

CAPITAL NOTES.

Authority granted to Establish an Infantry Corps at Nanaimo—Exports and Imports.

Political Fixtures—Sir John Thompson to Speak in the Limestone City.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—Authority to establish an infantry corps at Nanaimo will be promulgated on Saturday.

The exports for the five months show the extraordinary increase of six millions over last year. The monthly target is the cause. The revenue has fallen off \$2,117,000.

Mr. Dickey was unseated in Cumberland because an agent paid a voter \$50. Sir John Thompson addresses the electors of Kingston on Saturday.

The nomination for Schellier takes place January 4th, the polling on the 11th. Premier Abbott will spend Christmas at Montreal.

Christmas cards from the British Columbia members have been received by their Ottawa friends.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Canadian Cricket Association. TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Secretary Hall, of the Ontario Cricket Association, will, at the coming annual meeting of the Association, submit a proposal for the organization of a Canadian cricket association.

Hotel Projects in Mexico. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Government of Mexico has granted a concession to Miguel G. and Manuel A. Lizarri for the erection, in the city of Mexico, of a great hotel, on the scale of the hotels in Europe and the United States, under the conditions that the hotel must be erected upon plans approved by the Department of Works and must be finished within a year after granting the concession.

Halifax, Dec. 23.—Hon. W. Ross has again consented to be the Liberal candidate for the Commons for Victoria.

Election for Assiniboia. TORONTO, Dec. 23.—F. Forbes, of Moose river, N.W.T., who is here, has been tendered the Liberal nomination for Assiniboia, and the Conservative nomination for the Dominion.

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CABLE NEWS.

Britain's Prospective Queen—Death of the First Sherbrooke Writer in Berlin.

Faction Fighting Continued in Ireland—A British M. P. Charged with Embroilment.

The Coming Royal Wedding. LONDON, Dec. 24.—It is officially announced this morning that the marriage of Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Princess Victoria, of Teck, will take place February 15th, in St. James' chapel, Windsor Castle.

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CABLE LETTER.

The Kaiser's Hidden Hand in Bulgaria—Davitt's Defeat and the Consequences.

Scottish Landowners and Others Seriously Expressed Over National Land Legislation.

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that such a proceeding would receive the support of Emperor William. The news which M. Chudovitch transmitted was less serious than the account of the horrors committed under the rule of M. Stambouloff, which was recently published in the Bulgarian Conservative organ, the "Nasodni Harvi." The description of these horrors would make any human being shudder.

But, more than this, that all these cruelties have been, are, and will be committed (see, among other things, the declaration in the "Svobodna" of Oct. 18 and 21). The organs referred to, it is true, at least tried to excuse M. Stambouloff, saying that these acts are committed in order to save his country.

Now, when it is taken into consideration that these Bulgarian papers published just such stories of cruelties committed under the orders of M. Stambouloff as were sent out by M. Chudovitch in his paper, so as to save it from being crushed by a giant nation, it is difficult to get authentic information from Bulgaria.

Consequently, very few facts regarding the case of M. Karaveloff, the Bulgarian frontier, M. Karaveloff has now been detained with over 100 persons, in prison and on a charge of being implicated in a plot to assassinate M. Stambouloff.

The accused, including examiners, an ex-regent and many of the leading statesmen of the land, will be dealt with by court-martial, under an exceptional law for the suppression of highway robbery in the mountains.

What is most remarkable is that one of the European diplomatic agents recommends the plan of dealing with political adversaries as if they were common brigands.

Those who accused the constitutional party in Bulgaria, of being paid by Russian agents, would do well to read what the St. Petersburg papers, the Novoe Vremya and the Rasik Vestnik, say on the subject.

They would find M. Lancoff abused in the most unmerciful way. If that gentleman and his friends still hold their party to be the Bulgarian capital, it is better that they should do so.

When M. Lancoff was in Constantinople he was accused of inciting the Porte to invade Bulgaria. When he removed to Belgrade, the Serbian press maintained that he was organizing a revolution in Macedonia, and at the present time, the professors of the high schools in Belgrade, a powerful political party in Serbia, are continually writing to the Russian authorities to say that he is an enemy of Russia.

The veteran statesman does not desire anything but unconditional freedom for his fellow countrymen, and his whole time has been devoted to this end. M. Lancoff's son-in-law, M. Lindakoff, was recently expelled from Vienna, on the partition of Stambouloff, and has since fled to London, and he must go soon or later.

They don't want their country to be kept in a state of confusion, so that the Russian people may find it a pretext for beginning a European war whenever it may suit them.

BOXING DAY IN LONDON. The weather seems to rely in honor of Boxing Day, and Londoners enjoy some of the best of it.

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A POLITICAL MARTYR.

As we expected, Mr. Mercier, the dismissed Premier of Quebec, poses as a persecuted patriot and as the champion of the constitution. His reply to Governor Angers' letter transmitting to him the interim report of two members of the Royal Commission, is seditiously offensive. He denies that the report, on the strength of which he and his colleagues were dismissed, is a report at all. He looks upon it as a document drawn up by two political partisans for the express purpose of giving the Governor a pretext for dismissing his ministers. He accuses the Governor of partiality, of being a fool in the hands of the Ottawa politicians, and of bringing about a change in the Government of Quebec for the express purpose of providing fat jobs for needy Conservatives. The letter is, of course, intended for publication. Mr. Mercier, no doubt, believes that it will have the effect of making the Liberals and Nationalists of the province of Quebec believe that the dismissal of his Government was effected by a conspiracy of the enemies of Quebec, which was hatched in Ottawa.

It would seem as if this is already the impression among the French Canadians, in Montreal and elsewhere. Monster meetings have been held in that city, in which the question of hoods has been almost, if not altogether, lost sight of. The constitutional question and the so-called tyranny of Governor Angers, were the topics chiefly dwelt upon. Every art that Mr. Mercier and his lieutenants are masters of is being brought into exercise to convince the people of Quebec that their constitutional rights are assailed, and that it is their first and paramount duty to resist what are represented as the encroachments of the Governor and those under whose guidance he has placed himself. It does seem, at this moment, as if this course is meeting with success. Moderate men who have enjoyed a reputation for honesty, Mr. Joly for instance, stand by the Government. They seem to think, when they have to choose between a politician of easy virtue and a Governor who is disposed to play the tyrant, it is best to decide in favor of the politician. On no other ground can we understand how men, who are even personally honest and who require honesty in their rulers, can bring themselves to support such men as Mercier and Langlier.

The following is a specimen of Mr. Mercier's mode of dealing with the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec:

"You assign, as a pretext for your refusal, that to do so would be to violate the usages and the constitutional law in such matters. The publication of State documents cannot be made except upon the responsibility of the advisers of the Crown. You were not of this opinion when you made public the letter you wrote me on September 7 last, not only without the consent of your advisers, but even without their knowledge. I therefore consider that if the doctrine which you at present invoke is well founded, you have knowingly and wilfully violated the usages and constitutional law in such matters. Under the circumstances, I consider myself justified in doing without your permission, and in publishing your letters of yesterday and to-day as well as my own. You have kept me in uncertainty for nearly four months, in violation of what you term 'the usages and constitutional laws in such matters,' and you have had the audacity, pardon me the expression, to do what our august Sovereign Queen Victoria would never have dared to do in England without provoking a revolution among the English people, nevertheless so peaceable, and what a Lieutenant-Governor of any other of the provinces of Confederation would have done either."

"You speak of the want of care of your ministers, when you automatically reduced them to powerlessness. You speak of the dignity of the crown and the honor and interests of the province, when you yourself have been the first to trample under foot that dignity with which you are invested, and to treat the honor and interests of the country with contempt. You speak of the illegality of your proceedings, although no doubt to the contrivance of the land subsidy into money and to the issue of the letters of credit, when you yourself, after study of the question, consented to that subsidy and when you know, by personal experience as a judge, that the Courts of Appeal are frequently obliged to reverse the judgments of the lower courts, even when presided over by a man who becomes Lieutenant-Governor."

"Towards the end of his letter the dismissed Premier becomes even more abusive. He seems to forget he is addressing the Head of the Provincial Government, and only remembers that his business as a political agitator and demagogue is to do his utmost to blacken the Governor's character and to create the impression that he is wholly unworthy of respect. In his endeavor to make the people believe that Mr. Angers is acting as a partisan, he says—

"These are facts, sir, which are within everyone's knowledge, and you will never succeed in making your fellow-citizens believe that it is respect for public morality which is your guide. Everyone knows it, and does not try to deny it, that it is not in the interest of public morality that you have provoked this crisis and dismissed your Ministers. It is to give to your friends the benefit of the fat contracts which you have in your mind—the construction of the Normans school at Quebec, the Central prison at Montreal, and other works of urgent necessity. Your conduct, sir, in the whole of this unfortunate business puts our political institutions in jeopardy and makes a serious breach in the autonomy of our province. Take and keep the responsibility before the country and before history. I will try to undo your nefarious work with the assistance of my colleagues and my political friends. For this purpose I will willingly expend all that I possess in the way of energy and courage, and I do not despair of succeeding in saving our cherished province from the abyss into which you and your friends have been seeking for some time past to hurl it."

"It is very much to be regretted that Governor Angers gave Mercier the opportunity to act the part of a persecuted patriot. It seems to us that the Government of Quebec was precisely in the position of an unprovoked offender who wants but a little more rope to effect his own destruction. It would have been wiser to have given them that rope.

If the report of the Commission had been regularly handed in and thoroughly discussed in the press and on the platform, the people of Quebec must have seen that there was something extremely rotten in the administration of their public affairs. The people's attention should not, have been diverted from the Bales des Chateaux and other scandals. They would, before long, have seen how utterly corrupt the Government was, and they would be prepared to consider the business of the conduct of the Ministers coolly and dispassionately. An appeal to the people in the regular way would effect the ruin of Mercier and his gang of hoodlums. Instead of giving the people a chance to judge the hoodlums simply as hoodlums, Governor Angers has given them the opportunity to drag not one track, but a thousand, across the road, and he need not be surprised if the electors completely lose the scent, and, instead of driving the corrupt politicians from power in disgrace, send them back to the places from which they have been dismissed in triumph.

From present indications this result does not seem by any means improbable. It is too soon to predict the outcome of the agitation now going on, as there is one powerful element in all Quebec movements about which little or nothing has as yet been heard. It is not known what part, if any, the Roman Catholic clergy will take in the contest. If they espouse the cause of honest government, and use their influence to punish the corrupt politicians, Mr. Mercier will find that the task before him is beyond his strength. The Quebec clergy are naturally Conservative, but Mr. Mercier has done much to gain their favor. He has been ostentatiously devout and zealous, and he has been unusually generous to the Church and to institutions in which the Church takes an interest. He has, therefore, gained the good opinion of many priests, who, when he came into power, viewed him with distrust, if not with dislike. It will now be seen whether he will be able to retain their good opinion. Much depends upon the way in which he and his sect are regarded by the Catholic clergy of Quebec.

NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara Canal project has not, it seems, found favor in the eyes of the moneyed men of the United States. They not only do not put their money in the enterprise, but many of them do all they can in a quiet way against it. For reasons of their own they are not anxious to see the Atlantic and the Pacific united by a ship canal.

This appears to the uninitiated to be not a little surprising. The canal, if it does not cost too much, will no doubt pay. It is said that it can be built for less than one hundred millions of dollars. This is a great deal of money, but there can be no doubt that the canal will pay a high rate of interest on that sum, large as it is. The canal will be a boon to the commerce of the world, the value of which it is hard to over-estimate. We cannot help thinking that if the capitalists of the United States had not some very strong motive in opposing the construction of this canal the money would soon be found to complete it without asking aid from the state. This is what the San Francisco Examiner says about the prospects of the Niagara Canal as a commercial enterprise—

"The probable tonnage to pass through the Niagara canal is large enough to insure a good return for the money it will cost to build it. In 1888 the tonnage passing through the Suez canal was 8,183,315 tons; in 1889, 9,606,000 tons. The working expenses at Suez are only 1 1/2 per cent of the revenue. The latter, in 1888, was \$9,000,000 francs—over \$12,000,000—and all expenses, including interest on bonds, repairs, etc., amounted to only 32,000,000 francs, leaving 37,000,000 francs for net profits. The dividend declared in 1890 was 18 per cent. With such a showing for the Suez canal, the prospective value of the Niagara canal to capitalists can be seen. The Niagara canal will, in time, control a far larger commerce than goes through Suez."

With such a prospect it is indeed surprising that there should be the least difficulty in raising the money to build the canal. If, however, Congress acts upon the recommendation contained in the President's message, and guarantees the Company's bonds, no amount of opposition can prevent the speedy accomplishment of the work. Having the Government of the United States as security, the Niagara Canal Company's bonds will be as good as wheat, and investors from all parts of the world will hasten to purchase them.

As no part of the world will benefit more by the construction of the Niagara Canal than the Pacific Coast, its inhabitants ought to do all in their power to help on the enterprise. It is impossible to foresee the benefit it will be to every spot on this coast to have the Eastern shore of this continent and the continent of Europe brought nearer to it by the union of the two oceans. Not many years after it is completed, the cities of this side of America, with the extent of their commerce, will with the most flourishing of the Atlantic ports.

Falling Fast.

DEAR SIRS—My mother was falling very fast after three months' suffering from dropsy, being swollen from head to foot, but after she had used one or two of your Burdock Blood-Bitters, was removed, and she felt quite well. We think there is a better medicine, and are true friends to K. B. H.

Mrs. L. TAYLOR, 117 James A. St., Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.

The wisdom of the C.P.R. company in appointing J. Macree purser of the Empress of India, is generally recognized, he being regarded as the most considerate and courteous of men.

A DISGRACE.

The true Briton has a very good opinion of himself and of the race to which he belongs. He honestly believes that there are no people on the broad earth to be compared to the British. As a coloniser, particularly in his own country, he has been brilliantly successful. He considers his nation as the best governed in the world, and he is proud to deal with the inferior races as well as the British, and that they are better able to develop the resources of a new country than the men of any nation, ancient or modern, who ever tried to plant a colony, or an article of his creed which, in his opinion, are inferior to the truth, John Bull, in this matter of colonization, just a little bit of a Pharisee. He believes that he is not as other men are in this respect, and if he does not thank God for his superiority in so many ways, it is because he is not demonstrative and does not think so much of himself as a manager of other inferior races, black, yellow, dusky and copper-colored. John Bull is very well satisfied with himself.

We are far from hinting that he has no good grounds for his self-satisfaction. It is undeniable that he and his descendants have done wonders in redeeming the wilderness lands of the earth, and in keeping its surface from being a vast and sterile waste, which it would have been if it had not been for the efforts of the British. The British have done much to improve the world, and they are proud of their achievements. They have brought civilization to the most remote parts of the globe, and they have made the world a better place in many ways. They have improved the lot of the poor, and they have made life more comfortable for all. They have brought peace and stability to the world, and they have made the world a more beautiful place in many ways. They have done much for the world, and they are proud of their achievements.

An Englishman, a Mr. F. Buxton, a civil engineer, has written a paper for the December number of the Forthright Review, which will, we think, have a tendency to disturb the self-complacency with which the English people generally regard their colonising and converting schemes and enterprises. Mr. Buxton visited the British settlements in West Africa. He landed at Dakar, a French town on the Senegal, and proceeded thence by rail to Saint Louis, some 240 miles, which journey he made in twelve hours. According to Mr. Buxton, St. Louis is a little bit of paradise. He says it is a Paris in miniature without the vices of Paris. It is clean, with wide streets, shady walks, pleasant gardens, handsome boulevards, and temples. This city of the desert is well governed. Everything is in apple-pie order, and the peace is undisturbed. The native population are happy and prosperous, and the schools and churches are full of the bright worshippers and students. The English traveller who tells the reader incidentally that he is a Protestant, speaks of the "Brothers" and "Sisters" who manage these educational institutions and teach them, in a manner which is not at all evangelical. He says—

"What a hold of these Brothers and Sisters have on the natives! The religious influence of the French has turned these wild heathens into scholars and gentlemen. They have charmed these savages into civilization just as they have charmed the arid desert into a land of enchantment, and built upon it a fairy town, with all the refinements of modern civilization—a sylvan abode of elegance, ease and luxury—a paradise of repose and gladness, a home on whose peaceful, golden-sanded shores I signed to settle for the remaining crowd."

Mr. Buxton adds to this idyllic and abode of delight after a sojourn of three months, with regret, and proceeded down to Gambia, Sierra Leone and adjacent British possessions. The contrast between the French town he had left and the British settlement he had come to visit was, from every point of view, humiliating and disgusting. Speaking of Freetown, the metropolis of Sierra Leone, he says—

"Instead of the calm, the cleanliness and prosperity of St. Louis, I found this English settlement a filthy, forlorn, and uncareful-for-the-welfare-of-the-people. The town is a mass of wretched hovels, and the streets are filthy and unclean. The people are poor and miserable, and the town is a disgrace to the British Empire. The government is inefficient, and the people are suffering from neglect and oppression. The town is a disgrace to the British Empire, and it is a shame that it should be so near to the French town of St. Louis, which is a paradise of civilization and prosperity."

The condition of the native population he found to be unexpectably bad. "There are," he says, "some revolting points, however, the direct outcome of British rule, on which I must, in decency, drop the curtain. What is the cause of this fearful demoralization? The visitor did not wait long, or go far to get an answer to this question. The cause which makes British rule in Western Africa worse than French, worse even than Mohammedan, is this: The importation of accented spirits is encouraged by the authorities because of the revenue derived from it. The negro, when he gets rum, cares for nothing else, but will by nothing else. This is what Mr. Buxton says of the treatment which the native peoples at the hands of his rulers.

"Unhappy wretch! with one left hand we give him the Bible, with our right, the bottle. Statistics of crime through drink, out of which the Government reaps so great a revenue, are not to be had in Africa, but, to form some idea of the effects of our distasteful sin, one has only to see, as I did, the ghastly sights in the vicinity of the police courts when the poor, bedevilled human wretches, male and female, are being dragged, howling and cursing, to Her Majesty's goal to expiate crimes, solely due to the poison we have ourselves supplied to them."

The prevalence of the drinking habit was everywhere visible. Mr. Buxton says:

"The very air of Africa reeks with rum and gin imported by us. Every hut is redolent of its fumes, gin bottles and boxes meet one at every step, and in some places the wealth and importance of the various villages are measured by the size of the pyramids of empty gin bottles, which they erect and worship. Over large areas drink

VACANCIES.

The number of seats vacant in the Dominion House of Commons was, on the 11th inst., twenty-three. Eleven Liberals were unseated by the election courts and seven Conservatives. The Liberals are: Trout, Perth; Gibson, Lincoln; Borden, Kings; N.S.; Forbes, Queen's, N.S.; Spohn, East Simcoe; Tarte, Montmorony; Traux, East Bruce; Bowers, Digby, N.S.; Broder, Rouville; Barron, North Victoria; Hartgraft, West Northumberland.

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There will, no doubt, be a good many more vacant seats before the election courts have completed their work. The by-elections to fill these seats will be watched anxiously by the whole country. The state of parties in the House of Commons is such that the change of a comparatively few seats will make a very important difference in the relative position of Conservatives and Liberals in the popular branch of the Legislature. The Conservatives look forward with confidence to these elections. They believe that their position in the country is such that they will gain many seats. Some of those vacant were lost to them by very narrow majorities, and they believe that the electors, having had time to consider their action, have found that in electing Liberals on their present platform, they have made a serious mistake. The probability is, therefore, that the Government will meet Parliament, this winter, considerably strengthened.

A SORE BLOW.

The defeat of Davitt must be a sore blow and great discouragement to the Home Rule party. Nothing was expected of the Parnell faction, but it was hoped that the section of the party led by Mr. Justin McCarthy would soon be as strong in Ireland as the brigade led by Mr. Parnell himself used to be. Michael Davitt was supposed to be one of the strongest men, if not the very strongest man, among the Irish agitators. His popularity seemed to be unbounded. It was believed that he had only to present himself on the hustings to be returned in any Home Rule constituency by an overwhelming majority. To see him beaten, and well beaten, by a comparatively weak man like Redmond, must be most mortifying, not only to Davitt but to every man of the party to which he belongs. There are, no doubt, other places as well as Waterford, where he has been defeated.

As well as the other men who are by many in Ireland held accountable for the political fall and even the death of Parnell. The defeat of Davitt will not make the breach between the two factions of the Home Rule party easier to be healed. The quarrel between them was bitter enough before the Waterford election, and the feeling engendered by that contest will make it still more bitter. The supporters of the Government do not rejoice because Redmond, who is neither liked nor respected by them, is returned, but because they see in the result of the Waterford election an indication of the demoralization and speedy disintegration of the whole brigade.

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Opinions of Officials—They "Don't Want to Fight, but by Jingo if They Do!"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—At the State and Navy Departments, to-day, the usual answer to inquiries for news from Chili was made. "We have received nothing?" but this did not prevent the circulation of a good sized crop of lively rumors concerning the situation, especially Minister Egan's failure to attend the inauguration ceremonies of President Montt, at Valparaiso, on Saturday. The officials at the State Department had no explanations to give of the Minister's course. He had been advised to use his own judgment in the premises and, in high official circles, the belief prevails that the minister felt that it was not consistent with his own self-respect and the dignity of his position, to say anything which would appear to be a concession to the danger in appearing on the streets to attend the ceremony, in view of the manner in which he had been treated since the revolution ended. The war is a short conference between Secretary Blaine and President Harrison, at the White House, this morning, before the Secretary reached the department; but the result of it is not definitely known. It was a short conference in some quarters that there is a division of sentiment between the President and members of the Cabinet upon the subject of the difference with Chili meets with no acceptance by those who are in a position to know the facts. It is asserted that in every step taken in the matter the Cabinet has acted as a whole, and the President and Secretary of State have the full confidence and support of their associates around the State Department little confidence is put in the report that Chili will ask to have the controversy settled by arbitration. At least that is not a probability of the near future. Before such a step would be reached in the progress of negotiations between the two nations a long way must be traversed, and Chili's record is not such as to warrant the basing of lively hopes thereon. In the interim, the American conference, it is to be remembered, that the delegates voted against the proposed agreement to settle troubles by arbitration, and that the country has taken no steps to place herself in line with other American nations in this respect. It is the impression of some that in the American conference, it is to be remembered, that the delegates voted against the proposed agreement to settle troubles by arbitration, and that the country has taken no steps to place herself in line with other American nations in this respect. It is the impression of some that in the American conference, it is to be remembered, that the delegates voted against the proposed agreement to settle troubles by arbitration, and that the country has taken no steps to place herself in line with other American nations in this respect.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is proposed to present Hon. O. Mowat with an oil painting of himself on the occasion of the opening of the new Provincial Parliament building. Work on the building is now nearing completion, and it is expected July next will see it ready for occupation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Calcutta, this evening, gives an account of another engagement on the Pamir frontier and of another display of gallantry upon the part of a British officer. According to this dispatch news has just been received at Calcutta of the capture of the Pamir frontier by the British. The British have captured the Pamir frontier by the British. The British have captured the Pamir frontier by the British.

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COLLISION INEVITABLE. Behring Sea Arbitration—War Between Great Britain and the United States Unavoidable. CONGRESS WILL MAKE LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS—AMERICAN BOOSTING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Evening Telegram publishes the following under a Washington date: "It is believed that the court of arbitrators in the Behring Sea case will be announced soon. Our government will select France, and it is believed that England will select Italy. These powers will not open till June there is no great hurry. A prominent member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate who has been consulted in every stage of the Behring Sea case, said, this morning, that it is not to be expected that the decision made by the commission would be mutually satisfactory to both the United States and England. It is a question of time, said the senator, until it shall be compelled to go to war with England to settle the question of our Northern boundary. We are not ready for war now with a great power, but we will be obliged to have one sooner or later, and we have no time to lose in establishing a good navy and a system of coast defenses. Of course we could whip England on land. Congress, I believe, will appropriate the position towards England and will see the necessity of making liberal appropriations for the immediate improvement of our navy."

CANADIAN NEWS. Rumored Resignation. OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 28.—Rufus Pope has resigned his seat for Compton in the House of Commons, on the ground of ill-health. This plea is supposed to be a cover for his dissatisfaction at Premier Abbott's neglect of Mr. Rufus Pope, who organized a strong boom last session upon which to mount into the Cabinet. Mr. Pope is a brother-in-law of Mr. Ives, and naturally resents Mr. Abbott's neglect of him.

Hotel Burned at Berlin. BERLIN, Ont., Dec. 28.—The Commercial Hotel was burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000; partially insured. Duel to Follow Debate. PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Chadoine affair, otherwise the expulsion of a French journal from M. Chadoine, from Bulgaria, and the severance by France of all diplomatic relations with that country, was the cause of an animated debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Ribot, the minister of foreign affairs, in answer to a question put to him on the subject by M. Millevoye, said that Greece, Italy and Germany, in addition to France, complain of the manner in which the Bulgarian government had answered the French government's representations regarding the manner in which Chadoine had been expelled. "France," M. Ribot continued, "must obtain satisfaction for the insult; but," he added, "she must not act hastily, though she must set firmly. The debate finally led to a violent quarrel between two of the deputies, M. Dedouville and M. Millevoye. The result was that these gentlemen have selected grounds for a duel, and the latter are to meet on Monday at a hostile meeting between their principals."

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Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, featuring a portrait of the doctor and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.' featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text describing the benefits of their electrical products for various ailments.

THE CHURCHES AT CHRISTMAS. How They Were Decorated on Friday—Beautiful and Artistic Effects Obtained.

THE CHURCHES AT CHRISTMAS. (Continued) How They Were Decorated on Friday—Beautiful and Artistic Effects Obtained.

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CABLE NEWS.

British Establish Themselves on the Pamir—The Kaiser and the Bavaria.

Italy and the U. S. Reach an Understanding—Prince George of Wales.

Prince George Convalescent. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Prince George of Wales was able to leave Marlborough House, where he has been suffering from spinal fever. He has gone to Sandringham, the seat of the Prince of Wales.

The British Occupy Hunza. LONDON, Dec. 30.—A despatch from Calcutta says that the town of Hunza, on the Pamir, has been occupied by British troops, but has been captured by the British troops without opposition. Tranquillity may be said to have been restored in that part of India.

John Dillon's Denial. LONDON, Dec. 30.—John Dillon denied that he threatened to retire in the event of the election of Redmond at Waterford. He says that he only spoke of such an event as a threat to make him less hopeful of the Home Rule cause.

Address of Chambers of Commerce. LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce has decided to hold a Congress of the British Chambers of Commerce of the world, next June. Invitations have been sent to all the Chambers of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and all the dependencies of Great Britain beyond the seas, to send delegates to discuss the relations of England and her colonies, the recent continental treaties, the tariff legislation with the United States, the Postal Convention, a decimal system of currency, a uniform weight and measure, and other subjects of Imperial interest. Forty Chambers have accepted, and in various parts of the world, many more are expected to do so.

Agreement Between the U. S. and Italy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Notwithstanding the denials made by American officials, it is generally believed, apparently with good authority, that the Italian and American governments have agreed that an indemnity shall be given in case of any victims of the New Orleans typhoid epidemic, of whom several subjects of consular officials have been reported to have died. The desire of the Italian government for resuming full diplomatic relations with the United States, and the sympathy which have been expressed to the government and its friends.

Financial and Commercial. LONDON, Dec. 30.—There has been the usual end of the year scramble for money today, and large applications were made to the Bank of England, which five per cent was charged for ten days loans and four per cent for longer terms. The settlement of the charge for the joint stock banks was 7 per cent, except at the London and Westminster, which proved to be 4 per cent. The net withdrawal for the week was £728,000. Silver is in strong request. There is a large investment demand, and American railroad bonds are in limited demand at top prices.

The Amalgamated Engineers. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Tom Mann, who is a candidate for the position of Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, is making a vigorous campaign, and is paying special attention to the American and Canadian workers. He realizes that the American and Canadian branches hold the balance of power in the union, and is strongly favoring a complete system of local self government for the American and Canadian branches, subject only to the rules of the Amalgamated Society. He is also in favor of special rates that may be necessary. He does not see why the Americans should not soon possess as many branches and members as Great Britain.

The Kaiser Visits the Bavarians. BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Alarming rumors are abroad of differences between the Kaiser and the Bavarian regency. The Kaiser has been desirous of drawing the Bavarians closer to the Empire, in this respect departing from the policy of his grandfather, who withheld as much as possible from it, in order not to create the jealousy of the people toward Prussia. The Kaiser offered Prince Louis, the regent, the office of Colonel of the Imperial army, but he declined it on the ground of old age. The regent's brother, Prince Leopold, also declined the position, which he preferred to his Munich. It was noted that the Kaiser was afterwards cool and formal towards them, and it was soon after that he wrote in the golden book at Munich: "The Kaiser volunteers supreme law" (the will of the king is the highest law). Instead of the Kaiser's visit closing the breach between Prussia and Bavaria, it has steadily widened until now the Bavarian press teems with reflections upon the Prussian tendency to infringe upon the Bavarian rights. It is reported that neither Regent Louis nor Prince Leopold will be at the Kaiser's reception in Berlin on Friday. The people of Bavaria are deeply attached to the reigning house, and the Kaiser is looked on as having aimed an insult at the dynasty.

A Pair of Misers. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—The funeral occurred at Tully Vallen, Armagh, to-day, of James Murphy, a farmer, and his sister Mary, who were recently found lying dead in a pile of filthy straw in their miserable cottage, having died of slow starvation. Everything in their surroundings and manner of life indicated wretched poverty. It was known to their neighbors that they were well off, and, in fact, after death, it was found that they had deposits in banks amounting to £2,000, the receipts of which were found in a way in different parts of the house. They also owned a large amount of land which was farmed upon which he lived. The value of the estate is estimated at £10,000. It is believed that the Murphy family had relatives in America, who inherit the property, but whose whereabouts cannot at present be learned.

German Ministers to be Transferred. BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The North German Gazette says that it learns from reliable sources that Dr. von Hollnauer, at present German Minister to Japan, will be transferred to Washington City, where he will

represent Germany in place of Count Arco Valley, who died some time ago. Baron von Gutchnow, who is now German Minister to Chili, will be transferred to Tokyo, to take the place vacant by the transfer of Dr. von Hollnauer. Dr. von Winckler, now holding the position of Secretary of the German Legation at Constantinople, will, according to the information furnished by the North German Gazette, be appointed Minister to Mexico.

The King of Sweden Little Better. STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—The king shows little, if any, improvement. The attack of influenza from which he is suffering is a severe one, and his lungs are affected. The crown prince is acting as regent of the kingdom.

Soldiers Disperse a Russian Mob. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Baku, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, states that a riot occurred there, which had its origin in attempts of a mob to lynch a thief, caught in the act of robbing a bazaar. The mob would undoubtedly have carried its intentions into effect had not the police charged them and finally rescued the thief, who was severely injured. The police were absolutely powerless, but soldiers made short work of the rioters, charging upon them regardless of consequences. A large number of the crowd were injured, and quite sensibly. Order was restored in a short time.

Gladstone's Birthday. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Hon. W. E. Gladstone was 82 years old to-day. He is at present at Biarritz, a watering place on the Bay of Biscay, seeking to recruit his strength in order to perform the parliamentary duties before him. The municipal authorities of Biarritz waited upon him and congratulated him upon the occasion. Fifteen members of the British Club also called, presenting him with a floral crown.

New Socialist Party. CAIRO, Dec. 29.—Father Othman, who recently escaped from Omdurman, has written a letter to the widow of Oliver Payn, describing her husband's death. He was captured by the Mahdi, and was taken to Khartoum. He was while en route to Khartoum. He was not allowed to halt, but was hoisted on a camel. Being too ill to retain his seat he fell head foremost, and was buried alive to save further trouble. Payn was a noted French communist and warm personal friend of Henri Rochefort. It had been supposed that he joined the Mahdi's troops instead of joining Gordon at Khartoum, and that he had been successful in military operations of the Arabs in the Sudan.

The Loyalty of India. NANPURI, India, Dec. 29.—The India national congress opened here to-day, with 800 delegates present. An expression of most earnest Indian loyalty to Great Britain was made at the opening. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, has been making a tour of the country, and everywhere was received with the warmest expressions of loyalty and devotion to Great Britain.

Janitor's Persecution. DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Redmond presided at a meeting of the National League to-day. The members congratulated themselves and Redmond upon his election. He declared that the victory in Waterford was the beginning of a revival of the confidence formerly placed in the Parnellites, and that the prospects of that section of the Irish party are now bright.

Heavy Business Failure. MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The well known firm of Mills & McDougall, tweeds, trimmings, woollens, etc., has been compelled to call a meeting of their creditors. The firm's liabilities will amount to about a quarter of a million dollars, direct or indirect.

Extraordinary Gathering of Indians. MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—During the first week of June an extraordinary gathering of Canadian Indians will take place at Kamloops, B.C. There will be present about 7,000 Christian Indians, and various parts of British Columbia, and probably a number of pagans. Rev. Father Lacombe has organized this unique gathering, and during the week the "Passion" play will be presented by the Christian Indians. This performance is the highest reason for the gathering. There is understood to be a desire to meet one another, compare notes and consider educational matters and progress in the art of civilization.

Death of Chief Justice Wilson. TORONTO, Dec. 29.—Sir Adam Wilson, chief justice of Ontario, died this morning as the result of a paralytic stroke received on Saturday last.

To Abandon Mercier. MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—A Conservative caucus was held at the government offices here, yesterday, to perfect arrangements for the campaign. A number of speeches were made. The ministerial representatives pledged the support of their followers to the new government.

Arrested for Murder. BRANFORD, Dec. 30.—Some weeks ago John Lotteridge and two Indians, Douglas and Goosey, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of John Healey, treasurer of Wentworth county, which took place last January. To-day it is announced that Goosey has turned Queen's evidence, implicating Lotteridge, Lotteridge and Douglas. The first named, according to his story, fired the fatal shot.

Big Ship Railway Scheme. OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 30.—H. G. Ketchum, engineer of the Chignecto ship railway, has submitted to the Government a scheme by which, he says, vessels drawing upwards of 20 feet of water can be passed through the present Canadian canals, thus obviating the expenditure of millions of dollars on canal deepening. Mr. Ketchum proposes that large vessels be placed upon steel rafts, or pontoons, and thus floated through the canals and over river shallows; the vessels to be placed upon the pontoons by means of hydraulic lifts established at the entrance of each canal. He says \$500,000 would provide pontoons and lifts for all the existing canals, and that these lifts could be used as graving docks, and at the same time used in placing the vessels upon the floats, he says, and the plan has been successful elsewhere.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Tully Boyce Rounds up on Wilson Pyper, and Charges Him with Perjury.

Wash-outs on the Great Northern—Killed at Wellington—Rough Trip.

NANAIMO, B. C., Dec. 30.—Ike Stevens, colored, working at No. 4 pit, Wellington, was killed to-day, by a fall of rock.

The Cosgrove Concert Co. gave two excellent entertainments here and were highly appreciated.

The Bark Southern Chief, from Nanaimo, with coal, had an encounter two south-east gales, during which her bulwarks were washed away, the deck-house split and one of the boats washed from its fastenings.

It is reported that the New V. C. Company have concluded a contract with a southern company for the shipment of 1,000 tons of coal per day. It is impossible to say whether the news is true or not, but it is generally credited.

The following are the newly installed officers of Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M.: W. K. Leighton, W. M.; J. W. Coburn, S. W.; James M. Brown, J. W.; C. C. McKenzie, Secretary; W. H. S. Perkins, S. D.; Richard W. Lukey, J. D.; William Lewis, I. G.; John Paulsen, Tyler; Edward Barrett, Aaron V. Watson, Stewards; Mark Bate, Organist; P. W. Land, Director of Ceremonies.

Summons have been issued by Stipendiary Magistrate J. P. Planta against Wilson Pyper, James Wilson and Robert Pyper on a charge of perjury. The alleged charge arises from their sworn statement in the case of a state visit to the German Court, and a sojourn at Potsdam will produce embarrassing questions of etiquette and precedence.

The royal wedding is to take place at Windsor because it has been found impossible to arrange for an adequate ceremonial in Buckingham Palace. The wedding is to be a semi-state affair, and the ceremonial will be arranged by the Prince of Wales.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Austria will stay at Cranberry ten days. Emperor William seems to have set his heart on the Queen visiting him at Potsdam, but she does not wish to encounter the bustle and fatigue of a state visit to the German Court, and a sojourn at Potsdam will produce embarrassing questions of etiquette and precedence.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the C.P.R. Steamer—Three Chinese Women who will Bear Watching.

Trouble in the Japanese Diet—Distress Incident to the Earthquake—Other News.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the pioneer of the C.P.R. Empresses—the Empress of India—completed an unusually tempestuous twelve-day trip, and let her anchors off the Outer wharf, while the tender Maude received the Victoria mails (two bags) and passengers, and transferred them to the Outer wharf four hours later. The work was performed with difficulty, the wind blowing in fierce squalls, which threw a disagreeable sleet into the face like little arrows, and the sea running so high that it was hard for the smaller steamer to run alongside the liner and hold on until the "Chinamen, with their baggage, could be got aboard. All hands on the tender look forward to the day when the big ships will come in to the dock.

Apart from the usual shipboard doings and presentations to the captain by the passengers, the India's trip was not eventful. She had plenty of bad weather, but reported no wrecks—in fact the first she saw was the San Pedro lying on Brochtie ledge, Hongkong, on the 18th of December. The Empress of Japan was passed the following day, bound from Wonsung to Hongkong. Yokohama was reached on December 15th, and the steamer sailed there two days later.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Heavy Snow Storm. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 30.—The greatest snow storm prevailing in this section has blocked the Santa Fe and the Atlantic and Pacific railroads. For four days no Eastern mails have been received here over the Santa Fe, trains on both roads being blocked in the Raton mountains, and also about 100 miles from here, between Grant's and Chovis. The storm has caused great suffering in the villages in this vicinity.

Trainer for Palo Alto. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—James Dustin was yesterday appointed head trainer at Palo Alto to take the position left vacant by the resignation of Charles Marvin. Dustin has had extensive experience in the management of the establishment during Marvin's absence about two years ago. He is posted on the training methods practiced there, and will enter on his duties fully informed as to what will be required of him.

The Puebla's Seamen. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The committee appointed by the Sailors' Union to investigate the charge made by Goodall, Perkins & Co., that the men employed on the City of Puebla on her last trip from Puget Sound refused duty when she was in danger of going to the bottom, has prepared its report. A close investigation and the evidence of the second mate, quartermaster and other officers, leaving the sailors out of the question, tended to show that the men did not refuse to work, but did not work fast enough to please the officers. "Of course," said Chairman Armstrong of the committee, "the matter is not closed as to what is slow work and what is fast work. Now the committee is of the opinion that the men did a great deal more than was required of them. We will report fully on the matter, on Monday night, however."

More Light on Chilean Affairs. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Some additional light is expected to be thrown upon the Chilean affair, from the results of an inquiry which will be held shortly in San Francisco. The United States ship Baltimore is expected to arrive at that port in a day or two, when an investigation will be made into the assault upon the sailors in Valparaiso, and the statements of those engaged in it will be secured. The orders of this inquiry have, it is believed, already been issued by the department and will be handed to Capt. Schley on his arrival. The particular object sought to be attained by the inquiry to be instituted is not known, but it is supposed that the testimony developed will be used by the president here, either in connection with the charges against the statesman who is the subject, or form the basis of a separate message to congress.

Bank Robbery. SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Wis., Dec. 30.—The Sheboygan Falls branch bank of the German Bank of Sheboygan was entered by burglars last night. The vault doors were blown open with dynamite. It is supposed that the thieves became alarmed while at work and fled, taking the money and real estate with them. The bank officials have so far been unable to open the safe, and there is some fear that the robbers forced the lock, took the money and real estate, and the doors and battered the lock. If they did enter the safe they secured between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Nebraska Grants for Russia. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—The Rev. L. L. Ludden, who has charge of the work of securing grain for the Russian famine sufferers, to-day stated that thus far eleven countries have been heard from, each of which will furnish one, and some two cars of corn. He expects to send fully one hundred cars of choice Nebraska corn to New York about January 15, in time to be loaded on the Coast steamer.

Japan's Legislature Dissolved. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—Telegrams have been received announcing that on the 25th inst. the House of Japanese Representatives was dissolved by an imperial order under the constitution. The House of Peers was prorogued and a new election for members of the lower house will be held within five months. The government issues its action upon the desire to test the opinion of the House of Representatives which has indiscriminately opposed all government measures.

Three distinct specifications are made, in regard to the course of opposition pursued. First—It insisted upon a wholesale reduction in national expenditure, which, if adopted, would be fatal to administrative efficiency. Second—It persevered in postponing debate upon urgent government bills especially measures for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquakes and floods, and the repair of river embankments, wholly or partially destroyed by earthquakes, which, in their present condition, threatened irreparable disaster to large districts. Third—It rejected, without debate, the conversion bills for national debt, for railway extension and for lightening local taxation. These acts, the government states, betray a disregard of the national welfare, and a spirit antagonistic to the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon the government. On its own responsibility the government issued an ordinance for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake and floods, and for the repair of river embankments, appropriating over \$2,000,000 in addition to the \$3,000,000 already granted.

Socialists in New York. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—While the temperance vote in New York State remains stationary, the socialists are steadily gaining. In 1888 their total vote was 2,068. In 1890 it was 13,337. This year it was 18,204. The bulk of the socialist vote comes, of course, from New York and Brooklyn, but the candidates of the party for Governor received, last month, 770 votes in Erie county, 436 in Monroe, 341 in Albany, 291 in Queens, 292 in Westchester and 242 in Oneida. There is no county in the State in which, at the late election, the socialists polled more votes in Erie county. There they had five votes last year, they had 101 this year.

FATAL FIRE.

Lee Ah Yick Loses His Life in a Chinese Wash-House Fire.

Ah Pang also Expected to Die—The Fire Department do Good Work.

By fire which destroyed the Tai Yick wash house, on Pandora street, yesterday morning, damage was done, to the amount of \$800 or more, and a Chinaman named Lee Ah Yick lost his life, the proprietor of the laundry, Ah Pang, being also so badly burned and scalded about the head and face that his death is looked for at any time.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but the general opinion is that it was due to a small ironing stove which stood in a front room, which was so close to the thickly-papered wall, that the chief of the fire department has several times had to threaten the inmates of the house with summons unless the danger was removed. Evidence taken by the coroner's inquest on the body of Lee Ah Yick, yesterday afternoon, showed that there was fire in this stove when Ah Pang and his five companions went to bed, about midnight, and the stove door was left open. The building was of frame, and as dry as tinder, and burned briskly as soon as the fire was once well started.

Police Officer Hendry was the first to discover the fire and give the alarm. He was on his beat at a quarter of ten minutes to three, when he saw flames issuing from the window on Pandora street, and from above the door. He at once ran to the latter, tickled it, and about midnight, "fire" gained no answer from the occupants of the laundry. He then called out the fire department, who were at work almost immediately, the burning building being less than a minute's ride from No. 1 station, from which the alarm was sounded.

To show that the men on this occasion fought the fire well, it may be noted that the wind was blowing a thirty-mile gale from the west, and about midnight, "fire" gained no answer from the occupants of the laundry. He then called out the fire department, who were at work almost immediately, the burning building being less than a minute's ride from No. 1 station, from which the alarm was sounded.

The six occupants of the wash-house, it appears, were not roused until the whole place was wrapped in flames. Then the two whose beds were in the little attic escaped over the roof; two others who slept in the drying room were thrown out, stupified with smoke, by Ed. North, and propriety reached the street so badly burned they had to be at once carried from the scene, and Dr. Ernest Hall summoned. The sixth inmate, Lee Ah Yick, was sleeping in a bunk under one of the ironing tables in the front room, and, as the flames were so close, he was endeavoring to escape. His body, burned very badly, was found by one of the firemen walking upon it while at work; the arms had turned to cinder, and the entire body was deprived of all semblance of humanity. When discovered it was lying under one of the windows, and not four feet from the front door.

The jury, of whom Mr. H. E. Levy was foreman, found that the deceased was accidentally burned to death, and made no pronouncement in regard to the cause of the fire. This may be further inquired into, as Ah Pang and several other Chinamen have stated that it was due to the act of some while man, Ah Pang is so confident of his explanation, and the only evidence touching the point, however indirectly, was that given by Ah Duck yesterday. He said that Pang had a quarrel with a white man during the evening, and persons who saw the white man look away. There were no blows struck, and the last seen of the white man was between eight and nine o'clock. No one in the house had been drinking or smoking opium.

The principal loss in property was caused by the burning of clothes left to be laundered, two hotels alone losing \$150 worth. Ah Pang bought the establishment some two months ago from Sam Bates, who went back to China; he loses stock in trade and personal effects, the building was owned by Mr. W. Dalby, and was one of the oldest on the street. It burned very brightly for half an hour or more, and persons who saw it from the direction of the water front were of the water front were of the opinion that a fact on street house was on fire; in fact one man was so convinced that it was the Prince of Wales saloon that was burning down that he broke in the back door of that establishment to warn the inmates of their danger.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REPORTERS. The practice of sending, every night, a descriptive report of the proceedings of the House of Commons to the Sovereign began in the days of Lord North, and the duty had always to be undertaken by the leader of the House in 1874, when Disraeli, coming in to office, confided the task to the late Lord Barrington, and when Mr. Smith became the leader of the House it was undertaken by Lord Lewisham. The Queen now reads a full and accurate report of the debates in the morning papers, and it has been employed to telegraph an hourly account of the proceedings to Windsor, at whatever the Government may happen to be. Sir Theodore Martin printed a few passages from Disraeli, House of Commons reports, during Lord Derby's second administration in the life of the Prince Consort, and they are very brilliant and incisive. It would be a great thing if the Queen would consent to publish a selection from the reports of Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Disraeli and Lord Palmerston. Coming down to the fall of Lord Derby's second ministry in June, 1859, they would form a most interesting and valuable addition to the political literature of the present reign. The whole of these reports from 1852 downwards are preserved in the Queen's private library in Buckingham Palace, where all Her Majesty's political correspondence and papers are kept.

MR. CHAPMAN HAS SCRIPPIE. MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Secretary of State Chapleau, who is now at Sherbrooke, is suffering from an attack of La Grippe.

Advertisement for 'The Daily Colonist' and 'The Weekly Colonist' featuring a portrait of a man and text about subscriptions and news.



THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The re-organization of the Dominion Government proceeds slowly, but we do not see that it is a matter with which the people generally should find fault.

TWO ENGLISH DECISIONS.

Two decisions were lately given by English judges, which will attract attention in all parts of the Empire.

CUNNING BUT UNTRUTHFUL.

The News-Advertiser finds that the Mechanics Lien Law, which was enacted last year, by the Provincial Legislature, works well, and that its operation has proved that the objections urged against the measure, while in its passage through the House, were groundless.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Little Christmas Box. The first batch of the Christmas Boxes in this city took on Christmas morning, the new comer being a pretty little girl.

THE PATIENT IMPROVING.

Mrs. Livingstone the small patient arriving by the Empress of China, is now all but completely restored to health.

Mr. Wallace also.

Mr. Wallace also gave a song in his usual rollicking style, and the Misses Nicholson and Messrs. Chambers, Fenmore, Atherton, and McClellan also contributed.

ECZEMA ON A LAD.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled. Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have elapsed and no Return.

COLLEGE NICKNAMES.

College nicknames are queer things anyway. A student is, as the proverb says, "no good" unless he has a nick name, and a professor has no place in the college world unless he has a label of this sort.

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

If any one was so sanguine as to expect that a considerable portion of the Liberal Party of Quebec would unite with the Conservatives to drive from power ministers who have been clearly proved to be guilty of the grossest and most barefaced corruption, he must now be obliged to confess that he was egregiously mistaken.

WAR RUMORS.

The rumors of war between the United States and Chili are evidently sensational. One day we read that the United States is fitting out every available ship of war for a demonstration against Chili.

THE LATENT BRUSH IN INDIA.

The brush with the tribesmen on the frontier of Cashmere shows that matters in that part of India are still in an unquiet condition. Were it not that the Little Panda, which appears to be the abode of the Russian influence, very little indeed would be thought of the disturbance.

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS.

The Family Society of medicine should contain a bottle of Hays' Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Phillips, of Roseway, N.S., writes: "We have used your Family Yellow Oil in our family for six years, and it has cured our children of throat, croup, etc., and it is so good we cannot do without it."

THE CHILDREN'S TREAT.

The children of the Victoria West Episcopal Church, St. Saviour's, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment on Tuesday evening in the Victoria West Hall, and the little people of St. Paul's Sunday School, Equival, also came up in a body to make the occasion even more pleasurable.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Contractors, foot rollers and corduroys filled up the Royal Commission enquiry room, yesterday, with the case of the petitioners was supplemented by Mr. Bodwell bringing in some additional evidence with reference to the sewerage contracts.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. DONALD J. McPHERSON.

The marriage of Mr. Donald J. McPherson, of New Westminster, and Miss Elizabeth, of Victoria, was celebrated with becoming rejoicing at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. A. Wright, Chatham street, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst.

A DEPARTMENTAL PICTURE.

I saw a picture in one of the bureaux of the customs divisions in the treasury department yesterday, a picture which was perhaps the chief charm of official existence at the Victoria office.

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