeks ago, The Pall Mall Gazette said: "Anyone who knows anything is perfectly well aware that the Imperial Federation League started with, and has accomplished, an educational purpose. It wanted to familiarize the patent fact that we are interested in more of our heritage than these right little, tight little islands. It has done so. And though the League were doubly dead, there are more than hundreds of educated Englishmen whom it has brought to see eye to eye—hand to hand, if need be—with the fighters and the thinkers that have made Great Britain into a Greater."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—(Special.)—E. E. Harley, bookkeeper for Hough & Campbell, lawyers, decamped two weeks ago, $8,000 short in his accounts. The police have been working quietly, and traced him from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, from where he returned to Regina, and was arrested there this morning.

D. E. McKinnon, of the police force, has gone to Chicago to give evidence in the Coughlan trial. Mr. McKinnon was a witness for the prosecution when Cronin's murderers were having their first trial.

SAVAGE SOCIALIST FIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Two thousand men out of employment parade the streets to-day under Socialist auspices. They were repeatedly dispersed by the police; but quickly gathered again. Finally 100 policemen were ordered to charge the paraders with swords. The police were received with volleys of stones, and a savage fight ensued. A Socialist named Geel was badly injured and had to be taken to the hospital. Three members of the Socialist committee and one policeman were also severely injured. Many others received slight wounds.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 25.

THE CITY

"Above our heads the joy-bells ring,
Without the happy children sing,
And all God's creatures hail the morn
On which the holy Christ was born!"

OFFICER HUTCHISON yesterday arrested a couple of Kyuquot Indians with liquor in their possession on board the schooner Fawn.

AT the Clover Point hotel, on Saturday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge performed the interesting ceremony which made Miss Annie Henly the bride of Mr. W. H. Cox.

CHRISTMAS will be celebrated at Fort Simpson with a grand holiday entertainment by the children of the public school, who are to present charades and other specially attractive features.

A CHANGE has been made in the running of the Esquimalt-Fort street trams. All cars now run through to Esquimalt, a twenty-minute service being given between that place and the Jubilee hospital.

CAPTAIN MEYERS, of the C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Danube, was waited upon by a deputation of prominent residents of the North and presented with a New Year's remembrance in the shape of a well-filled purse and an address expressive of the signers' appreciation of his ability and his uniform courtesy and kindness to the traveling public.

STEAMERS arriving from the North report immense quantities of ice at Gardner's Inlet. The Danube on her last trip down passed through five miles of floes and cakes, a very unusual circumstance at this time of the year. Large quantities of ice have also been running in the Skeena, and there have been continual snow storms for the past four weeks.

AMONG the passengers by the steamer Boscowitz yesterday morning were Special Officer Charles L. Matthews, of Fort Simpson, and a prisoner known as Habit Nasse, the Turk. The latter had been committed for trial by Justices Bolton and Alexander on a charge of stealing property and money, valued at $350, from Nasse Fillias Antonias, a fellow countryman. The property consisted of a trunkful of silks.

W. A. WALKER and F. Cullon, from Coche creek, at the northeast of Vancouver Island, who recently arrived in the city, report a flourishing community well established in their remote part of the world, and say that very soon there will be a large Scotch settlement there. In prospecting for food fish they have found halibut, cod and seals in plenty. The land in the neighborhood of Coche creek is low and undulating—very suitable for a settlement of white people.

THE match on Saturday between the Victoria Wanderers and Wellington United was spoken of as the finest Association match ever played on the Pacific coast and, though played in pouring rain, was a hard fought one from start to finish. The Wellington captain won the toss and chose to play against the wind and rain. The Wanderers were not very long before they settled down to some pretty passing, and the first half ended with the score four to nothing. In the second half they scored one more, and Wellington managed to get three, the game thus ending in the Wanderers' favor by five to three. It would be unfair to single out any one player as deserving of special mention, as each and all played a splendid game.

GEORGE ELLEFSON and Mrs. Mary Kebark, who recently eloped from Fort Howard, Wis., are said to be making Victoria their home at present, although Mr. Kebark, who was in the city yesterday, did not succeed in locating them. The couple were arrested in Tacoma upon telegraphic request from the sheriff of Fort Howard, but secured their release upon *habeas corpus*. Friday, no crime being specified in the telegraphic message by authority of which they had been arrested. As soon as the writ was issued the elopers left for Victoria, just missing by a few hours Mr. Kebark and the Fort Howard officer who had accompanied him West. The former states that the funds upon which the elopers are travelling belong to him, and it is for larceny that he will have Ellefson arrested.

THE inmates of the Old Men's Home will enjoy their Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock today, when it is expected that a number of the aldermen, as well as the committee of the home, will be present. Among the contributors to the feast were the following: Wilson Bros., bunch of bananas; Watson & Hall, box of oranges; Simon Leiser, box of apples; Brown Bros., box of raisins; H. Saunders, 2 geese and 1 turkey; Dixi H. Ross & Co., 1 case extract meat, 1 case sweet corn, 2 tins corned beef, 4 plugs T. & B. tobacco, 1 bologna, 1 tin soup, 1 box fruit ginger snaps and 2 tins Indian meal; Victoria Phœnix Brewing Co., 2 dozen beer; Ald. Munn, box of cigars; W. Denny, box of tobacco; Munroe & Hughes, box of apples; L. Goodacre, prime roast of beef and goose; John Parker, side of mutton; Pither & Leiser, 1 dozen cordial; Sabbath schools of the city, Christmas letter for each inmate.

LITTLE Albert Corona, a brown-eyed lad of thirteen, is spending a very unhappy Christmas at the City Police station—not as a prisoner, but as a guest. He came here from San Francisco on the Walla Walla, Saturday, expecting to be met at the dock by his mother, who had been a resident of Victoria for the past two years or more. She was not there to welcome him, however, and the kindly police officers could only assure him that they would do their best to find her, and make his waiting as comfortable as possible. Inquiries were made among the Italian residents by Sergeant Hawton and other members of the force, the name seeming to indicate that Mrs. Corona was from sunny Italy. The name was unfamiliar to all, however, and as the hours went by the lad grew anxious, expressing the fear that something had happened to his mother, whom he had not seen for years. Later in the evening, two COLONIST reporters started out to see what could be ascertained in regard to the missing mother. They discovered that Mr. Corona some time ago passed to the great beyond, his widow subsequently marrying a San Francisican named Lowenthal. They soon after separated, the woman coming here. Her children she had placed in a private school at San Francisco, an agent named James Merwin paying the bills. Lowenthal on several occasions is said to have interfered with this arrangement, taking Albert, the eldest, away and shipping him to his mother. It is believed that he is responsible for the lad's present appearance in Victoria. When the Walla Walla left the Bay City a telegram was sent ahead to Mrs. Corona's address here, telling her to meet the boat. She had left for California a fortnight before and as the telegram was undelivered. Now the boy is here and his fate remains to be decided, for the mother's address is not known. A relative in Nanaimo will be communicated with to-day; in the meantime Albert will eat his Christmas dinner with the prisoners at the city jail.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

Large Congregations, Handsome Decorations and Especially Enjoyable Music.

Midnight Mass Ushering in Christmas Day—The Special Announcements for This Morning.

The two days' Christmas festival which commenced yesterday morning filled to overflowing all the churches of the city, for none had neglected to make the celebration of the anniversary of Christ's nativity a noteworthy occasion. The Episcopalian churches and the Roman Catholic were tastefully decorated with artistic combinations of flowers and foliage, the floral arrangements at Christ Church Cathedral, St. John's, St. James', St. Mark's, St. Saviour's, and St. Barnabas' churches being worthy of all the compliments which their authors received. At St. Andrew's (R.C.) Cathedral, the "Crib"—a symbolic representation of the scene at the birth of the world's Redeemer—was, of course, the central attraction. At the side of the "Crib" was found a donation box, into which dropped many a dime and quarter-dollar during the day, the silent reminder that Christ was born of the poor and lowly not passing unheeded. In all the churches the music for the Sunday Christmas eve was of a high order, the sacred works of the best composers being generally selected and receiving harmonious interpretation.

Christmas Day was ushered in with the usual midnight mass at St. Andrew's Cathedral, celebrated by Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. Father Van Nevel being the assistant priest and Rev. Father Leterme the sub-deacon. The music was of the usual excellence and the attendance exceptionally large. The sermon was by Rev. Father Nicolaye, upon "The Feast of Christmas." During to-day the services will be as hereunder:

8 a.m.—Low mass.
8:30 a.m.—Low mass.
9 a.m.—Low mass.
10:30 a.m.—Solemn high mass, with sermon by Rev. Father Verbeke. The celebrant will be Rev. Father Leterme; deacon, Rev. Father Nicolaye; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Van Nevel.
7 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Musical Programme.

Kyrie.....Coupe
Gloria.....Coupe
Credo.....Ceruti
Sanctus.....Generalis
Benedictus.....Generalis
Verbum Supernum—Trio ladies' voices ....
.....Rossini
Noel—Solo and chorus.....Adam
Adeste Fideles—Solo and chorus. Bishop Lutens
Agnus Dei—Solo, duet and chorus.....Marzo

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services for Christmas Day:

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion, and sermon by the Bishop.
5 p.m.—Evensong, with Christmas carols.

Musical Programme.

Eight O'clock.

Hymn....."Christians, Awake."
Hymn....."And Now, O Father."

Eleven O'clock.

Processional Hymn,.... "Christians Awake."
Venite.....Dr. Crotch
Psalms.....Special
Te Deum.....Ketschmar
Benedictus.....J. Turle
Anthem.....'Thus Speaketh the Lord of Hosts".....Stainer
Hymn.....'Hark, the Herald Angels Sing"
Kyrie.....Mrs. Harpley
Hymn.....'O Come All Ye Faithful."
Offertory Solo—"Christmas Morn."....Gounod
H. Kent.

Evensong.

Pro. Hymn.....'Rejoice Ye Pure in Heart"
Magnificat.....Dr. Woodward
Nunc Dimittis.....J. Turle
Anthem.....'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"
Hymn.....'Thou Art Coming, O My Saviour"

Carols.

"O lovely star that shone so bright."
"It came upon the midnight clear," (with soprano solo).
"Good news we bring and peace."
"O so sweetly they are ringing"
"The star that now is shining," (with baritone solo).
"When Christ was born."
"Carol, sweet carol."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Matins.

Voluntary—"Christmas prelude"..W. Lockett
Proces Hymn—"Hark the Herald Angels Sing.....60
Proper Psalms.....19,20,21
Te Deum.....Dykes in F.
Solo—Noel.....sung by Madame Laird
Anthem—"The Angel Gabriel".....Smart
Hymn—"Christians, Awake!".....61
Offertory—"Interludes".....Spark

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The usual Christmas services will be held to-day at St. James' church, James Bay, the special music of yesterday and the carols by the children being repeated.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Holy Communion with sermon.

Musical Programme.

Hymn.....60
Psalms.....13, 45, 95
Te Deum.....Ouseley
Jubilate.....Tonus Peregrinus
Anthem—"Arise Shine for Thy Light.... has Come".....Blocy
Hymn.....62
Hymn.....63
Carols.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9 a.m.—Matins.
11 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Repetition of Sunday's service.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Special Christmas service.

Musical Programme.

Te Deum.....Gladstone's
Anthem—"Come all ye Faithful"
Anthem—"Hark the Herald Angel Sing.
Anthem—Christians Awake."

Burdock Blood Bitters CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains.

Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 42 Douglas street.

Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. oct-dy&wky

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 27.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

Draft of the Rules Proposed to be Put in Operation in British Columbia.

Practical Suggestions Desired by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

1. Fishing by means of nets or any other apparatus whatever, without license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited in all the waters of the Province of British Columbia.

2. Provided always that the Indians may at all times have liberty, upon application to the Inspector of Fisheries, to fish for the purpose of providing food for themselves and families, by any means other than spearing, trapping or penning fish on their spawning grounds, but not during the close season, or in places set apart for that purpose, or in such other places as may be set aside by law.

3. Meshes for nets used for capturing "Quinnat" or Spring salmon in the tidal waters of British Columbia may be used from the 1st of March to the 15th of August, and shall not be less than 7½ inches, extension measurement.

4. The meshes of nets for capturing salmon, other than spring salmon in the tidal waters, shall not be less than 5½ inches extension measurement to be used only between the 1st. of July and the 1st. of October in any year, and nothing shall be done in either case to practically diminish the size of these meshes.

5. The use of seines for the purpose of catching salmon is prohibited in the waters of British Columbia.

6. Drift nets only shall be used for capturing salmon and shall be confined to tidal waters, and no net of any kind shall be used for capturing salmon in the inland lakes and fresh or fluvial waters of rivers or streams. But Indians may nevertheless use dip nets for their own purposes in any such waters, by first getting permits from the Inspector of Fisheries.

7. Drift nets shall not be used so as to obstruct more than one-third of the width of any river, branch or channel thereof.

8. The use of seines or other nets for capturing salmon is wholly forbidden within the distance of 500 yards from any point in any direction whatever from the mouth or any part or outlet thereof of any river or stream in British Columbia.

9. Fishing for salmon shall not be permitted from Saturday morning at 6 o'clock until the following Sunday at 12 o'clock midnight. All nets and other fishing gear set or used, and all fish caught during this period shall be deemed to be illegal, and liable to seizure and confiscation, and the person or persons so violating the laws shall also be liable to the fines and penalties under the Fisheries Act.

10. The regular annual close time in which salmon shall not be taken in the lakes, rivers and streams of British Columbia shall be from the 1st of October to the last day of February (inclusive) following in every year.

11. The tidal limit in which net fishing for salmon may be carried on for commercial purposes on the Fraser river in canning, freezing or exporting fish, shall terminate at a point across the Fraser 100 yards below Whannock Creek, and at a line across Pitt river 100 yards below the railway bridge. Above these points on the Pitt and Fraser rivers, netting or fishing for commercial purposes is forbidden.

12. The Minister may direct that fishing for salmon with nets, or other means whatever, may be wholly prohibited in such lakes, rivers and streams, tidal or otherwise, in which from their size or other circumstances it may be found that netting therein would seriously interfere with the migration of salmon to their natural breeding grounds.

13. Before any salmon net, fishing boat or other fishing apparatus shall be used, the owner or person interested in such net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus, shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net, boat or other fishing apparatus, and its intended location, to be filed with the Inspector of Fisheries, who, if no valid objection exists, may, in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus used before such license has been obtained, and any net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus used in excess or evasion of the description contained in such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the fish caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be also subject to fine and costs under the Fisheries Act.

14. All salmon nets and fishing boats shall be numbered to correspond with the number of the license, and shall also have the name of the owner or owners legibly marked on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the net, and such marks shall be preserved on such nets or fishing boats during the fishing season, in such manner as to be visible without taking up the net or nets; and any net or fishing boat used without such marks shall be liable to forfeiture.

15. The following shall be the manner and disposition in which fishing licenses shall be granted for catching salmon in the Province of British Columbia:

16. Each *bona fide* fisherman being a British subject and actual resident of British Columbia shall be entitled to obtain a license to fish for salmon.

17. Each firm, company or person actually engaged in the business of freezing and exporting salmon, shall be entitled to obtain not exceeding seven licenses.

18. Each resident company or person actually engaged in the business of shipping or exporting salmon in ice, not in the manner of freezing or canning, shall be entitled to obtain not exceeding seven licenses.

19. Each firm, company or local trader dealing in salmon for home consumption in cities, towns, villages or country places, actually engaged in such traffic, shall be entitled to obtain not exceeding three licenses.

20. Each company or person carrying on the business of salting, curing or smoking salmon for the domestic or foreign market, and not engaged in the fishing business in any other way, shall be entitled to obtain not exceeding two licenses.

21. Each firm, company or person actually engaged in carrying on the industry of canning salmon within the Province of British Columbia shall be entitled to obtain not exceeding twenty licenses. The company or individual shall give a satisfactory statement as to the extent and capacity for work of the cannery, before the license shall be granted.

22. Each firm, company or person referred to in the foregoing six sections to be entitled to obtain licenses shall be bona fide incorporated companies registered in Canada or resident British subjects, and the actual owners or proprietors of the specified business and fishing gear for which the licenses are to be obtained.

23. Each and every license so obtained shall in no case be transferable under any conditions whatever, without the consent, first obtained in writing, from the department.

24. The fee payable for every license by the companies or individuals referred to in the foregoing sections, shall be alike throughout the Province—namely, ten dollars each—and the license shall be called a Commercial License, and the size and extent of the net to be used under any such commercial license shall not exceed in length three hundred yards.

25. Every settler or farmer actually residing on his land or with his family, and is a bona fide British subject, shall be entitled to obtain one license free of charge, by applying therefor to the Inspector of Fisheries, to fish in any of the waters of the Province except in any prescribed limits at the mouths of rivers and streams or during any close time set apart by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Such license to be called a domestic license. The net to be limited in length not to exceed three hundred yards, with meshes the same size as in the commercial license and to be used only for family purposes and not for trade or barter.

26. The young of the salmon at the different stages of their growth, as fry, parr, and smelt, shall not at any time be caught, killed or had in possession by any one in the Province of British Columbia, but if caught by accident in the nets lawfully used, they shall be liberated alive, at the cost and risk of the owner.

27. Salmon trout and white fish may be netted in the lakes in the interior of the Province, under license to be first obtained from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which license shall cover gill net fishing, with a limit of net not to exceed 2,000 yards, with meshes not less than five inches extension measure. But salmon trout and white fish shall not be fished for or caught by any means during the months of October and November in any year in British Columbia. The fee for a license to catch salmon trout and white fish shall be $5.

28. Brook trout of any kind and speckled trout, shall not be fished for, caught or killed in the Province from the 15th of October to the 15th of March, both days inclusive, and by no other means whatever than by hook and line or angling, provided that Indians may at any time kill these trout for their own use, but not for the purposes of traffic or sale.

29. The use of firearms of any kind or of spears of any description, torch-light or use of any explosive materials, to catch or kill fish is prohibited in the waters of British Columbia.

30. The above regulations shall supersede and revoke all former regulations heretofore made under the Fisheries Act which relate to the fisheries in the waters of British Columbia, and the above regulations shall come into force and effect on the day of , 189 , when all former regulations will become repealed.

31. All materials, implements or appliances and gear of any kind used, and all fish caught, taken, killed, bought, sold or possessed in violation of any of the above regulations shall be seized and confiscated, and any person, persons or companies violating any of the above regulations shall also incur the penalties provided by the Fisheries Act.

NOTE.—The above draft is subject to changes in the phraseology, and will be revised by the Department of Justice ultimately. Meanwhile it is hoped that practical suggestions by those interested will be made, so that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may bring them to the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

THE CITY.

EDWARD WARD, who stole and pawned a telescope belonging to a friend in order that he might indulge his taste for "Black Jack," was sentenced yesterday morning to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

A YOUNG man named Kerward had his leg broken in a practice game of Association football, at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate player was taken to the Jubilee hospital, where the leg was set.

"GRIP," the funny paper of Toronto which achieved great popularity while Bengough was the artist, but languished and died after he left, is to re-appear under new ownership, with J. W. Bengough, the originator, again as editor. With him will be associated as business manager J. J. Bell, formerly editor of the News in this city, and those who knew Mr. Bell here will realize that the two gentlemen named constitute a team who ought to make the new venture go.

JOSEPH NUCCI, who was arrested late Sunday evening for cutting an Italian friend, was charged with felonious wounding in the Police court yesterday, the case being remanded for eight days, as it would be extremely dangerous for the victim of the assault to leave the hospital sooner. He is, however, not likely to die, as was at first feared. Nucci has been remanded on $800 bail. Stabbing affrays have become unpleasantly common during the past few weeks, the offenders generally being the lower class Italians. Another victim of the knife is an elderly man named Daniel Sheehan, who was stabbed on Christmas day by one Michaelo Mullock, whom Officer Smith placed behind the bars.

DUNCAN CRAWFORD and F. H. Vernon, the one a hard working machinist and the other an industrious boiler maker, were arrested on board the San Francisco steamer Christmas morning, and locked up with a charge of larceny recorded against them. The information was sworn to by Bartender Campbell of the Rock Bay hotel, who accused the two of stealing his valise. Crawford and Vernon have for some time past been employed at the Victoria Iron Works, and have boarded at the Rock Bay hotel. Two or three weeks ago they spoke of leaving town, and Campbell made them a present of the valise in question; later they contracted a small bill for liquors, which they did not pay. It was to recover this that Proprietor Carter had them arrested on board the steamer on which they had taken passage. The facts were very clearly brought out in the Police court yesterday, and the magistrate expressed himself very strongly in regard to the matter, dismissing the case. Messrs. Crawford and Vernon have been assured they have good grounds for an action for damages against Carter and Campbell, and will probably proceed against them for false imprisonment.

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with eczema (salt rheum) for about two years, but I did not bother with it until it began to itch and spread over my hand. I then took four bottles of B.B.B., which completely drove it away. It was by my son's advice I took B.B.B., as B.B.B. is our family physician.

J. S. MILLS, Collingwood, Ont.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Discussion About the Cause of the Impassable Condition of the Streets.

Tenders to be Called for Extension of the Menzies Street Sewer.

The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening, Monday having been a holiday. Mayor Beaven presided, and Ald. McKillican, Styles, Bragg, Baker, Henderson, Munn and Robertson were also present.

Several reports from the Finance committee were adopted after discussion.

A requisition from the Board of School Trustees for $3,136 for special educational purposes was agreed to.

Mrs. Margaret Winter wrote transmitting a bill for the repair of the shafts of a buggy broken on Marvin's hill on December 11, owing to the neglect of the persons working on the street to place a lantern on the barricade erected there.

The matter was referred to the School Trustees, by whom the work on the street was being done.

H. Dallas Helmcken wrote reporting that he had fallen into the ditch dug for drainage purpose on Marvin's hill, in consequence of its not being properly lighted or guarded when open, and that he had thereby been caused much injury and loss of time. He asked for compensation from the corporation.

Referred to the School Board and City Engineer.

A letter from F. B. Pemberton, reporting the bequest of $3,000 by his father the late J. D. Pemberton, for the purpose of improving the school grounds on Fort street and erecting a gymnasium there, was read, and a resolution of thanks was passed.

Tenders for placing granite stone crossings on Broad street, across Fort street on the east side and across Cormorant street were opened. These were from Jos. E. Phillips at $2.95 per running foot, and Frederick Adams at $3. As at this rate the cost will be a good deal more than the amount of the requisition already adopted the tenders were referred to committee, to award one if possible before a further requisition is put in for the added amount necessary.

A report from the Streets committee being presented, Ald. Munn called attention to the impassable condition of many of the streets where sewerage works have been barried on. He expressed the opinion that the contractors should have been forced to leave the streets in better shape.

ALD. BRAGG held it was not possible for the contractors to leave the streets in better shape when they had to carry on the sewerage construction in wet weather. Another difficulty was that, until a few weeks ago, there was no rock crushed ready to be used on the streets.

ALD. STYLES said it was part of the agreement of the contractors to put back the streets in the condition in which they found them, and until this was done the City Engineer could not accept the streets and no corporation work could be done on them.

ALD. BAKER asked why the rock crusher had not been set to work at the rock quarried out of Blanchard street, at the corner of Pembroke. He criticized the operations on Belcher street, which he said he felt sure cost, when crushed, at least $5 per yard.

ALD. STYLES said the crusher would be at Pembroke street in a few days.

ALD. MUNN moved, seconded by Ald. Henderson, that plans for that purpose having been prepared, the City Engineer be authorized to call for tenders for the extension of the surface drain on Superior street to Menzies and Michigan streets, and also to prepare plans for the extension of the Cook street drain to the sea.

THE MAYOR said he was informed that there was not money enough to carry on both these works.

ALD. MCKILLICAN therefore moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Styles, that tenders for the Cook street extension be called for at the same time.

ALD. HENDERSON contended that the Menzies street drain should be finished first, as the houses on that street were now being flooded, while at the end of Cook street there were no houses at all. The Sewerage committee, however, were of the opinion that there was money enough to finish the two. If there was not, the extra money required could be found next year.

ALD. MUNN advised also that a tender be called for the drain on Oswego street, for which an appropriation has been made.

ALD. HENDERSON said this work had been done by the day, so far as the Oswego street part was concerned, but the outlet along San Juan street had been left over until the spring because of the wet weather.

The amendment was lost on division—Ald. McKillican, Styles and Robertson alone voting yes.

The original motion was then carried, Ald. McKillican and Styles voting against it.

The Council adjourned at 9.50 p.m.

CURIOSITIES OF SAVAGE LIFE.

After another season spent in the collection of the implements, images and other curiosities of savage life peculiar to the Indians of Bella Coola, P. Jacobsen has returned to Victoria, and will remain here a few weeks before going to the West Coast to carry on a similar search there. He brought down several boxes of stuff, the greater part of which is to be consigned to the Swedish Government, on whose behalf Mr. Jacobsen has been collecting for the past season. The first and main shipment was made to them some months ago, and this supplementary lot will be forwarded as soon as packed. It includes several very curious objects. One of these is a mammoth image, more than life size, of A-la-coot-la, the man-eater, crowned with the cedar bark rings peculiar to his dance, arrayed in bearskin and painted and otherwise got up so as to present a most ferocious aspect. A-la-coot-la bears in his huge arms what by tradition should be a "mummy" or human carcase, but in deference to popular prejudice the skeleton of a bear has been substituted. There are also large curious looking masks, representing the spirits. Hal-hok-sus, a two-faced character who tempts the Indians to eat mummies, and Bek-bek-koolla-nuse, whose taste being more moderate the temptation he offers is only to bite pieces out of folk's arms. In addition to these there is a box full of stone implements and another of masks. The work Mr. Jacobsen has undertaken for the Swedish government is done by direction of Professor Gustav Retzius, one of the most noted anthropologists of Europe, who paid a visit to Victoria early in the summer and went up to Bella Coola, intending to stay there several months to study the traditions of the Indians. He was, however, unexpectedly called home, in consequence of the death of one of his learned associates. In a letter just received here Prof. Retzius tells of the great interest which the first shipment of Indian curios has excited, and expresses surprise that the Canadian governments and people make no effort either to get a good collection or to gather and preserve the weird traditions of the British Columbia Indians.

Mr. Jacobsen brought a number of masks, which he has presented to the Provincial museum, and also the skins of magnificent specimens of the grizzly bear, wolf and cariboo, which also were intended for the museum, but not being wanted there, are now to be otherwise disposed of. He has besides these a great collection of drawings in colors, made by the Indians in illustration of their traditions and customs.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

Nearly every boy and girl who attended the Sunday school festival in the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening received either a doll, book or some other little gift from the big Christmas tree which had been placed just behind the pulpit in a position where the electric lights added all their brilliancy to the scene. The evening's programme came to a pleasant conclusion with the distribution of the presents, when enthusiasm among the children was at its highest. Mr. E. Lewis occupied the chair during the evening and announced in the following order the appended programme: Selection, orchestra; recitation, Laura Simpson; recitation, Ethel Eyre; song, Miss M. Wilson; recitation, Lillie Wier; violin solo, Noel Barker; recitation, Ernest Maynard; trio, the Misses and Master Hampson; recitation, Eddie Creed; song (with violin accompaniment), Miss Barker; recitation, L. Hosking; selection, orchestra; piano duet, Misses Fryan; recitation, Jennie Stratham; recitation, Elsie Wier; recitation, Mrs. Carlson's class; recitation, Miss A. Mugford; recitation, Teressa Rogerson; and song, Miss Renfrew. Among the presents distributed was a handsome piece of plate for Mrs. Siddall from the Sunday school.

CEDAR HILL CHRISTMAS TREE.

The residents of Cedar Hill district celebrated Christmas in their customary jolly style on Monday evening, when a largely attended entertainment was held independent of any sect or creed, in the public school house. Tea was provided in the school from 6 until 8 o'clock, when a programme, including eight recitals, two choruses, a farce and several dialogues was furnished, principally by children, and in a manner very creditable to Miss Irvine, the organist, who superintended the affair, and also to Miss Seath. The farce, entitled "Christmas Eve," was a well chosen one for the occasion, and its production was well conducted by Misses White, Pollock and Miller, and the Masters Greeves, Geritry and McRae. The central attraction of the evening's entertainment, however, was the Christmas tree, which bore presents for old and young.

STABBING AFFRAY.

An Italian named Rafael Pulltan, a resident of Humboldt street, caused the police some trouble Christmas eve. During the evening he got into a quarrel with a fellow-countryman named Joe Nucci, the particulars of which he could not well explain, the result being two cuts underneath his left shoulder blade, one on his left arm a little below the elbow, and another on the right hand. Pulltan first found his way to Morrison's drug store after he emerged from the row, where the police were communicated with. Sergeant Hawton immediately had the unfortunate man removed to the city police station, where his wounds were unofficially examined, the cuts showing signs of having been inflicted by a small penknife.

In order to make sure that the wounds were not dangerous the sergeant then had the man removed to the Jubilee hospital, where the injuries were properly attended to. Pulltan says that he was stabbed with a long dagger knife, and that his assailant has been threatening to kill him for some time past under no provocation whatever. As the man was considerably under the influence of liquor, however, a clear story of how his trouble occurred could not be obtained. The police are nevertheless well acquainted with Nucci, having parted him and Pulltan in fights before.

When the wounds were examined in the hospital by Dr. Richardson, they were found to be of a much more serious nature than was at first supposed, one of the cuts in his back reaching to his lung and may result fatally. Nucci was arrested late in the evening by Officers Mowatt and Abel, on a charge of assaulting Pulltan with intent to do grievious bodily harm.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Two more of the sealing fleet, the Casco and the Arietas, "spread out their white wings and sailed far away" yesterday. Both are bound for the Japan Coast, where they will spend the coming season in pursuit of fur seals. The Casco, in command of Capt. Buckholz, and with a crew of 21 white men, is on her second sealing cruise and was towed out of port by the steamer Lottie. The Arietas was taken out by the steamer Alert. She is captained by A. Douglas and carries a crew smaller by three than that of the Casco.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed Christmas morning for San Francisco, had the following passengers from Victoria: A. J. De Louza, H. L. O'Brien, wife and family, J. E. Gilmore, W. A. Wadhams, William Downie, J. F. McWilliams, P. Bourchier, P. L. Linen, T. B. Henry and wife, Mrs. Lecuyer, Miss Reynolds, Miss S. Robinson, J. Anderson, wife and child.

LOADED SHIPS AT HASTINGS.

The Norwegian ship Germanic and the American ship Benjamin Sewell have finished taking on cargoes at the Hastings mill, and will sail for the United Kingdom probably to-day, the former having on board 1,021,624 feet of rough lumber, valued at $13,135 46, while the latter has 910,483 feet, or $9,973.14 worth of the same.

PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

YONKERS, N.Y., Dec. 26.—Robert C. Fisher, millionaire and philanthropist, aged 57 years, died suddenly in the parish house of Trinity Episcopal church, New Rochelle, this morning. The deceased attended the Christmas services in the church yesterday in apparently excellent health. At the conclusion of the services he took a position at the door of the auditorium and handed each of the poorer members and the attendants of the church with a $20 gold piece as a Christmas gift, when they passed from the building. He had just completed this charity when he suddenly reeled and was assisted by friends to the parish house, where he died. He leaves a widow and four sons.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds its indispensible for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria's Footballers Win the Match and Are Hospitably Entertained at Portland.

Progress of the Six Days' Bicycle Race—The Championship Skating Races.

PORTLAND, Dec. 25.—(Special)—The football match to-day, Victoria vs. Multnomah, was a victory for Victoria by three points to nil. Great enthusiasm was evinced at Portland over this match, there being quite a number of spectators on the grounds at 2:30, when Captain Blyth started the leather for Portland. The ground being exceedingly heavy, the game was mainly a forward one, neither side scored during the first half. Victoria pressed during the latter part of the second half, but did not succeed in scoring until within a few minutes of the call of time, when their forwards rushed the ball over the Multnomah's goal line. The visitors were royally entertained during the visit, a grand banquet being given them at the Hotel Portland.

MONTREAL'S CHAMPION RACES.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—The announcement that championship skating races would be held in Montreal, this winter, on January 25, nearly a month earlier than last year, may materally alter Champion McCullough's plans, and there is a possibility that he may not be able to attend.

CRICKET.

HOPELESSLY INSANE.

TORONTO, Dec. 26.—Information has reached here that Rev. F. W. Terry, the great cricketer, has exhibited symptoms of great mental weakness since his return to the London asylum, and that there are no hopes of his permanent recovery.

BICYCLING.

SIX DAYS GO-AS YOU-PLEASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The six days go-as-you-please bicycle race at Madison Square Garden promises to be one of the best of the kind ever seen in this country. The first man will capture $1,200, second $800, third $500, fourth $350, fifth $250, and sixth $150. A quarter of the net profits will also be divided among the winners. Only twelve out of the eighteen who started in the six days' bicycle contest remained in the race this morning. At 8:30 a.m. Schock was 106 miles and one lap ahead of the 1891 record for that time. The score at 3 p.m. stood: Schock, 607 miles; Walter, 606; Martin, 589; Albert, 535; Hosmer, 507; Meixell, 488; Golden, 458; Van Emberg, 444; Ashinger, 434; Barron, 391; Fuller, 335. Miles and Fuller are now out of the race.

At 9 o'clock the score stood: Schock, 692 miles; Martin, 661; Walter, 690; Albert, 592; Hosmer, 573; Meixell, 545; Van Emburg, 517; Ashinger, 496; Barton, 459; Forster, 437; Golden, 572. Fuller withdrew at 7 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock, 47 hours from the start of the race, Schock was 139 miles, eight laps ahead of the 1891 record. In that year 579 miles were made by Martin, while Schoch had covered 718 miles, eight laps. The record for the first 48 hours of the six day race was broken to-night by Schoch, who made 733 miles, one lap. This is 143 miles and four laps over the record of 1891, which was made by Martin.

At 1 o'clock this morning (Wednesday), the score stood: Schoch 745 miles, Martin 714, Waller 743, Albert 638, Hosmer 612, Meizell 573, Vanemburg 540, Ashinger 539, Barton 500, Forster 485, Golden 544.

CHICAGO'S SENSATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—This was a day of sensational developments and incidents in the trial of Dan Coughlin. The prisoner was self-possessed and apparently indifferent to it all; but the lawyers on both sides, Mrs. Andrew Foy and other persons who participated, became nervously excited. Outbreaks among the lawyers were numerous, and recriminations were indulged in and bitterly resented. The defence succeeded in making a sensational climax to the cross-examination of Mrs. Foy by presenting her to the jury in a far less favorable light than she appeared when she left the witness stand last week. She admitted receiving money and substantial presents of clothing, turkeys and carpet from Mrs. Conklin since she became acquainted with her late last year. Two letters which Mrs. Foy admitted had been written by her to W. S. Forrest, leading counsel for the defense at the first trial, showed that "the star witness for the prosecution," as Attorney Wing called her, had not been actuated solely by a love of justice and desire to undo a great wrong in remaining silent while the first trial was in progress. The best that can be said for her judging from these compromising letters, was, he said, that she wanted her husband to stop drinking and mend his ways, and believed that Coughlin and the lawyers could bring about a change. Her letters contained threats of "going to see the State Attorney," unless she got some "reward for all I have suffered." Her sufferings were not dwelt upon much when she was examined by the prosecution. Still the woman's nerve and self-possession never deserted her. After recovering from the shock and surprises incident to the quick plays made by the defence with their trump cards, she turned upon Attorney Wing and practically cross-examined him in regard to the conversation which took place in Forrest's office between them. The lawyer did not expect to be placed in such a position, but the witness at that time was in the hands of the prosecution again. The best point she made for the State was to bring out the fact, undenied by Attorney Wing, that he and Forrest told the woman to go home and give her husband a further trial or probation of six months, which she did. The attorneys for the prosecution say they are satisfied with the ending of Mrs. Foy's cross-examination and the defendant's lawyers said the woman's story would be rendered worthless when all their impeaching testimony was heard.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Strained relations with the Empire of Japan have shown themselves within the last forty-eight hours, and are causing concern to Mr. Gladstone and his ministry. Six years ago the Conservative administration acceded to the request of the Japanese Government that a naval officer of distinction should be assigned to duty in behalf of that Government as a special naval adviser. Capt. Ingles, of the Royal Marines, was selected as the best man in the United Kingdom to fill the requirements of the position. The six years expire on Saturday, and the British Government refuse to extend the term, on the ground that special privileges of the character in question are calculated to create dissatisfaction and ill-will in the ranks of the British navy. On the 1st of the current month Capt. Ingles received official notification concerning the fact that he would be required to return to his command in one month, and that in the event of a default his connection with the British service would be regarded as severed. Capt. Ingles, true to his old-time faithfulness and loyalty, has accepted the alternative, and will in a few days arrive in this city. It is understood that he will not be assigned to active duty until spring. The lack of courtesy manifested towards the Japanese Government is being very strongly discussed in diplomatic and parliamentary circles, and the general opinion is expressed that an estrangement between the two empires is likely to be on the tapis.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Daily America this morning says: "It has just leaked out that friends of ex-President Harrison have perfected an organization and have formally gone to work to make him Republican standard bearer in 1894. Major E. J. Rathbone, of Ohio, is in charge of the movement. He was postmaster-general under the last administration, and was one of Harrison's lieutenants at the Minneapolis convention. 'We have consulted the ex-president about the matter,' said the informant, 'but we have gone ahead on our own responsibility and have mapped out a plan of campaign. We are willing he should believe the people are clamoring for him, if he wishes to. There is no use in disturbing his peace of mind; at the same time we are doing all we can in a practical way to pave the way for the "clamoring" which will secure his nomination, which can be accomplished only by thorough and complete organization. Of course we are relying on the old Harrison office-holders to form the nucleus of our strength, but we hope to gather in many new converts. We are thoroughly organized in Indiana already. The South is a promising field. In that section, you know, there are very few Republicans outside of the office-holding class. The expartisan officials scarcely dominate the party organization of the Southern States; therefore I think we can count with reasonable certainty on a majority of the Southern delegates for Harrison."

B.B.B CURES SICK HEADACHE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered for a number of years with sick headache I concluded to try B.B.B., and by the time I had used two bottles I was cured, and have not had any symptoms of it since. I can safely recommend B.B.B. for sick headache.

MRS. A. A. GAMBEY, Otono, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Seven tons of round and square iron, from 25 to 40 feet long; sizes 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1½, 1¾ inches; also a ton of naval yard rope, all lengths and sizes. Apply Ontario Wagon Factory. de24-d2t-w1t

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O. or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-8-tfw

Estate of John Dowling, Deceased.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER,

Pursuant to an order made in the County Court of Cariboo, holden at Ashcroft on the 20th day of July, A.D. 1893, the following freehold property:

Lots 782 and 789, Group 1, Kamloops Division of Yale District, containing 330 acres, more or less.

The property is situated about ten miles from Ashcroft, on the north side of the Thompson River, the lots adjoining each other.

There is a good house on Lot 782. Water records with good supply of water for irrigation go with each lot. The property is eminently suitable for fruit growing.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned (from whom further particulars can be obtained) up to the 15th day of January, 1894.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in two months thereafter, on execution of conveyance to purchaser.

Dated at Kamloops, B.C., this 28th day of November, A.D. 1893.

FRED'K J. FULTON,
Kamloops, B.C.,
Official Administrator, Yale District.
de23-3t-w

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. no25

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russe St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. ap28

(Special to the COLONIST.)

THE PREMIER AT NANAIMO.

Concise Review of Provincial Affairs—Government's Efforts to Open Up the Country.

Trade Relations With Australia—Railway Development—Lumber a Great Source of Wealth.

On Saturday evening a public meeting was held in the Nanaimo Opera House, which was attended by the Premier, the representatives in the local Legislature of the constituency, and a number of citizens. Mayor Haslam occupied the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie upon coming forward said he was pleased to have an opportunity to explain a few matters in reference to the policy of his Government. When he arrived in the city he had not intended to hold a public meeting. He had simply come to attend the poultry show. On account of its being in progress until last night and the fact that to-night might practically be considered Christmas eve, he did not consider it an opportune time for political meetings. However, a number of his friends had pressed him to address the electors before returning to Victoria, and upon leaving for Cowichan this morning he had promised to return if they telephoned him to do so. Later on in the day he received a message saying that arrangements had been made for a meeting, and handbills were issued announcing it. He hoped this would not be the last meeting he would have an opportunity to address in this city. He was always ready to give up his time for the benefit of the electors. He regretted that he had not had more time for preparation, as he would have been able to have gone into details and many matters of more direct interest to this community. He did not intend to enter upon those subjects that had already had their quietus on the Mainland, such as the Parliament buildings and the Redistribution matter. These questions he had gone over thoroughly on the Mainland, and as he said before, he was satisfied they had received their quietus there. A number of ill-advised gentlemen on the Mainland had circulated a petition asking the Governor-General of Canada to veto the act providing for the construction of the Parliament buildings, and had gone so far as to agitate for separation of the Mainland from the Island. To further this project a convention was called at Kamloops for the purpose of inciting the people of the Mainland to rise in a body and declare for separation. Island constituencies were not asked to participate in this convention. He was pleased to be able to say, however, that the people of the Mainland resented the movement, and that in only a few instances were delegates appointed. The solid men of the community refused to take any part in the matter whatever, and the few who attended the convention were the disappointed ones who had tried to stir up an ill-feeling between the two sections of the Province. The advocates of the scheme had since found out the woful blunder they had made and the misguided attempts of these men in this direction had ended in a grand fiasco. There was little further to be said on these issues.

The redistribuaion bill, which could not be introduced at the last session, will be brought in next and will be as just a measure as it is in the power of the Government to make it.

Referring to the condition of the Province he said that before anything could be done the Government had to establish the credit of the country so as to enable them to borrow money on advantageous terms. A few years ago the Government wanted a small loan of $30,000 and employed a broker to negotiate it for them. After endeavoring to obtain the money required from several sources the Government were compelled to accept a loan from Sir James Douglas at 8 per cent. Interest and had to pay the broker 5 per cent. for obtaining it. A short time afterwards the Government had to raise some more money and a second loan was floated at 6 per cent. It was therefore necessary to establish our credit so as to place this Province on as good a footing as any other country.

In order to assist the development of our resources the Beaven administration passed what is known as the Clements Act, which he considered went too far, but was intended to induce settlers to come here. Then what is known as the Settlements Act was passed to promote the construction of the Island railroad. Government lands were thrown open for settlement at one dollar per acre and a monopoly had been given. While there was no doubt that very large grants had been given in the past, this had to be done to encourage the development and opening up of the country. The Island railroad cost about $3,000,000, in aid of which a subsidy of $750,000 was granted by the Dominion Government. Although the company received a large grant of land from the Government they could have purchased it at the time for one dollar per acre. The object of the Government was to redeem the country so as to induce settlement. What now might be considered huge grants had to be given by former governments in order to get railroads built and the country opened up.

Recently the Kootenay road had been built and the efforts of the Government were being directed to secure every possible means of opening up the country. The Government had succeeded in redeeming the credit of the country far beyond the most sanguine expectations of any of its members. Our three per cent. bonds stand second against all other countries in the world. These things having been accomplished, a new era now dawns upon the province with which the present Government has to deal. The past is a dead issue which it would be well to bury.

A question had arisen lately as to whether the Equimalt & Nanaimo Railway company were entitled to the precious metals contained in the lands secured by them from the Government. To his mind there was not the slightest doubt as to who was entitled to the minerals in question. The Government of the Dominion of Canada had denied a similar right to this province on a former occasion, and the province came out of the fight victorious. Having this in view, he had submitted the case to the Supreme court and had no doubt as to the result. While it might be decided that the baser metals passed with the grant, it will be found that the precious metals belong to the Crown, and will pass to the free miner whenever he desires to work.

Being now in a position to take every advantage of our opportunities, it was the duty of the present Government to develop the resources of the country and find employment for the people who desire to make their homes here. To advance this object, some time ago an act was passed for the purpose of furthering the development of the deep sea fisheries on the strength of an offer made by the Imperial Government to advance the Government of British Columbia a loan of £150,000, part of the conditions of which were that Crofter fishermen would be brought out and placed on our northern sea coast for the purpose of carrying on the fishing industry. A strong company was said to be ready to enter upon the development of the fisheries on the condition that these people should be brought out, and representations were made to the Government of this Province that other lines of trade would also be introduced in connection with the development of the fisheries. The Government readily brought in an act to enable these negotiations to be entered into, but it afterwards turned out that the Imperial Government wanted to select the fishermen and send to this country those persons who were of very little use to any country. As soon as this was discovered an order-in-council was at once passed that the proper immigrants should be selected by the Government of this Province, which proposition was refused by the Imperial authorities, and so the matter had dropped.

The development of our trade relations with the Australian colonies was a matter of the greatest importance to this Province at the present time. One of the chief products from that country, an article which could not be profitably raised in British Columbia, namely, sheep, might be imported with advantage. While he maintained that the Province should be self-supporting as far as possible, one could not deny the fact that sheep cannot be raised here profitably. On the Mainland they destroyed the pasturage to such an extent that last session the Government had to pass an Act to prevent it. At present most of our mutton is imported from Oregon, where is a great area of pasture for sheep raising. If we get a market in Australia for our products in exchange for sheep, it would be of great benefit to the Province.

The coal trade was our most important industry. At present our market was confined entirely to the Pacific coast. Nanaimo is the chief coal producing centre of the Province. Were it not for the coal mines of Nanaimo and Wellington, British Columbia would be in a very backward state indeed. The coal trade makes more than three-fourths of our export trade, for which San Francisco and the local trade are about our only markets. It might be said that none of the coal from here reaches the interior or across the mountains. Amongst the various Provincial enterprises which the Government has decided to assist is the railroad from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, which traverses a country containing vast coal fields, and will open up a coal trade on the Mainland, and which will not in any way come into competition with the Nanaimo coal. When these new fields were opened up, an extensive trade would be done with the East and employment would be furnished to many hundreds of people.

Another railway enterprise assisted by the Government was the road from Nakusp to Slocan, which was intended to prevent the trade of the upper country from being drained to the south, to the harm of the cities of our own Province. Thus it was that the Government had aided these roads by liberal grants. After the House had risen early this year the necessity for completing the Slocan road earlier than was contemplated in the act became impressed upon the Government, and it was decided to assist in rushing it through as rapidly as possible, consequently the track was completed to Slocan Lake early in December. As a matter of fact the Government had made a better arrangement in the interest of the country than the act had authorized them to do, but as this had to come before the House at the next session, it was not necessary at this time to go into the matter any further. The opening of the great mineral belts of the country through which this road passes would be of great benefit to the Province.

The lumber trade would in the near future be a great source of wealth to the Province. The prospects of trade with Australia were very bright. Although the market was now dull and prices could not be obtained to make the manufacture of lumber profitable, there must soon be a change, and with it British Columbia would become the market of all those countries across the Pacific requiring lumber. At the present time most of the lumber used in Europe and Australia is taken from the Baltic. It is of inferior quality to ours and it would only be a matter of a short time when the attention of these countries would be directed to the Province of British Columbia. In the case of Australia, the distance to the Baltic provinces is over 11,000 miles as against 6,000 to British Columbia, so that it will be only a short time when we will have to furnish this most important market with our lumber. As soon as the lumber industry began to properly develop it would furnish employment to a large additional population. Complaint had been made that there was not an official log scaler, and that under existing arrangements loggers could not get fair treatment from the mill owners. Hence the Government had passed an act to appoint an official scaler, but afterwards, upon making further inquiries, it was found that it could not be put into practical operation. An act of this kind could not be worked unless both parties were bound by it and obliged to accept the measurements of the official scaler. A new act would be introduced at the next session providing for compulsory scaling and the appointment of the necessary officials to carry it out. Some time ago the Government had brought in an act providing for a proper survey of the Province. Under this authority the ministry were causing surveys to be made as rapidly as possible. In the meantime the general sales of lands had been stopped. The large and rich tract of country known as the Nechaco Valley had since been discovered and would shortly be thrown open to settlement. A large tract of valuable agricultural land had also been discovered on the north end of Vancouver Island, which in the near future would be the scene of a thriving community.

Having placed the finances of the country in a sound condition the Government could consider the question of aid to settlers in acquiring small holdings. This could not be done before for want of money and might not be put in operation during the present fiscal year but there is no reason why the Government should not adopt a scheme whereby parties taking up land and expending a certain amount of money in improving it could get an advance from the Government at a reasonable rate of interest extended over a period of years by giving their property as security for it.

The Chilcotin country to the west of the Fraser river is now open for settlement and would furnish homes for an immense population. The Government had constructed a wagon road through this country from Soda creek to Hantsville, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, which would soon be extended to the coast. When the coast extension is completed boats could ply between the coast cities and the end of this road, and in a short time a large trade would be developed. A man with only a small amount of money cannot settle in the midlands of this province with the hope of putting enough land in condition for cultivation, on which to make a living for himself and family. In some countries where similar difficulties had to be contended with the governments had seen fit to advance to bona fide settlers grants of money to open up lands on the terms he had just stated, and while it is not possible to adopt such a scheme in British Columbia just now, in the near future he hoped to see such a policy inaugurated in this Province. The object of the present Government has been to place a high tax on all such land not previously exempt and recently for instance in the neighborhood of Victoria lands that had been formerly taxed at $50 an acre were now taxed as high as $750 an acre. This was being done to force parties holding valuable tracts in an unimproved state to put them in a state of cultivation or sell to someone else who would. It has been the policy of this Government to put a high tax on all wild lands. He did not think that this tax went far enough now: the trouble is if a man owns a large quantity of land and wants to escape the wild land tax he goes to work and improves it, spends a few hundred dollars upon it in building a fence or something of that kind and then goes away to England or somewhere else and waits until the improvements on surrounding land increase its value when he sells his land out at a large profit. He thought an improvement on this tax would be to compel those who do not actually use the land, that is absentees, to pay the higher tax until they have to let the land go or use it. This is the legislation which he thought with justice might be resorted to in future. In regard to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway property, he wanted it understood that under their grant they were exempt from taxation on the lands granted to them. This was granted to the company by a previous Government, and the present Government must in justice recognize the obligations of their predecessors. It was agreed that the company should have that land free of taxes until they sold it, and while they might encourage them to sell it, the present Government cannot break faith with them. It has been proposed by the Opposition to tax these lands, but once the Government shows it is going to cancel existing obligations and break faith with those it has made bargains with, immediately its credit is not worth a snap. So that whatever is done, he said, his Government would still pursue, and intended to pursue, a just method of taxing land and they should never do anything which would impair existing obligations. For the reasons he had shown, he said, the company were bound to get rid of these lands when they can, and he hoped that by-and-bye when the Government found itself in a position to bring in a measure for the purpose of aiding the settlement of small holdings, as for his part he intended to aid, there will be a fair chance of their being able to make some arrangement for the better settlement of the lands between here and Victoria. Not that those lands were not being settled, because they are being settled, and he knew, he said, that the company are anxious to sell and he wanted to encourage them to procure the settlement of those lands to a greater extent than at the present time.

Continuing, Mr. Davie said he supposed they would expect him to say something about what is known as the Canada Western project, that is the project of building a railroad connecting with the E. & N. and running up to Seymour Narrows, crossing there to the Mainland and becoming part of a great transcontinental line. The Government, he said, had offered a large subsidy in land to the promoters of such a line, and a great deal has been said about the project, but it does not assume at the present time a very encouraging aspect. A syndicate has been floated, but nothing definite has been done. Whether the entire scheme will be brought into shape, a portion of it most certainly ought to be brought to a successful issue speedily, and will be if within the power of the Government to bring it about. He said he referred to that part of it north of Nanaimo to Seymour Narrows. It seemed to him that Dr. Helmcken's views on this subject were right and that it would open up the country and the road ought to be encouraged. He hoped they would before long be able to place something tangible before the House with the view of the extension of this road, and it will be a part of that scheme to open up all the land in the northern portion of the Island. That railway is bound to come in course of time, no matter what Government you have, and the aim of the Government ought to be to bring this state of affairs about and to open up the country as rapidly as possible. Although many of the matters were undertaken by the Government preceding the present one, it must be remember that the date of the coming into power of the present Government was only a year ago last July, when he was called upon to form a ministry, and although many of these matters were inaugurated by the proceeding Government, still they were inaugurated by a Government which this Government succeeded and were thoroughly in sympathy with. He said for the last ten years he had supported the Government which had been in power and which he deemed had worked in the best interests of the country, and the matters which he had brought into existence have had the consideration and were the policy of the previous Government. By the turn affairs have taken the Government which now exists has opportunities in its power which no previous Government ever had. After informing them to some extent of the policy which the present Government intended to pursue in future, he said it would be for them to say in a few months whether they wished to make a change of Government or not. That would be a matter entirely for them. If they thought the business of the country could be carried on better by other people, it would be in their own hands to say. While having no intention of relinquishing the reins of government unless the people desired it, to him personally to be in politics was a matter of loss financially, as those who have known him know that he had a lucrative practice which he has been compelled to a great extent to relinquish; he would be better off from a point of personal profit if he were relegated to private life at home. He had shown them he was not blind to the vast interests of this country and the great responsibility which rested upon him. Everything he had made in his practice he had wisely or unwisely invested in this Province and he had no desire but for the welfare of the Province, which meant also his own individual success. He had every confidence in his own and his colleagues' methods, and he hoped to be able to carry them out; whether he was or not depended on the will of the people. He had shown them that the people abroad had confidence in his Government. If they had not that confidence they would not have lent the Government their money and treated with them on as good a basis as with the most favored countries. In the great financial circles, if they had not confidence in us they would not have placed the financial position of this Province second amongst the colonial securities of the world. Those who have money invested are here most deeply interested in our progress and have confidence in this Government. The question then remains, are the electors of the same opinion or are they not? Continuing, Mr. Davie said: Now, gentlemen, I think that is all I have to say: the issue will be before you before very long. I hope to have an opportunity to address you again and to go into these subjects more thoroughly than I am at the present moment prepared to do. I thank you very sincerely for the kind and patient manner in which you have heard me, and I look forward to an early opportunity of meeting you again. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Davie then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously. At this juncture Mr. Keith rose and said that although the meeting had been called to explain the policy of the Government, he thought the present members of the House from this district may have something to say on the subject. (Cries of platform.)

Mr. Davie wished it understood that although the meeting had been called by him, he was quite willing they should be heard, but he reserved to himself the privilege of fifteen or twenty minutes to reply when they had finished.

Mr. Keith on taking the platform stated that he was surprised at hearing that a meeting had been called for this evening as he had asked Mr. Davie yesterday if there was to be one and he told him, no. He said they had heard a great deal about the policy of the Government, and he was sure it must give them pleasure to hear some of the opinions of the Premier. He said, when he was elected to represent this city he was elected on the Independent ticket and he had remained independent as far as laid in his power, and that was the stand he took today. He would take the liberty of referring to some of the things the Hon. Premier had spoken of. In regard to the redistribution bill the question we were told had been fought out on the Mainland and it was practically dead. They were also told that the reason the Government had not brought in a bill as promised at the last session was because they had not the proper information, while it was conclusively proved in the House that they had the proper information and that they had all the information in then that they have at the present time—he thought the Hon. Premier would bear him out in this. He thought the question of redistribution was one on which the Government would probably bring in a bill at the next session and try to rush it through. That, he believed, would be the policy of the Government at the next session. The next question he referred to was about the former government having borrowed $30,000 which showed how hard it was to get money at that time; it was very hard fifteen or twenty years ago, much more so than the present. He said we expected to develop something within the next fifteen or twenty years and he thought we were growing very fairly. It is proved that we can borrow money at three and four per cent., and that shows the country is growing and will continue to grow. But there was another thing he would like to refer to, and that was the grant to the E. & N R. Co. Mr. Davie had said the terms got were not so advantageous as the former Government had offered. He knew that; but if one Government does wrong that is no reason why another should perpetuate that wrong. Since the grant was given that company it was found that time and time again grants have been given on precisely the same terms, yet the Premier said it would not be done again, a statement which the speaker wished he could believe. The Canada Western railway received some 20,000,000 acres on precisely similar terms. He said he found the policy of Mr. Davie's Government was the policy of giving away and encouraging monopoly. He considered that the very question of giving away 20,000,000 acres of land, exempt from taxation, was a sufficient answer to any proposition the present Government could bring up that they would not give land at the present time. He says that the Government's aim ought to be to develop the resources of the country, but has the aim of his Government been to develop the resources of the country? He did not think they had devoted themselves to the development of this country at all. He did not find that they gave any special facilities to the people to take up land. We are told, he said, that the E. & N. R. R. sells land at $3 an acre, but the fact was they sold some at $10, and lands they think are valuable they don't sell at $3, but they are quite willing to sell any lands they do not think are valuable. Continuing, he spoke of the deep sea fishery, and said that the Hon. Premier tells us of the great benefit it would be to the Province. The Government propose to give $500,000 acres of the coast land, the most valuable portion of the Province, to this industry. That, he thought, may be trying to develop the resources of this Province, but he failed to see it. He said the Government was giving this land away on behalf of the Island, and on Queen Charlotte Island for the development of the Province. Well, perhaps it was, and then he told them that the reason the negotiations fell through was that the British Government wanted to to send out a class of inferior crofters and fishermen and this Government would not have them. The reason, Mr. Keith said, to his mind was now, and as he had stated in the House, that the whole scheme was impracticable, that it was nothing more nor less than a wild cat scheme for speculative purposes. He believed that the charters to twenty or more railways, that have gone through the House were only because large land grants have been given. These charters have been peddled over the country but no one would buy them; not one out of twenty during the last twenty years had been built. They thought they would get enough land to enable them to sell out and make their few million dollars. We were told, he said, that there was to be about £1,500,000 capital. Anyone knows there would not be justification for that amount of capital to be sunk in it; we have not the population here; we cannot afford to send the fish east or south. We could never have any market that would justify such an expenditure as that, therefore it was simply an impracticable and speculative scheme, nothing more and nothing less. He said that Mr. Davie went on to compliment us on our coal resources. We have all that, but in contradistinction to that we find that the present Government has merely treated Nanaimo as a suburb of Victoria since ever it was in existence. As the Board of Trade very properly brought before the Honorable Premier the other day, we have no facilities for law business in connection with our Supreme court. We asked for a land registry office and we cannot get it; we asked for other things but we have not got one of them. There was something peculiar, he said, about these things. When he went into the House as an Independent member the Government was very courteous. They went in free and unprejudiced, and found it very plain sailing for a few weeks, until the Government found they could do without them; then it was different. It was the duty of the Legislature to protect the lives of their miners, and it might be interesting to note what has been done on some few points. Last year New Westminster got a grant of $75,000, or $15,000 a year for five years, to construct a bridge. There was something rather peculiar about that. The gentleman, he presumed, who got that was Mr. Punch, who was elected an Independent, and for selling his pledges and his honor and becoming a supported of the present Government his district received a benefit to the tune of $75,000, and that this bridge was to be built through or on land closely adjoining property owned by him. They found that Vancouver had another man of the same description, who thought his honor was worth a $40,000 courthouse to support the present Government. Victoria has been for a long time the stronghold of the Opposition and the residence of the Cabinet, and they found that there are about fourteen or seventeen members residing there, and in order that Victoria may be appreciated they found they got $600,000 for the Parliament buildings. Now, that was rather peculiar. Nanaimo got only $15,000 for a jail last year. He supposed the Government came to the conclusion that the Nanaimo members were honest and could not be bribed, but we were told it had been forced upon them. Is was simply because they came to the conclusion they could not help giving that $15,000, therefore they gave it. They were further told that the financial policy of the Government had placed them in such a position now that they were able to do quite a number of things they were not able to do before. He said he could readily understand that of course the financial position is a great deal better now, because the resources of the Province are better understood and we are better known. He did not see that any credit was due to this Government but to the development of the Province. It has developed very rapidly within the last few years, but there was one peculiar thing in connection with this money the Government was able to borrow so cheaply the Premier had forgotten to tell. While they had borrowed they borrowed enough to pay off their consolidated debt, but they are running into debt now from $100,000 to $200,000 a year. We have borrowed this capital and have got to pay it some time. And yet in the face of that this Government goes to work and borrows $600,000 to build Parliament buildings at Victoria. The year before they had voted $75,000 or $80,000 to buy land to put them on and then the Premier pretended to tell them there was justification in going into debt for $700,000 for Parliament buildings. There was never anything in history to compare with this. The Dominion House in Ottawa came to nothing like the per capita tax that this does. It is outrageous; it is preposterous. The Province does not justify it. If we had money on hand, there would be nothing in voting a large sum to building Parliament buildings to be an ornament and he supposed an attraction to tourists who came to Victoria. That was one of the reasons brought up for building them, that it would be a beautiful place for tourists to visit, and we have to cater to that to the extent of nearly $700,000, and he believed before they were finished it would amount to $380,000 or $400,000 more. The Hon. Premier has told you about bonusing roads, the Nakusp and the Slocan road, but the sum of money to be spent on that might build a road. We find we have numbers of idle men staring us in the face in this Province. We have them at Wellington, Kamloops, Vancouver and New Westminster, not by the dozen but by the hundreds, and we find we have a Government going to spend that amount of money on parliament buildings that are utterly useless. He did not say this with any harsh feeling against the Government, but these were thoughts that were forced upon him. This Government was not doing its duty, they simply wanted to anchor the capital at Victoria, where some fourteen or seventeen members of the Provincial Legislature reside. And if these buildings were built inside of a year there would be just as many or more idle men than before. (A number of people left the hall at this stage of the proceedings.)

He said he was very glad to hear that it was the policy of the Government to tax wild lands, because it fully met his views. He said he could endorse the policy of taxing wild lands as the Independents and Opposition had advocated that, from time to time in the House until the Government saw it was best, and although they had not made much of a showing they had helped to spur the Government on to tax wild land, which was one good thing in itself.

He did not think it necessary to refer very much to the Canada Western. He had voted for the second reading on the condition that two amendments of his should go in. One of the amendments was that this land should not be exempt from taxation for a period longer than ten years and the other that it should be open for settlement at the current rates for government land. They did not see fit to accept these amendments and he, therefore, voted against it. His sole reason for voting as he did was that he knew there was a majority and they would pass that bill in any event and he thought if anything could be added to it he voted for it with that hope. They had heard a great deal of talk about the financial policy of the Government, and why it was we were in such a good financial position. Well, it was, as he had said before, owing to the development of the Province that it was placed in that position. Our Province, he said, had been placed so prominently before the money markets of the world that he did not think the worst Government could do any harm. We found that specimens of our minerals have been sent over the world, and if even one-tenth of the reports were true, it would be a paradise. He presumed that was the secret of our financial policy, the Province has got such a good reputation no Government could spoil it.

In conclusion, Mr. Keith said the Government had done one good thing since he went into the House and that was about that wild land-tax. They had refused to raise the tax against Chinese, refused to debar them from working underground, to prohibit monopolies in railroads, and they were giving away as rapidly as they could the rights of this Province. He did not see that they were developing the resources of the Province. We are told that these railroads are developing the Province, but when the business justifies it the railroad will be built; if there is traffic to justify a line of road to be built it will be built. He considered no government had any right to give away land. He certainly would be in favor of a guarantee because then the land would come back in the future.

Mr. T. Foster, on taking the platform, said that after the speeches the audience had heard he thought it was not advisable for him to speak at any length, but there were a few points the previous speakers had neglected to speak about. He did not know whether he should say anything about the Government buildings as they had heard so much already; yet there was the temptation to speak of them because when he remembered the arguments he had heard he desired to call their minds to some of them. For instance the Commissioner of Lands and Works said the buildings were necessary. That was a proper argument if he could substantiate it. Mr. Turner said it would be a great attraction for tourists. Then Colonel Baker said the scheme would anchor the capital there in Victoria, and finally, the President of the Council, Mr. Pooley, got up and told them it was a grand scheme to give work to the unemployed, so, remembering such things, he felt very much tempted to repeat them. He thought the Government would have been perfectly right in taking a certain plan and building a certain portion of the buildings according to that plan, say $150,000, and he thought most of the people throughout British Columbia would have said that was right and sufficient. The year before $75,000 was appropriated to build a new registry building and he believed they had a great necessity for a new land department and another $75,000, he thought, would have been sufficient for all the buildings for the next twenty-five years. While admitting it would undoubtedly give ample opportunity to workmen still, he thought, the Province could not get the same benefit out of that expenditure as if it were applied to building roads. British Columbia produced ample products, but the producers could not get their stuff out to the markets; consequently, what is necessary to enable the farmers to meet the demand is that they should have better roads to get their stuff out; so spending $600,000 in the city of Victoria does not enable the farmers to meet the demand, which they could have had that money been spent on roads. Then, in respect to the lumber business, the Hon. Premier told them that arrangements would have to be made for the payment of a government scaler. Two years ago the fishermen and a considerable number of loggers held a meeting in Victoria and discussed the same thing, and it was then decided that the Government should appoint a Government scaler, and they said they would be satisfied to take the official scale. He said he attended at committee meetings at which lumbermen and loggers appeared, and knew what he was talking about. Last winter the Commissoner of Lands and works was asked why a scaler had not been appointed, and he replied that it would not do to appoint them as the lumbermen would have a hard enough time to get along. Now, what did that mean? It meant that if a lumber scaler was appointed they would have to pay more stumpage, but the lumbermen were willing to pay for all they got. If the mill men cannot afford to pay stumpage let the Government give them a rebate. Mr. Foster then said he believed he should say something about the British Pacific. There again the Hon. Premier said he would never think of giving such charters as the Nanaimo & Equimalt railway got, but they have done it; they voted for the same thing last winter when they extended the time for the building of the British Pacific and the same iniquitous exemption of land from taxation, and he did not think it would be changed as long as the present Prime Minister is in power. He said he would tell them one thing, there is a difference between the charter to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo and to the Canada Western, and that is the Canada Western takes its land in alternate blocks, which is an improvement over the old way.

(To be continued.)

BEYOND SAVING.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—The steamer New York is beyond saving. The seas are washing over her. From reports received to-day the vessel's nose is only out of the water, and everything below and above decks is awash. The once magnificent vessel will be battered to pieces by the wind and waves.

THE DONALD SHOOTING.

Donald, B.C., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Constable Redgrave was found at his house and arrested. Barr has been removed to the Golden hospital. He is doing well, but the bullet has not yet been extracted. Redgrave will probably have his preliminary examination on Thursday.

BARCELONA'S BOMBS.

Barcelona, Dec. 26.—In confession made to-day Cerezuelo, the Anarchist arrested in Huesca, said that he threw the bomb in the Lyceum theatre, and that Codina made the bomb from Sivepol's models.

PORT CREDIT MURDER.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—(Special)—William Wallis McWhevill, alias McGuire, a young Scotchman suspected of murdering old Williams and his wife at Port Credit, was arrested at the Woodbine, near Scarboro, early this morning by Detective Davis, and landed at police headquarters at seven o'clock.

San Antonio, Dec. 24.—Chief Deputy Walters will leave this week for San Francisco, having in charge sixty-five Chinamen sentenced to be deported for violation of the exclusion act. He will be accompanied by twenty guards. All of these Orientals have been arrested within the past three months. Twelve of them are in jail in San Antonio, nineteen at Del e Rio and the remainder at Eagle Pass and El Paso.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24.—H. Waters was murdered at 11 o'clock last night by burglars whom he surprised robbing a butcher shop at Seventh and Tennessee streets. His body was found on the common. His head had been split open with a cleaver and three bullet wounds were found in his chest.

BIRTH.

Leighton—In this city, on the 21st inst., the wife of J. Buie Leighton, of Savona, of a son.

Helmcken—In this city on December 21st, the wife of Dr. J. D. Helmcken, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Cox—Henley—At Clover Point Hotel, by the Rev. Bishop Cridge, Mr. W. H. Cox to Miss Annie Henly, both of Victoria.

Cartwright—Akerman—At St. Mark's church, Salt Spring Island, on the 16th inst., Arthur Cartwright to Martha Ann Akerman. Both of the Island.

Wootton—Smith—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at St. Barnabas church, by the Rev. George W. Taylor, assisted by Rev. Canon Beanlands, Edward Ernest Wootton, barrister-at-law, to Frances Amelia, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hall Smith.

Browne-Hosking—At St. John's Church, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1893, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Charles Robert Benjamin Browne, son of Benjamin George Browne, of New Cross, London, England, to Ada Pearce Hosking, eldest daughter of Hannah Hosking, of Cambaine, England.

Batchelor—Bradley—On Saturday, the 23rd inst., at St. John's church, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Owen S. Batchelor, Esq., third surviving son of the Rev. T. T. Batchelor, M.A., Oxon, of Cornwall, England, to Miss J. M. Bradley, only daughter of J. A. Bradley, Esq., of Victoria, B. C.

Jones—Brady—On Dec. 27th, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Canon Beanlands, Oswald Meredith Jones, F.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London, to Kathleen Eleanor Brady, daughter of James Brady, M.E.

DIED.

Wilson—On Christmas Eve., at his parents' residence, 29 Frederick street, Thomas Haydn, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Anne Penelope Wilson, aged 17 years and 6 months.

Kipling—On the 26th inst., Edith Rose, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Kipling, aged 25 years.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 23.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

An Opinion as to Who are Eligible to Vote at Trustee Elections.

New Appointments and General Rearrangement of the Teaching Staff.

The School Board held a special meeting last evening, the president, Charles Hayward, in the chair, and Trustees Lovell, Saunders, Bishop, Yates and Marchant also present.

A letter from the City Clerk notified the Board that rooms 3 and 4 in the public market had been named as the polling place for the election of school trustees.

E. Dunderdale wrote asking for a share of the fire insurance on the Board buildings for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.

Contractor John Haggerty wrote asking that the side lines of the school property on Douglas street should be defined so that he may proceed with the retaining wall during the dry weather.

The architect of the North ward school recommended the flooring of the loft and its division into four rooms, which he said could be done for about $290. The matter was referred to committee, with a view to having the suggestion carried out if possible.

Tenders for the wiring of the North Ward school for 55 electric lights were read, as follows: T. Watson, $117.50; N. E. T. & L. Co., $160; Quintard & Packard (per C. H. Stickels, assignee), $175. Referred to special committee with power to act.

With reference to the damages claimed by the public on account of the unprotected state of the excavation for the school drain on McClure street, the architect enclosed an extract from the contract, showing that the contractor had undertaken to properly protect the openings.

The special committee consisting of C. Hayward, J. S. Yates and W. Marchant, appointed to confer with the Attorney-General with reference to the proper interpretation of Section 22 of the School Amendment Act, reported as follows:

"Your special committee had an interview with the Hon. the Attorney-General with reference to the interpretation of the above section, when that honorable gentleman gave it as his clear opinion that the section intended that only those persons who were entitled to vote for Mayor, and who had also paid the revenue tax for the year in which the election of trustees is held, would be entitled to vote for school trustees. He also added, that inasmuch as female voters were not liable to pay the revenue tax, they would be entitled to vote for school trustees provided their names were on the list of voters for Mayor."

A number of accounts were read and referred to the Finance committee.

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the subject of providing an additional teacher for the High school for next term, this being necessary on account of the large increase in the attendance expected. He suggested that if the appointment were decided upon now, the secretary might advertise for applications for the position.

TRUSTEE BISHOP advocated promoting teachers now in the service of the board if possible.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved, seconded by Trustee Bishop, that an additional teacher be appointed at a salary of $90 a month.

A cordial acknowledgment was made to the Secretary, B. Williams, for the manner in which he had performed his duties during the year, and the board then went into committee of the whole.

In committee four new teachers were appointed, and to place these there were many promotions and changes, the list as finally arranged being as follows:

High School—E. B. Paul, principal, $125 per month; A. D. Cameron, 1st assistant, $100; A. B. McNeill, 2nd do., $90; A. J. Pineo, 3rd do., $90. The new teacher is Mr. McNeill, formerly of the Boy's Central.

Boy's Central—S. B. Netherby, principal, $100; E. F. Doran, 1st assistant, $80; E. H. Russell, 2nd do., $75; Miss E. E. Sylvester, 3rd do., $65; Miss G. H. Withrow, 4th do., $60; Miss S. Kermode, 5th do., $55; Miss G. H. Fawcett, 6th do., $50; Miss C. T. Lorrimer, 7th do., $50; Miss E. J. King, monitor 4th division, $40; Miss Amy Spragge, monitor 8th division, $40. The last named is a new appointment; the rest are mainly promotions.

Girls' Central—Miss M. Williams, principal, $85; Miss L. A. F. Barron, 1st assistant, $75; Miss A. Keast, 2nd do., $70; Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, 3rd do., $65; Miss F. E. Arrowsmith, 4th do., $60; Miss S. A. Robinson, 5th do., $55; Miss Alexa Russell, 6th do., $50; Miss I. R. Christie, 7th do., $50.

Branch Central—J. F. Sallaway, 1st division, $80; Duncan Ross, 2nd division, $65; Miss M. Sanderson, 3rd division, $60; Miss A. C. Dowler, 4th division, $55. The last two were formerly monitors.

Victoria West—Thos. Nicholson, principal, $80; Miss E. G. Lawson, 1st assistant, $70; Miss S. J. Murton, 2nd do., $50; Mr. John J. Stephenson, 3rd do., $50; Miss M. A. Gaudin, $30. Miss Murton has been transferred from Spring Ridge, and Mr. Stephenson is a new appointment.

James Bay—Leonard Tait, principal, $70; Miss C. C. Christie, senior monitor, $40. Miss I. M. Carmichael, junior monitor, $30. Mr. Tait has been promoted from Victoria West school.

Spring Ridge—R. J. Hawkey, principal, $70; Miss L. M. Speers, first assistant, $50; Miss F. C. Fraser, senior monitor, $40; Miss I. M. F. Barron, junior monitor, $30. The last is a new appointment.

Hillside—Miss A. J. Munro, principal, $70; Miss E. Jesse, senior monitor, $40; Miss F. Walker, junior monitor, $30. The last is a new appointment.

Rock Bay—Miss L. Horton, principal, $70; Miss P. Frank, monitor, $30.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A London special to the Toronto Empire says: The manager of the Canadian and Australian Steamship Company has conveyed to Thomas E. Bayard, American ambassador, the thanks of the company for the help rendered by the United States cruiser Adams to the company's steamer Miowera, which stranded at Honolulu in October last while on her way from Sydney, N.S.W., to Victoria. Replying to this letter, Mr. Bayard said that the sincere readiness of the officers and seamen of the vessels of both the United States and Great Britain to render mutual service in seasons of difficulty and distress indicates the kindred spirit of benevolence that is natural and honorable to each nation. It is to be hoped, the ambassador added, that this spirit will never cease to animate the people of both countries and mark their mutual relations.

MARINE NOTES.

The Spratt & Gray iron works have turned out another piece of machinery within the past few days, which reflects credit on its manufacturers. This is a pair of coupled engines for the new marine railway at Esquimalt, and is constructed in the most modern style. Reversible gear is attached to it, which, when in position, will connect with other machinery. The cylinders are 12-inch bore and give a 24-inch stroke, while the crank shaft, pontoons, rods and valve rods are all of the highest quality steel. The bearings are lined with magnotic metal, the rod bearings being of phosphor bronze. There are three gears on the crank, which, when the machinery is in use, afford economy in the coal consumption and otherwise, for in handling vessels of small tonnage the same power is not needed as would be required to draw a ship of 3,000 tons upon the slip.

The British ship Dunboyne, 1,380 tons, Capt. Neil, arrived in the Straits yesterday afternoon, having sailed from London on the 4th of August with a full general cargo consigned to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Vancouver.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Cutch is expected down from Vancouver today to be surveyed in the dry dock on account of Lloyd's.

The steamship Empress of China arrived at Yokohama from Victoria on Tuesday.

THE CITY.

THE triennial examination of the British Columbia Medical Council will be held in this city on the 9th proximo.

A PUBLIC meeting has been called for Wednesday evening next by His Worship the Mayor, for the discussion of municipal affairs.

NOTICES of new business to be brought before the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade on January 5, should be handed in to the secretary at once.

MONDAY next being a statutory holiday the regular meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday evening, January 2, at the usual place and hour.

AT A special meeting of the shareholders of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co., held last evening, the suggested change in name was agreed to, and the organization will therefore for the future be the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Co.

THE annual meeting of the Association of Provincial Land Surveyors, which is usually held in December, has, owing to the absence of the president from the city and to the illness of the vice-president and secretary, been postponed until the third Thursday in January.

A VERY quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Oswald Meredith Jones was married to Miss Kathleen Brady, daughter of James Brady, M.E., all of Victoria. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, officiated, assisted by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

MARTIN ROBERTS, who was arrested for attempting to use a knife in a Government street saloon on Tuesday evening, was charged with drunkenness in the Police court yesterday, and escaped very luckily with a fine of but $5. Alfred Butcher, who assaulted Frank Laforcate, having made his way into the latter's shop via the window, was fined $10 and costs.

THE home on Frederick street of the late Thomas Haydn Wilson, whose death occurred on Christmas eve, was thronged by many sympathizing friends yesterday, when the funeral took place. The service, which was conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, in the Reformed Episcopal church, was very impressive, the choir, with Mrs. Dennis Harris as organist, rendering most appropriate music. Messrs. Henry Dalby, Henry Ross, Henry Saunders, W. Winsby, G. Partridge, Dr. Baker, G. Stelly and C. Barron acted as pallbearers.

"AT the Christmas ball of the Seattle fire department," says the Telegraph of that city, "there were present visiting firemen from Tacoma, Victoria and Olympia. Chief H. M. Lillis, of Tacoma, could not be present, but Chief Hunt received a humorous and congratulatory telegram from him during the progress of the ball, which read: 'Stop Chiefs Deasy and McClellan from dancing. Have the firemen each dance one for me.' Chief Deasy, of the Victoria department, however, was not in attendance, having met with the fracture of a leg Friday night. His brother, W. J. Deasy, and W. P. Smith, of the Victoria department, were present."

LAST evening being the anniversary of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, in accordance with their usual custom, the installation of the officers of Vancouver-Quadra lodge took place, D.D.G.M. McMicking officiating, the following R. W. brethren assisting: W. W. Northcott, G.S.W.; J. W. Phillips, G.J.W.; Munroe Miller, D. of C., and W. J. Quinlan, G.S. After the ceremony had been concluded an exceedingly handsome jewel was presented to the retiring W.M., Bro. A. B. Erskine, by P.M. J. E. Phillips. The inscription was "Presented to W.M. Brother Erskine by the Brethren of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, as a recognition of his valuable services. Victoria, Dec. 27, 1893." The newly installed officers were: Worshipful Brothers H. Waller, W.M.; D. Wilson, S.W.; G. Glover, J.W.; J. B. Lovell, Treas.; R. A. Brown, Secretary; M. H. Thompson, S.D.; A. M. Muir, J.D.; John Anderson, S.S.; F. V. Robertson, J.S.; F. Berry, Organist; Rev. John Campbell, Chaplain; R. Shaw, I.G.; A. E. Mills, Tyler.

FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

Beginning with next June, splendid new steamships, built exclusively for the passenger trade, will be put on the Great Lakes by the Northern Steamship Co. to run between Buffalo and Duluth in connection with the Great Northern railway. These vessels are 383 feet long and 44 feet beam, with a depth of 26 feet, built of mild steel, and will run twenty miles an hour. The construction throughout has been planned with a view to making the vessels not only most modern and luxurious, but also strong and safe. The interior finishings and arrangements for the comfort of passengers are of the newest. The woodwork is finished in mahogany, elegant and harmonious in design, the furniture is of mahogany, handsomely upholstered, while all the appointments are perfect of their kind. This fine line of steamers will no doubt become a favorite with the travelling public.

In the Russian army there is one particular regiment of infantry of the guards, formed by Emperor Paul, the men of which are recruited not so much with regard to their height or the color of their hair and complexions as to the shape of their noses. Emperor Paul had a typical Kalmuk nose of the most excruciatingly up-tilted pattern, and since then, out of compliment to him, all of the officers and men of this particular regiment have noses of the same shape, the sight which they present on parade being somewhat startling.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

How the Game Was Won in Portland—The Hospitable Multnomahs.

Nanaimo Rovers Retire From the Cup Series—Reception to Lacrosse Champions.

The Rugby team which represented Victoria at Portland on Christmas day returned home on the City of Kingston yesterday morning. The members of the team are unanimous in their praise of the magnificent manner in which they were treated by the Multnomah A.C.C. They were met at the railway depot by some of the leading members of the club and were escorted to the Hotel Portland, their headquarters during their stay. The Victoria men were by no means sure of the match resulting in their favor when they heard that the Multnomahs were captained by P. Blyth, the well known Loretto forward, and were also represented by such well known athletes as Dr. Nunn, W. H. Nunn and S. G. Bowley amongst the forwards, whilst Lasswell, the hundred yards champion, and senior of opposing teams in the American collegiate game, was placed as a wing three-quarter.

The teams lined up at 2:30 p.m.; Blyth having won the toss selected the kick off. The ball was quickly returned and fumbled by the home backs. A succession of scrimmages ensued the visitors, gradually working the ball down to their opponents' goal, the Multnomah's being compelled to touch down twice in defence. Unfortunately Graves of Multnomah got his leg hurt and had to retire for the remainder of the game. Anderson intercepted a pass very prettily and looked like scoring but was well tackled. The close of the first half found the ball in mid-field.

At commencement of second half scrimmages were again the order of the day. Lasswell now began to look dangerous making some swift dodgy runs; he was generally tackled, however, by the Victoria forwards headed by Ackland, Warden and Cowper-Coles. Blyth too was working hard in the forwards but his rushes were well stopped by Crabbe and Smith. Both sides were now straining every effort to score, Latta and Lasswell making several good runs, the latter being tackled prettily by Akroyd. The last five minutes found Victoria pressing the Multnomah line, and the forwards rushing the ball over, Sidey fell on it amidst great excitement, thus securing a try and a victory for Victoria.

The kick failed and shortly after the referee blew his whistle. Score: Victoria, 3 points; Multnomah, 0.

The ground was very soft and the game was principally a forward one. It was a good exhibition nevertheless and not the least prominent feature was the gentlemanly manner in which it was played. The numerous spectators expressed their appreciation frequently during the game. The Multnomah team with practice would become a very formidable one, the three collegiate players not being yet quite familiar with the Rugby rules. It is only fair to say that the Portland team was without the assistance of Johnston and Smith, two of its best men. The two Vancouver men, Akroyd and Cowper-Coles, rendered yoemen service to the Victoria team.

The teams lined up as follows:

Victorias.		*M. A. A. C.*
H. O. Akroyd	Full-back	G. Black
H. Pettigrew	Half-back	Holt
A. O. Anderson		John Latta
G. R. Heath		W. B. Lasswell
J. Byrn		H. T. Tronson
F. Smith	Quarter-back	N. E. Graves
J. A. Crabbe		C. E. McDonell
J. Fraser (Capt)	Forward	P. H. Blyth (Capt)
R. J. Ackland		F. N. Alexander
G. H. Warden		R. Nunn
E. A. C. Gibson		W. H. Nunn
C. N. Cowper-Coles		Robertson
G. L. Sidey		L. L. Paget
G. Brimston		D. E. Pettillo
P. Hibben		S. G. Bowley

Referee, Mr. Geary, of Portland; touch judges, Messrs. Johnson and Mackintosh, of Portland.

At 7:30 in the evening the Victoria men were tendered a sumptuous banquet in the Hotel Portland. Mr. McAlpin, president of the Multnomah A. A. C., was in the chair, and after an excellent menu was served numerous toasts were proposed. Mr. Percy Blyth, captain of the Portland team, proposed "The Victoria Team," coupled with the name of the Victoria captain. Mr. John Fraser, in responding, said he felt deeply conscious that he had not the adequate words at his command with which to thank the Multnomah club for the princely way in which they had entertained his team, but assured them that every member of the Victoria team keenly appreciated it. In the course of his speech Mr. Fraser stated that he hoped in the near future Victoria would be in a position to reciprocate the kindness of the Multnomahs, and in conclusion proposed "The M. A. A. C."

"Athletics and Athletics" brought forth a very witty response from Mr. Cowper-Coles. A choice programme of music added to the enjoyment of the evening, and Mr. Ackland delighted everyone with his rendering of "Iniscorthy" and "Killaloe."

THE B. C. CHALLENGE CUP.

NANAIMO, Dec. 27.—(Special)—Swifts and Northfield Rovers play an Association match on New Year's day. The Swifts defeated the Wellington Juniors on Christmas day by three goals to one. The Nanaimo Rovers have dropped out of the contest for the British Columbia challenge cup, so that it remains with the Victoria Wanderers and the Rangers to decide the championship for this year.

THE WHEEL.

THE NEW YORK SIX-DAY RACE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The third day of the great tournament opened with eleven plucky wheelmen still in the contest. During the early hours of the morning Martin passed both Waller and Schock, taking first place, and little Van Emberg, the "boy wonder," is the object of popular admiration for his pluck and remarkable staying powers. An accident occurred on the track at 8:30 this morning, which may result in the withdrawal of one of the contestants. Waller ran into Ashinger at the turn in front of the score board, throwing Ashinger violently from his wheel, Waller falling at the same time. Ashinger's knee was so badly injured that he was taken to his dressing room. Schoch appeared at 12:05 apparently much improved by his rest.

The score at noon stood: Martin, 850; Waller, 842; Schoch, 824; Albert, 752; Hosmer, 712; Meixell, 860; Van Emberg, 663; Golden, 636; Barton, 600; Forster, 861; Ashinger, 535.

Schoch fell asleep on his wheel during the early afternoon, tumbled off and had to be carried to his room. His trainers said he was not badly hurt and would be out again after a short rest.

At six o'clock in the evening the score stood: Schock, 869.6; Waller, 892.9; Martin, 931.3; Albert, 828.6; Hosmer, 793.7; Meixle, 759.8; Vanemberg, 711.3; Golden, 649.0; Ashinger, 598.2; Barton, 665.7; Forster, 646.0. Barton has withdrawn from the race.

The score of the bicycle race at midnight stood: Schock, 942 miles, 7 laps; Waller, 935.7; Martin, 983.4; Albert, 875.3; Hosmer, 838.2; Meixell, 817.7; VanEmbery, 775; Golden, 775; Ashinger, 649.5; Barton, 665.3; Forster, 694.

THE CUE.

THE HOTEL VICTORIA HANDICAP.

In the Hotel Victoria billiard tournament last evening Mr. Howard beat Mr. Baillie (250-241). The final game will be played on New Years' Day, Mr. C. W. Rhodes (scratch) v. Mr. Howard (receives 100), with Mr. E. A. Pauline (bye).

SKATING.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The Championship Canadian Skating Association cup will be competed for upon the grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association on January 27. Valuable prizes will be secured for the several races.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

There was no secrecy about the proceedings in Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last evening, when the children of the Methodist church there held the annual Christmas tree entertainment. The hall was appropriately adorned for the occasion, on either side of the platform being stationed a huge Christmas tree laden with samples of all the goods said to form Santa Claus' inexhaustable stock. The principal and most prominent of the guests present were of the age when admiration for the generous old gentleman is at its strongest, but in most cases the parents were there to see to the good conduct of the youngsters.

After prayers, Rev. S. Cleaver opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the occasion and as to the state and growth of the school. Mr. H. Mathew, who made a thoroughly efficient master of ceremonies, then saw to the carrying out of the excellent programme which had been prepared, and which was executed in a most creditable and enjoyable manner. Following is the programme of the evening:

PART I.

Opening Song.....By the School
A Prologue.....Master Neelands
Marching Song—"Sanbath Bells".....School
Dialogue—"The Opening Speech".. Masters J. Chapman, C. Banfield and L. Lory
Recitation.....Pearl Pearson
Song—"Joyful Will the Meeting Be"....School
Dialogue—"Ten Famous Women in History" The Misses Banfield, S. Noble, A. Chapman, L. Barker, R. Matthew, E. Winnett, N. Chapman, N Graham, E. Noble, J. Lory and J. McDonald.
Trio—"Christmas Anthem"..... Miss J. Matthew, Miss L. Burkholder and Mr. H. Mathew.
Recitation.....George Field and Flossy Field
Singing Dialogue..... The Misses Lory, T. Noble and R. Matthew followed in the "Red, White and Blue," by the school and congregation.

PART II.

Song—"Marching On".....School
Dialogue—Miss A. Chapman and Masters R. Banfield and L. Luker.
Song—"Hail the King".....School
Recitation.....R. Lory
Club Swinging.....Miss Barker
Song—"Immortal Land".....School
Address.....Rev. S. Cleaver.
Dialogue—"Our Country and Empire." Miss Banfield as "Canada;" Mr. Chapman as "Jonathan;" Mr. H. Matthew as "John Bull." The Provinces were represented as follows: Prince Edward Island, Miss E. Noble; Nova Scotia, Miss Winnett; New Brunswick, Miss M. Chapman; Quebec, Mr. Westcott; Ontario, Miss J. Mcdonald; Manitoba, Miss N. Graham; Northwest Territory, Mr. W. Chapman; British Columbia, Mr. Seaman; Messenger, Master C. Banfield.

The last piece was given in character, and was very good.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the chief item of interest to the children, the distribution of prizes, was proceeded with, and was watched with as much eager interest by the adults as by the youngsters. The orchestra for the occasion was composed of Messrs. Hollands (violin), Piper (concertina) and H. Matthew (flute).

AT CADBORO BAY.

A Christmas tree entertainment organized by the ladies of the Cadboro Bay district was held in the schoolhouse there on Saturday evening, and proved such an attraction that every seat in the room was occupied before the programme commenced. The school had been tastily decorated by the teacher, A. Galbraith, and his pupils, and for a crowning attraction there was a Christmas tree well loaded with presents for the children and which were distributed at the close of the evening. George Deans, the secretary of the trustee board, presided and introduced the contributors to the programme, which consisted of recitations and dialogues, cleverly given by the pupils. There were also several songs, piano selections by Miss Lee and Miss Martin, of Victoria, and club swinging by Miss Shrapnel. An inviting tea was served by the ladies.

THE COWICHAN RIVER.

Mr. Justice Crease yesterday heard an application for an injunction in the suit of the Attorney-General for Canada vs. Hughitt & McIntyre, this application being made by Attorney-General Davie, who, with Mr. H. D. Helmcken, appeared for the plaintiff. The court was asked to make an order against the defendants and the assignees of their estate, Messrs. Earle and Johnson, to restrain the further floating of logs down the Cowichan river until all the present accumulations of logs have been removed. He also moved for a mandatory injunction requiring the defendants and their assignees forthwith to remove the logs which have accumulated in the river and upon the banks, and to float them out of the stream; and also in floating in the future to keep them always moving. In support of his application he read affidavits showing that by reason of the logs being allowed to pile up on the banks and in the river the water had cut fresh channels, thereby carrying away large quantities of public and private land adjoining the banks, besides placing the railway bridge in imminent danger of being carried away. It was shown that the ravages made by the river are constantly increasing, and that irreparable disaster may occur if the defendants are not restrained as applied for.

E. V. Bodwell, on behalf of the defendants, objected to proceeding with the matter during vacation and upon such short notice.

The Attorney-General claimed that notice was not necessary, and that the urgency of the case and the far-reaching nature of the damage being done made it necessary that the court should interfere immediately.

Mr. Bodwell asked time to answer the statements contained in the affidavits.

His Lordship accordingly enlarged the motion until ten o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Canada has applied for 2,000 square feet of space in the Horticultural and Agricultural building in which to make a display of the agricultural resources of the Dominion. Two thousand feet of space, however, cannot be spared, but 1,000 square feet will be accorded Canada in this connection.

CAROLINE FOSTER.

The Sad Fate of a Woman Who Deserted Her Husband and Child.

She Lies Dying From a Wound Inflicted by a Discarded Lover.

Caroline Foster, the unfortunate woman who was shot by her lover Rudinski at San Francisco on the 16th instant, is slowly sinking at the Receiving hospital in that city and death is only a question of a few days, as the physicians have given up all hopes of saving her. Her story is a sad, but only too common repetition of what one hears almost daily. Deserting her husband and child for "a handsomer man," she in turn was cast off and finally received her death wound at the hands of another lover, crazed by jealousy, of whom she had tried to rid herself.

Caroline Hunt was born in British Columbia and being left an orphan early in life, was adopted by a family named Hurrell and lived happily with them until she married a man named Foster. She came from Burgoyne Bay and frequently visited at Vancouver, where she had many friends and was highly respected. Two years ago, however, she disappeared, and as it afterwards turned out deserted her husband and six months' old child for a man who fled with her to Arizona. The man for whom she had sacrificed home and reputation turned out to be a counterfeiter and, pursued by the officers of the law, fled, leaving his victim to face the world alone among strangers. She finally made her way to San Francisco, where she met John Rudinski, a Pole, who fell in love with her, and with whom she lived as Caroline Burke for some months. She evidently tired of Rudinski and went to Raymond, Merced county, where she served as waitress in a hotel. Rudinski, who is of a wildly passionate and jealous disposition, had a friend named Mateske, and when she went to Merced it was arranged that Caroline was to correspond with Rudinski (who said he was going to hunt work in Portland) through the medium of Mateske. Rudinski, did not go, and became wild with jealousy when Caroline wrote to Mateske. He declared she was going with other men, and finally bought a revolver with which he swore to kill her. Caroline in the meantime returned to San Francisco, but refused to live with Rudinski. Finally, on the evening of the 16th, he followed her from a restaurant where she had had supper to a lodging house on Grant avenue, where she went to call on a friend. The lodging house keeper saw Rudinski speak to Caroline (he was then asking her for the last time to return to him, but she refused) then when Caroline repulsed him, the man drew a pistol, fired a shot at her and fled. The unfortunate victim with a shriek ran downstairs and fell to the ground mortally wounded, the bullet having passed through the left lobe of her liver and the diaphragm. She was carried to a drug store near by while her assailant, pistol in hand, rushed along the street like a crazy man, and was finally captured, taken to the drug store and identified by Caroline. The woman was then removed to the hospital and Rudinski to prison.

The unfortunate woman has endured the pain of her wound with remarkable fortitude, and calmly awaits for the end that must soon come. For a long time she refused to give her name, and it was only through a friend who had known her in happier days that the particulars of her early history were learned. The most pathetic part of this sad story is the yearning of the poor creature after the baby she deserted when she fled from her happy home. In all her wanderings she has carried with her a little dress and tiny pair of baby's shoes, and when she learned her death was approaching she had them placed in the bed beside her, where she wishes them to remain till the end comes.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is reported, this afternoon, that Capt. Barrow, who was sent across the Shangani by Major Forbes to reinforce Capt. Wilson, and who shared with him the command of the consolidated columns, had been lost with all his men. Later in the afternoon, however, the general opinion in the city discredited all the reports of a massacre.

The secretary of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, London, has received a dispatch from Premier Cecil H. Rhodes, of Cape Colony, and Hon. Maurice Gifford, saying that they fear that the worst has happened to Capt. Wilson. The secretary sent this dispatch to Wilson's relatives in Accrington.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Ravachol's friends will publish his autobiography narrating his career of crime. The manuscript bristles with errors of style and spelling.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says the offerings of Peter's pence since the beginning of the Pope's jubilee amount to $980,000.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Emile Zola announces his intention to champion the Dutch anarchist, Cohest, on the ground that he has done good service to French literature, having translated Dutch and German books into French. He admits that Cohen's opinions are advanced. He belongs to the revolutionary sect known as Sans Patrie.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Before the opening of business at the Stock Exchange, it was generally believed that the New England road would be placed in the hands of a receiver, but, notwithstanding this, the market, outside of New England and a few other issues, held reasonably well. The firmness of the general list was due in a great measure to the way London accepted the Atchison receivership. Prices for American securities showed moderate advances all along the line. The only stock on the list that did not sympathize were New England and General Electric. New England broke 3½ to 12, and rallied to 13⅜ to 15½—a net loss of 2 per cent. for the day; heavy blocks of the stock being thrown overboard. General Electric, however, recovered the greatest decline, falling from 37⅞ to 31½, with a subsequent rally to 33, all the old stories and unfavorable stories about the property being revived. Boston was a free seller, and there were rumors from that city about startling developments in a short time. Nothing definite could, however, be obtained about the matter. Louisville & Nashville was depressed, falling from 46½ to 43¼. The other prominent stocks outside of those mentioned above and near the close enjoyed quite an upward turn. In this movement the Grangers, Whiskey, Chicago Gas, and Western Union were conspicuous. The active issues show gains for the day of ¼ to 1½ with Burlington & Quincey in the lead. The Louisville & Nashville and General Electric declined 2 to 3⅜ per cent. In the specialties Cordage securities were higher on the completion of the re-organization of the company. Common rose from 16½ to 20 and the preferred from 42½ to 48. The total transactions were 333,060 shares, of which 64,611 were General Electric, 56,565 New England, and 29,071 Louisville and Nashville. The market closed firmer in tone. Closing bids: Atchison, 13⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 74⅝; Canada Southern, 49½; Canadian Pacific, 71; Central Pacific, 18¼; Chicago, Cincinnati & Columbus, 35½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 162½; Erie, 14½; Wells Fargo, 125; Great Northern preferred, 100; Lake Shore, 122½; Louisville & Nashville, 43¾; Missouri Pacific, 21½; New York Central, 98; New England, 13; North American, 31; Northern Pacific, 4⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 19; Northwestern, 98⅜; Oregon Navigation, 25; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Mail, 13; Reading, 17; Rock Island, 63⅜; Southern Pacific, 18½; St. Paul, 58; Texas Pacific, 7, Union Pacific, 18½; Western Union, 82. Bar silver, 69½c per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1½; foreign exchange sterling, 4.85 for 60 days, 4.87½ on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 104½; Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 105⅝ bid.

NELSON'S MONUMENT AFFAIR.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—A petition is being prepared for presentation to Judge Desnoyers asking for the release of the three young Frenchmen, Mercier, Pelland and Demartigny, accused of attempting to blow up with dynamite the Nelson monument. The petition, which is to be circulated among the English speaking residents, states that the young men were only tools in the hands of men who were endeavoring to stir up religious troubles, and that on this account they should not be punished.

EXTRAVAGANT UTTERANCES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Vorwaerts throws a wet blanket on the student's manifesto, saying that it does not believe they have any right to speak on behalf of the intellectual proletariat which the manifesto mentions. The Vorwaerts adds that the fact that a person is or was a member of this University does not prove his capacity for disseminating Socialistic theories. The Vorwaerts seems to fear that the students will damage the Populist cause by their extravagant utterances.

BROWN OR BROWNE?

He was a rather forlorn looking object as he stood dripping on the wharf, breathless from his late struggle. He looked around for his hat in an aimless way, with a hazy remembrance of having cast it off with his ragged coat just before taking the plunge. Someone in the little knot of idlers saw the movement and handed him a battered felt, which he proceeded to crush down over his eyes. The hunted look, the slinking, shambling attitude which had been thrown off for a moment began to return, and by the time the officer forced his way through the crowd and made a few bustling inquiries, "tramp" was written all over the man. From his rusty hat to his broken shoes, in his face, in the very cringe of the man as he shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, "vagabond" was plainly stamped.

"Now, then," cried the officer sharply, sizing him up with a swift professional glance, "what's all this about?"

"I seen 'im, sir," chimed in a slim "wharf rat," anxious to curry favor, "I seen 'im wen 'e jumped in."

"Here, let me tell," growled a sturdy longshore-looking man, shunting the "rat" off. "I throwed him a rope; I know how it happened."

"Will you fellows shut up?" said the officer sternly. "Let him talk for himself. Come, my man, what's all this about?"

The man paused a moment. "Well, I saw the child fall in"—

"Child? What child?" broke in the policeman, looking around.

"It as was took away just afore you came." This from the crowd.

"If you fellows don't shut up there will be trouble now," was the reward for this piece of information.

"Go on," said he, turning to the man who was beginning to shiver in the evening breeze that swept over the bay.

"Well, I was loafing down here on the wharf when a couple came down. They were leading a little girl by the hand. The man stepped into the office and the woman left the girl to run around. The first thing I heard was a splash and a scream, and I saw the girl go down. Then I jumped and grabbed her and some one threw me a rope and pulled us up. That's all."

"What's that?" questioned the officer pointing to a bit of pasteboard which the man had been fumbling without any attempt at evading.

"A card the man gave me just before they drove off. He said I was to come up to his office to-morrow. He was in a hurry to find a doctor, he said."

Satisfied that no transgression had taken place, the officer relaxed a little and reached out after the card. "Here, you fellows, clear out," said he, then reading, "E. Heatherington-Browne, 1,346 Mission street." "say, you are in luck, he's got no end of money."

The man mechanically reached out his hand and took the card, but his voice failed him. He turned away without giving any sign that he heard the name.

But he had heard it. It broke in on him between his fierce fits of shivering. The very lights, dim with the night mists, seemed to dance and blink at him from the shipping in the harbor. He crawled into a corner far up the wharf and tried to think, but it was no use. In his numbed brain there was room for but one thing—that name.

So it was his girl, her girl, their child, that he had saved. Saved? Yes, why not? but for him the child would have gone down. Brown, he was plain Brown then, always was a coward. His lip curled as he thought of the father wringing his white hands on the wharf.

And it was only eight years ago when they had been partners. How men go up and down. How had Brown faced down that thing that had made him a wandering vagabond. Brown could not be such a coward after all. And she, well he had not seen her since that night when, white and still, she listened to his broken words, and scorn fought down the love in her eyes as she realized that she and honor were alike to be forsaken.

The card was a little drift of fragments now at his feet. He would not need it. He was not quite that far down. "Brown, Brown," curse the name, would it never quit ringing in his ears. How cold it was growing. How his damp rags clung to his shrunken limbs. He must get out of this, and bending his head to a keener blast that swept the deserted street he struck off toward the slums, and the thickening fog soon swallowed him up.

J. F. B.

The Colonist.

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☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

ALONE! ALONE!

A Story of a Hudson Bay Post. Founded on Fact.

(Written for the COLONIST.)

"Say, boys, I've struck a job!" said Douglas Gordon, looking up from a letter he was reading and addressing some half a dozen young fellows, who were lounging about in the reading room of a Victoria hotel.

"Where? Is it on the railway? Take me too!"

"Is it over in Vancouver? 'the rising city of the Coast,' as one of their boomers called it the other day."

"Make me your private secretary!" "Tell us all about it," said a serious looking fellow near the fire.

"This letter is from a friend of mine, Andrew Duncan, who is living in Winnipeg; he writes to say that he is going to the Hudson Bay post at Vermillion Lake, and as there is another man wanted he recommended me, for he thought I would go. You may be sure I'm going."

"Humph, what about the girl you'll leave behind you?"

"Yes," chimed in another, "Jim Hill will get ahead of you, sure, if you go away now."

"Oh! Douglas will take her to the lake on a wedding tour. Arctic explorations are fashionable just now."

"When is the wedding, Douglas; going to ask us?"

"Oh! 'come off' you fellows, don't talk to me about getting married; no, wait till I come home with my little sack and then I'll ask you all. Maybe Barkus won't be willin', though. But I must go now, boys, I've lots to do before I start and I must be in Winnipeg on the 1st of November, 1885; this is the 20th of October. Good night, all."

After Douglas left the hotel he began thinking of Mabel Morris. Her father was a well-to-do merchant and had not quite liked the idea of his eldest daughter going with Douglas. The thought of Jim Hill winning Mabel while he was away filled Douglas with jealousy, but still he could say nothing to her himself. Hill was well off and Douglas would not bind Mabel to any engagement; besides, he did not know whether she cared for him. At last the time to say good-bye came. Mabel loved him, but was determined to be strong and let no sign of this appear to him; her pride would not let her show how deeply she felt the parting, for he had never said anything to her and she was not one to give her love unasked. Douglas had been spending the evening with the family, and as he rose to go he said: "I expect to come back again to Victoria next year; I will think of you all often when I'm up in that lonesome place, and of the pleasant evenings I have spent in your house."

As Mabel opened the door for him he said: "It will be awfully lonely up there; may I write to you, or rather, will you answer my letters?"

"Oh, yes; if you care to write I will answer, but I'm not much of a letter writer. I wish you a pleasant journey, Mr. Gordon."

"And a safe return!" questioned Douglas.

"I shall always be pleased to see you."

"Well, good-bye, Miss Morris."

"Good-bye, Mr. Gordon," and the door was closed between them. Douglas fancied he saw tears in her eyes, but she had closed the door so hastily that he could not be sure.

His companion met him at Winnipeg and together they started for Vermillion Lake, N.W.T. When they reached there winter had set in and it was cold. The ground was covered deep with snow. The air was clear and frosty. One could hear any sound for miles. There was a large Indian encampment just across the lake and Andrew Duncan went over to it to trade with the tribe. Douglas waited his return for a week and then began to fear that something had happened to him. At first he thought of going to find him, but then he remembered that he knew nothing of the country and that it would be very easy for him to be lost in this place, where there were no roads and where the nearest station was 380 miles distant. He therefore resolved to send his companion, an Indian, who was well acquainted with the country. Of course this would leave him alone, but he had no doubt that both the Indians and Duncan would return in a few days.

Douglas Gordon did not know till long months after that Andrew Duncan and his guide had been drowned in the lake, and that the Indian he had sent to look for them had reached the camp, but had found it deserted, for scarlet fever had broken out and the Indians had fled before it. This Indian, instead of going back to the post, had followed on their trail. So Douglas was in that white, frozen country alone. At first he expected the return of his friend and the Indians daily. He spent his time trapping. Everything was novel, but as the weeks went on and no friend came he began to get lonesome and hunting lost its interest. Christmas came; and a lonely one it was. Douglas made his dinner of venison and beans with hard tack in place of pudding. In the evening he looked around for something to read and was rewarded by finding an old almanac, but he soon got tired of that and began to think of the people at home and how they would be speaking of him that evening. Then he thought he would write to Mabel, but was greatly dismayed at finding that in his hurry in packing he had forgotten to take paper.

As the months went by he wrote on birch bark and pieces of wood, but had no way of sending off what he wrote. He thought of Mabel and how she must wonder why he did not write. In the lonely evenings he got into the habit of talking to himself; his own voice frightened him at first, for all was so still, but anything was better than the continual thinking. He would sit down to his meal of "hard tack" and bacon and imagine some one was opposite him. Sometimes it would be Mabel, sometimes his friend.

"Well, it's pretty cold to-day, the hot meat tastes good!"

"Wish we had potatoes!"

"Well, so do I, but they'd freeze; we never could keep them."

"I saw deer tracks to-day! You'd like fresh meat? Maybe we'll have some to-morrow; the deer are very bold now, I can get nearly up to them." "Yes, as you say, it will soon be spring, we'll get out of this desolate, God forsaken country!" "Where do you want to go?"

"Oh, to Victoria!"

"Well, I'm going there myself; I have friends there!"

Then he begins to think of Mabel waiting for a letter. "Here I've been for five months and have not sent her a line; what will she think of me? She'll think I've forgotten her and that sneak Jim Hill will be around all the time. I know he'll tell her that with me out of sight is out of mind. Oh, if I had him here! I remember the night at the social when Mabel and I were having such a nice time. Of course I intended to see her home; I never thought of asking if I might; I knew she understood. Didn't he come along and ask her right before me, and what could she do? She could not say she had company, for I hadn't asked her. That was just like him. Perhaps she's married. Then there's the folks at home: poor mother will be fretting. The ice is clearing a little, but if it were all gone what could I do? I've no boat or canoe, and even if I did get to the other side I'm hundreds of miles from the nearest post. I've not even a compass; it would be sure death. No, no, I'd better stay here; at least I've plenty of food and can keep from starving."

Summer came, the forest put on its mantle of green, the birds sang and all things looked bright, but Douglas would rather have seen the ugly face of an Indian than look upon the countless beauties of nature. Oh, the lonesomeness and the anxiety, the dreadful longing to hear from someone at home. How he longed to send even a line, a word to Mabel to tell her he was still in the land of the living. Each morning he looked out upon the lake in hope of seeing a boat, and each day only brought disappointment. While on hunting expeditions every noise in the woods startled him. He was in momentary expectation of seeing someone. When an animal appeared in the distance he would be sure it was a man and run toward it, only to see it make off at his approach; and although hunting was his only recreation many a deer escaped unharmed, for even the thought that something living was near him made him feel less desolate.

In the evening on coming home he would prepare his meal and talk over all the day's doings with an imaginary companion. Then he would recite pieces of poetry and things he had read:

"I'm monarch of all I survey.
My right there is none to dispute."

"Great monarch, in this little eight by ten hut living on bacon and beans"—

"From the centre all round to the sea;
I'm lord of the fowl and the brute.

Far from humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone;
Never hear the sweet music of speech,
I start at the sound of my own."

"Right you are, old Robinson; you were homesick, too."

He would write these selections all over his walls. Tired of this, he'd take out his almanac and read once more the jokes and try to get up an interest in the patent medicine advertisements. As the fall came on he lost hope; he felt that he was to spend another winter alone, and then an awful fear grew upon him. He feared that he should lose his reason. This fear possessed him so entirely that he felt it would only be a matter of a few more months till he would be a lunatic. At night the howl of a wolf or the hooting of an owl would wake him and he would start up and rush to the door, hoping to see Indians or traders coming to the post, but the moon would be shining peacefully on the lake and the stillness unbearable. On going back to bed he would think and think. All the things he had ever done in his life would rise up before him. He would magnify the little sins he had committed until he imagined this exile was only a just punishment for his wrong doing.

One morning as he was going to see to his traps, he gazed longingly across the lake. At first he saw nothing, but after a time he thought he saw a small speck on the sunlit water. Was it imagination, or the illusion of a half crazed mind? Was it coming nearer? Hours he watched. It was coming nearer. It was moving and it was a boat. Fearing lest the men in it should not see him, he rushed into the store, snatched up a large scarlet shawl that would have delighted the heart of some dusky belle, tied it to a pole and rushed frantically along the shore, waving it to and fro. After a time he saw that the boat was making directly for the post. At this he shouted and danced, till one would have thought he was some Indian chief practising the war dance. As the boat approached the shore and he could distinguish the men in it, he rushed out into the water until those in the boat feared he should drown. Nearer and nearer it got, till at last they reached him. Oh, to hear a human voice! To see a face once more! He embraced them all. At last, when he became more calm, the men told him that they had heard from the Indians that all at that post had died, and they had sent the word of his death down to Victoria some nine months before. They knew the Indians had left their encampment, and as there were no other inhabitants they had sent no one to the post; but now the Indians were returning and they had come there to trade with them.

They went up to the house with Douglas and spent the evening talking to him and reading what he had written on the wall.

"You were pretty soft on this Mabel, old fellow! Why, here is her name almost everywhere, and here are two hearts and 'Ever Thine' carved on the table. Took a pious turn this day. Why, here's 'Now I lay me down to sleep' and 'Hush, My Dear,' 'The Western Waves of Ebbing Day,' and 'Mary had a Little Lamb,' written on this box. You must have had a liberal education to stretch between those two. And I do declare! Here is some of your own composing. Listen to this, boys:

'Oh Mabel! Fairest of the fair!
To see thee once again would I dare
To cross this broad and dangerous lake;
But no boat or craft have I to take.'

"You're a born poet. And an artist, too! Just see this picture! Look at that family gathered around a stove! How placid the expression on each face! To be sure, most of them have two dots for noses and a straight line for a mouth, but calm content is everywhere visible."

"Got Mother Goose's Melodious Melodies, have you? Here's 'Old Mother Hubbard' illustrated, too. Great Scott! What a dog! She went to the cupboard, didn't she, Douglas? Just where I'd like to go! Hope your's is not in the same condition."

"Well, this is too bad! You must be hungry! I was so full of myself and so rattled that I never thought about that. I'll get something to eat in no time." Before many minutes Douglas had the table spread and his three companions seated around.

"I say, fellows, I feel so happy and thankful at having someone to sit down with me, that I feel it wouldn't be right to begin even this kind of a meal without saying grace; you ask a blessing, Tom," said Douglas.

"Oh, I can't!" came from one after another. Douglas bowed his head, and in a trembling voice, gave thanks to the ever loving Father.

You may be sure Douglas lost no time in returning to Victoria. He reached there Christmas eve. The town was quiet, as it was near midnight. He hastened to Mabel's home. He went up to the door and found that it had been left ajar by some careless visitor. As he was about to enter he heard a voice singing. It was a woman's voice, full and clear. He felt that it was Mabel's. He entered the hall but feared to startle her. He could see her face. Yes! it was Mabel, but the girlish look had gone. In its stead there had come a sad expression, and the eyes, once so full of mirth, were thoughtful and pathetic. He heard her begin again; this time the song was:

"Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew;
I would be so tender, so loving, Douglas;
Douglas, Douglas! tender and true.

Never a scornful word should pain you;
I'd smile as sweet as angels do;
Sweet as your smile on me shone ever,
Douglas, Douglas! tender and true."

There was such entreaty, such longing in the voice, that Douglas could stand it no longer; he rushed into the room. There was a half frightened, half surprised cry of "Douglas," but Douglas had her safe in his arms, and she was soon convinced that it was himself and not a vision. The family heard the cry and came in from the kitchen, where they had been putting things in readiness for the morning. The welcome Douglas received was most warm, and they all gathered around the fire while he told of his adventures and how he had spent his time during the past year. As they talked the clock struck three. The father said, "It is Christmas morning; I wish you all a merry Christmas. For myself, I am happy, seeing my little girl herself once more."

"Yes, puir bairn; although she never said anything, I kenned she was greetin' for ye. There is a different leicht in her een the neicht," said the mother.

"Well, it's good to see you all and I could talk till daylight, but I must go. Good night, Mr. Morris;" and Douglas shook hands with the old folks, but when he came to Mabel he stooped and kissed her, and the mother whispered to her husband:

"God bless oor bairns."

MARIANNE GRANTHAM.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A morning paper publishes the following: "C. P. Huntington confirmed last night a rumor that the Russian Government had brought from the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company, in which he is largely interested, five steamships to be used by the Amoor steamship company in connection with the Russian Government's transcontinental railroad in Siberia. The vessels are the Cigran, Vigilant, Advance, Finance and Alliance, now engaged in the Rio trade. They are large vessels, supplied with the most modern machinery, and according to Mr. Huntington the price received for the five was $1,000,000. They are now making their last trips, and will leave soon for the Pacific. One will go to the Baltic about March 15. These, with other vessels purchased, will give the Russians a controlling commercial fleet in the Pacific.

THE BEST COUGH CURE.

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.

"UN CHATEAU EN ESPAGNE."

(Written for the COLONIST.)

"Light as a bubble, bright with rainbow hue;
Couleur de rose mingled with Heaven's own blue;
Built in one moment out of some fancy fair;
A ruined pile the next, frail castle in the air."

S. D.

"My lines are fallen in pleasant places—at last."

Ida Melville smilled rather sadly as she spoke, and cast a comprehensive glance round the luxurious room in which she sat. Two years previously she had been left an orphan to face the world alone, and had experienced many of the hardships of life before fate brought her in contact with Mrs. Carew, a wealthy widow. The latter, who was an invalid, was spending the winter in Southern California, when she met Ida, and the girl's sweet, sad face and deep mourning had appealed to her kind heart. The result was that Miss Melville changed her position as governess to a family of unruly children for that of companion to the invalid lady. Before many weeks had elapsed she found herself established in the widow's beautiful home in British Columbia, a few miles from the picturesque city of Victoria. The change was a delightful one for the lonely girl, and she entered upon her new duties with a thankful heart. On the day when we first see her she was in the large, well furnished drawing room alone, for Mrs. Carew was having an interview with her doctor. The latter was an old friend of the family and he looked somewhat grave as he entered the room and disturbed Ida's pleasant meditations.

"Good afternoon Miss Melville. Mrs. Carew is not so well to-day. She is fretting about that boy of hers. When is he expected home?"

"Very soon, I believe. She received a letter from him this morning."

"Well, I am glad of it," declared the kindly old doctor. "Mark my words, Miss Melville, the sight of him will do her more good than all my perscriptions. A nice lad. A great favorite of mine, but too fond of roving. Takes after his father in that. Charles Carew was a restless spirit. That's a splendid likeness of Harold."

As he spoke the doctor glanced at a large portrait of a young man which hung above the mantlepiece. It was that of Mrs. Carew's only son, who had been absent from his home over a year.

"What do you mean, sir, by leaving your mother so long?" continued the doctor addressing the picture, a twinkle in his eyes. "There must be some attraction to detain him in the old country."

He went away laughing, leaving Ida standing in front of the portrait. She gazed thoughtfully at the handsome, youthful face, and the large hazel eyes seemed to follow her slight figure as she slowly left the room. "I wonder if he is as nice as he looks!" she thought as she did so. Time would answer her question in a way she did not anticipate.

* * * * * * * *

Six weeks later the original of the portrait returned home and as the doctor had predicted, his mother's health improved wonderfully after his arrival. She was devoted to her tall, handsome son, whose presence brought additional sunshine into the large, silent house. His return made a great difference to her companion as well, for life with Mrs. Carew, though peaceful and happy, was decidedly quiet. Ida saw a good deal of the young man. The widow's treatment of her was very different from that accorded to the average companion, and unlike the majority of mothers she did not seem the least alarmed when she saw how well the two young people appeared to enjoy each other's society.

"She is an awfully nice girl, mother. I am so glad to think you have someone to keep you company and take care of you when I am away," observed the young man one day when mother and son were alone together.

"But you are not thinking of leaving home again, Harold?" cried Mrs. Carew in alarm, in reply to which he laughed and told her not to worry. But she did not forget his words, for a couple of weeks later she announced her intention of giving a ball.

"I am afraid the dear boy finds it very dull at home," she said to her companion in confidence with an anxious sigh. "It would be better, I think sometimes, if we lived in town. I am always telling Harold to invite his friends out here, but I suppose he thinks I am too delicate to entertain. However, like 'Mrs. Dombey,' I feel I ought to make an effort, and really, my dear, I am so much stronger than I was, I think I shall quite enjoy giving a dance. You must help me to make it a success."

Ida promised to do her best. She was young, and the prospect of a ball gave her as much pleaure as it would to any other girl. She felt sure she would enjoy it, for, with her unfailing kindness, Mrs. Carew had introduced her to all the neighboring families and she no longer felt an entire stranger among them. Her pleasant anticipations were fully realized when the eventful evening arrived. The dance proved a perfect success in every respect, and Ida, in a black lace gown, the gift of Mrs. Carew, won many admiring glances from the numerous young men who had responded to the widow's invitation. But she cared little for their admiration. The pleasant smile she had received at dinner from the host and the exquisite, white bouquet he had presented her with were all sufficient. The color deepened in her usually pale cheeks and her blue eyes fell beneath his as he approached her about the middle of the evening.

"I hope you have a dance left, Miss Melville? So sorry I can only have the pleasure of one. You see, in my character of host, it is a case of duty first."

He glanced admiringly at the pretty flushed face as he spoke and the girl's heart beat faster than usual as he added in a lower tone, scribbling his initials on her programme:

"I see you are not engaged for this waltz. Do you mind sitting it out instead of dancing it? I have something very particular to say to you."

The sweet strains of "Auf Wiedersehn" were filling the room as he led her out on the broad balcony which was prettily decorated and hung with Chinese lanterns. Ida did not hear the music. Were the dreams she had hardly dared to indulge in, the sweet fancies which had brightened existence for her lately about to be realized? She clasped her small gloved hands tightly together as the young man seated himself beside her, and began to speak hurriedly:

"I have brought you out here to ask you a great favor, Miss Melville. I am about to leave home very shortly and I want you to promise me to remain with my mother while I am away."

"Certainly, I would not think of leaving Mrs. Carew as long as she requires me," replied Ida, stealing a glance at the handsome face beside her, which looked unusually grave. Her voice was very low and her heart sank as she spoke. Going away. How she would miss him. How lonely the house would be. She caught her breath nervously as he continued:

"There is something else; I am returning to England for a special purpose and I shall not be away long this time. The—the fact is, Miss Melville, I want you to break it to my mother."

"I will do so. Of course she will be grieved at your leaving her again so soon, but if the parting is to be a short one, as you say, I do not think she will mind it so much," returned the girl, avoiding his eyes.

"Thanks, awfully. I knew I could rely on you to help me out. But it's not only my departure I want you to tell her of. I—well—you see she thinks so much of you. You are such a favorite of her's, I am sure she will take it better from you than anyone else," he went on hastily. "I—When I come home"—he paused and Ida's head drooped lower—"I shall—bring a wife home with me."

* * * * * * * *

Some hours later Mrs. Carew's companion was standing in her room at an open window. From below came the sound of merry voices mingled with an occasional peal of laughter. The ball was at an end and the guests taking their departure. Already some faint streaks of light had appeared in the eastern sky and an early bird was making itself heard. A group of young men were strolling down the avenue, and one of them in a particularly happy frame of mind, began singing the refrain of a popular melody, in a clear, tenor voice. As the familiar words rang out on the fresh morning air, they floated up to the window, and the girl's eyes grew dim as she listened. "There's many a shaft at random sent," and the light hearted singer little guessed how appropriately his song came in "After the Ball."

SYDNEY DALE.

Victoria, B. C. Dec., 1893.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Winnipeg Tribune: There is a movement on foot to organize a Winnipeg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Montreal Gazette: Some papers are conducting a renewed war against the 20-cent piece, and demanding that it be got rid of. The chief objection seems to be that while it is sometimes taken for a quarter, no one is able to pass it off at more than its face value. Hence the tears.

Chicago Tribune: James W. Ellsworth proposes to revolutionize the coal-mining business and bring down the prices materially in less than years. The new scheme in mining is the application of automatic machinery and compressed air. Mr. Ellsworth was the first to try electricity in mining, but he has abandoned that for air pressure. The plans are not ready for the public, but Mr. Ellsworth says the work is five times as rapid as former methods, and one man outside the mines is able to do the work of eight men under common conditions. The machinery cuts its way into the coal a certain distance, a blast follows, the coal is loaded into mine cars, which are automatically attached to an endless rope, and is handled by machinery until emptied in the coal cars. The vein of coal in the West Virginia property of the company, Mr. Ellsworth says, is thirty feet deep. This is of several different varieties, including coke coal and other valuable varieties. The machines to be used in the mines have demonstrated their ability to handle 5,000 tons of coal a day, Mr. Ellsworth says.

Says a writer in an Allahabad newspaper: I was to have witnessed the union of hearts and hands of Miss Amy Lambert, daughter of a signaler in the Government telegraph office at Allahabad, and Mr. Passana, in the employ of His Highness the Rajah of Parna, Central India Agency. It appears that the bride-elect was all along averse to the marriage. She repeatedly and decisively gave her parents to understand that she could not and would not be happy with Mr. Passana, but they continued to make preparations for the wedding. The inamorata (who is an admirable ideal for all young ladies) determined to disappoint, not only her ardent Othello, but also her too interested parents, at the altar. The clergyman, the Rev. Brook Deedes, having arrived at the portion of the marriage ceremony where the question, "Will you have this man," etc., occurs, was unexpectedly met with the answer, in the emphatic negative, the girl at the same time handing him a document setting forth her objections. The result was that all dispersed, and went their several ways, some going to the bride-elect's place to condole with the unhappy father, who, it may be added, did not seem to be at all upset, in fact was quite hilarious.

About $30,000 has been expended in the machinery and barges now being used in working the gold bars on the Columbia river above Pasco. The Kennewick (Wash.) Columbian says: "An inspection of the machinery will astonish anyone. Monster chains coil around cylinders with great rapidity, and when the great shovel is in motion these chains can be seen moving back and forth during the process of loading and dumping. The shovel will hold one square yard of gravel, and can scrape up and dump a yard per minute or less. The shovel is fastened to the end of a large beam and is controlled by a lever in charge of a man who also has control of the loading and unloading of the shovels. The gravel is dumped into a large hopper, from whence it goes into an enormous cylinder, which is covered with a wire gauze. The fine sand and gold pass through this gauze into a tank of water, in which quicksilver and other ingredients are kept for gathering and saving the gold. The coarse sand then passes on through a pipe to the river and is borne away by the current. The coarse gravel that does not pass through the gauze of the large cylinder is carried on through the same until it falls out at the end upon a carrier, and is dumped out of the way. It is claimed that when the old rockers will pay a dollar a day per man, this new machine will clean up as high as $250 to $400 per day."

CABLE NEWS.

Cardinal Richards Issues a Pastoral Asking for Prayers for France.

The Matabele Subjugated—Severe Famine in Central Asia—Anarchist Threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—There is a famine in Central Asia. Wheat is selling for two roubles ten copecks a pood at Samarkand, at over three roubles at Ferghana, and four and a quarter roubles at Tashkend. Troops have to buy their own rations at a heavy loss. People are paying six to seven copecks per pood for bread, when they can get it. Many go without bread.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 26.—A dispatch received here from Major Forbes, commanding the field forces of the English South Africa Company, says the Matabele have been completely subjugated. It is added that Lobengula has fled.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Written threats to destroy various public buildings in this city and elsewhere continue to be made, ostensibly by anarchists. Every precaution has been made to prevent the threats being put into execution. The latest buildings threatened are the stations of the Eastern railway.

PRAGUE, Dec. 24.—Three arrests have been made of persons suspected of implication in the murder of glovemaker Mrva. He was known under the assumed name of Rigolette, of Toscang, and was the ringleader of a society of socialists. In a recent debate in the Reichsrath Dr. Herrold, leader of the Young Czechs, said he had in his possession Mrva's notebook, containing a plan for blowing up the palace of Count Thun with dynamite. Eighty young men belonging to the socialist society have been arrested and will be tried for high treason. Mrva had been advised to leave Prague, but delayed departure and was murdered. He had lately received threatening letters.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British steamer Eton, from Soolina, at the Danube's mouth, for Rotterdam, has been detained at Gravesend for twenty-four hours for examination. There have been three cases of cholera aboard her. The man who was stricken last recovered on December 13.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says: Cardinal Richard has issued a pastoral letter prescribing prayers for France in all the Paris Catholic churches. In reference to the dynamite outrage in the chamber of deputies he says Catholics share the felicitations of the deputies over preservation from awful death, and pray God fervently that He should turn aside the evils menacing the country.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: The Government has not given any sign of its intentions with regard to silver. The opinion is becoming more general that a sliding import duty should be imposed forthwith. The strongest opposition is likely to come from Bombay, where it is feared Chinese trade will be disturbed.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The anarchists of Orleans paraded the Madelin suburbs this evening, hurrahing for anarchy and for Moulinier, a friend of Vaillant, who was recently arrested in Orleans. Many of the paraders wrenched up tree guards, with which they smashed the windows of houses. No arrests were made. Twenty blasting cartridges were found on the railway at St. Etienne to-day.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Chauncey M. Depew, on his arrival from Europe to-day, talked entertainingly to an Associated Press reporter of his trip to Rome. "I did Rome in four days," said Dr. Depew. "I wanted to see the Pope, but was told he gave no private audiences; nevertheless I received a message that he would see me next day at noon. As I entered the pontiff rose, came half way across the room, shook me cordially by the hand, requested me to be seated and then resumed the papal chair." Mr. Depew said he found the Pope vigorous and strong in health, with the vivacity of 50 instead of 85. This was especially noticed when His Holiness was discussing the questions of the rights of property and of labor. "When I rose to go," said Depew, "he took my hand and said he had the profoundest respect and admiration and love for the United States and wished I would tell the American people that he was much impressed with the World's Fair and had done all he could to help it. He said he was much pleased and gratified to learn that I was always kind and considerate for the employes of my company, and that I had never made any distinction between the Catholic faith and others. He also expressed gratification when I told him of Archbishop Corrigan. Thus ended for me a most pleasant meeting with one of the most remarkable men of the age. The Pope sent a message to me, but I received it when I could not return to the Vatican. The church looks to America with more interest and attention, in view of the rapidly increasing spread of socialistic theories, as her great field for the future."

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For sale by all druggists. 117

FRUIT GROWERS.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of B.C. will be held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

Papers by leading fruit growers will be read and discussed.

Questions will be received and answered.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

Vancouver, Dec. 23rd, 1893. de24-d1t-w3t