

The Economist.

(SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.)

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY DECEMBER 9 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 64

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Foreshore Privileges—False Creek Opposed—The Bridge Over Coal Harbour

The Fraser Valley—Mining and Agricultural Matters in the Okanagan Country.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

Several members of this city have agreed to consider a scheme for the relief of single young men out of employment. There are at present a number

of them who are in a position to be of great service to the community. It is proposed that a fund be raised to enable them to be placed in positions of usefulness.

The Local Council of Women, in conjunction with the clergymen of this city, have adopted the following plan for general relief this winter: "The poor of the congregation to be looked after by each church, the council to look after destitute single men; that for the destitute not otherwise provided for a committee, consisting of members from the city council, the women's council, all the clergymen of the city, representatives from every congregation and representatives from the Salvation Army, be appointed; that the necessary funds be solicited; that the city be divided into districts, and that a central depot be secured for the distribution of food, clothing, etc.

The Imperial Bank opened for business this morning.

The Boy's Brigade is growing very large in Vancouver. Almost every denomination in the city have taken it up. Rev. Mr. Clinton is at present forming a brigade.

The loss in the Trapp fire was about \$1,000, covered by insurance in the Guardian Insurance Co. It is said the Vancouver firemen did excellent work in this instance. They had the flames out twenty minutes after the alarm was sounded.

J. B. Gordon, formerly of Victoria, is located here as Bradstreet's mercantile agent. The Bradstreet agency is in the Inn of Court building.

Dr. Watson Herald has temporarily taken Dr. Wain's place at One-hundred-and-fifty mile house.

J. J. Dougan, G.S. of the Sons of Temperance, has sent his letter of greeting to all the divisions of the order. He urges brothers and sisters to "stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart in the great conflict."

The opening of the new organ at Christ church will take place on Thursday next. There will be a grand organ recital.

For the month of December there were 7 patients admitted to the hospital, 13 discharged and 17 remaining.

J. Burns, an excellent amateur boxer, whose skill has been recently demonstrated at concert entertainments, had several fingers of his hand taken off by a machine in the B. C. Co-operative yesterday.

A meeting of ladies of the city has been called to devise means to help the Y.M.C.A.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 6.—A. M. Featherstone, Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars of Temperance, left for Victoria by the Charmer this afternoon to visit Capital lodge. Mr. Featherstone, after visiting all the lodges in the province, will hold a Council of Instruction in Vancouver.

In looking through files of old letters from the Dominion government one has, it is said, been found granting permission to build a bridge over Coal Harbour. It was recently suggested that no permission had been granted.

The special committee of the city council called to consider the question of foreshore rights has decided to communicate to the Dominion government agent at Victoria that they are opposed to granting any foreshore privileges to private parties on False Creek, on the English bay or Burrard Inlet, on the ground that they would interfere with private interests, and through the erection of wharves—with the channel.

D. M. Ratcliffe, manager of the dairy department of Major & Edridge, is addressing the farmers throughout the district, with view to educating them in cattle raising, and in so tending their cattle that they produce the best milk for butter making. Mr. Ratcliffe is also instructing them in the best way to raise swine for the market.

WESTMINSTER.

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Bishop Dart lectured to young men on gambling on Tuesday evening. He described raffling as a form of gambling, and commended their fall rifle match on Saturday next at 9:30 a.m. A large number of prizes have been offered.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 6.—The Western Fisheries & Trading Co. shipped 40,000 lb. salted salmon to Montreal yesterday by C.P.R. This winds up the company's shipments of the season.

The Fraser Valley Fruit Union have decided to erect a cannery at or near Mission City.

The fishermen at work are making improved catches of steelhead salmon, and those who drift outside the river are catching a good many fine spring salmon as well as steelheads.

Matters in connection with the Fraser gold strike have been quiet lately. Nevertheless, the promoters of several companies have been busy arranging plans for extensive development work. There is some talk of the Richmond Improvement Co. abandoning the steel tube shaft and adopting another system. An offer, it is said, has been made to sink a shaft for the company, 400

QUEENSLLE FORKS.

The Large Concerns All Shut Down—Turning the North Fork Continues.

A Plucky Single-Handed Fight for Gold—Interesting Budget of News.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

QUEENSLLE FORKS, Nov. 28.—The weather here is said to be quite unpropitious in the recollection of the oldest residents. Early in October rain fell, causing a freshet in the river of about four or five feet; but the freshets have since been

and separate classes, the admission fees to be the same as those for poultry, prizes to be given on each separate class, provided there are sufficient entries to warrant such a course. The society was re-elected, and a very satisfactory condition financially, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Messrs. Sternberg and Faleh, two judges on the Northwestern circuit, to ascertain their terms and the dates most suitable to them to attend an exhibition with the society.

Dr. McQuire, one of the foremen of the Protection Island mine, while riding on the trip down the slope came in contact with the low roof and was knocked heavily to the ground, being badly bruised.

Rev. D. A. McKelvie officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Crossan yesterday.

E. E. Taylor has been appointed people's warden at St. Alban's church in place of the late Captain Honeyman.

NANAIMO, Dec. 6.—Mr. Leighton, secretary of the poultry society, has received a telegram from Mr. Steinberger, the poultry expert, that he would judge for the Nanaimo show, to be first or middle of February next, as he will then visit Seattle and other Sound cities.

The number of lots assessed in the city has been approximately placed at 1860. The Vancouver Fire Co. own about 400 of these, on which they are paying taxes to the city.

The Nanaimo fire department will give a concert on December 14 in aid of Miss Minnie Corcoran, who was a sufferer by the accident at the Commercial street fire.

CHILLIWACK.

(From the Progress.)

The water in the river at Chilliwack has risen four feet within a week, and the steamers are now able to reach the regular landing.

November 28 will long be remembered as a red letter day in the history of Freemasonry in the valley. On that evening the new hall in the Masonic block was solemnly dedicated in the presence of a large number of worshippers at the Grand Master, Bro. Lacy R. Johnson, assisted by his Grand Lodge officers.

The annual meeting of the members of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society was held in the Agricultural hall on Monday afternoon. The following were elected officers for 1896: President, L. W. Paisley; vice-president, E. A. Wells; secretary, C. B. Reeves; treasurer, S. Mollard. Directors—A. S. Vedder, J. Street, R. J. Marshall, W. H. DeWolf, C. T. Higginson, G. W. Chadsey, E. A. Klipp, D. S. Wilder, Wm. McDonald. It was decided to hold the annual show the first week in October.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Work is being pushed ahead on the Wanderer mineral claim, near Enderby, and Mr. H. W. Wright, one of the owners, who was in town last week, had with him a splendid specimen of quartz from this claim, which compares favorably with any we have seen in this district.

John Hutchison is back from a business trip to Revelstoke, and reports time as being rather more lively than usual, owing to the number of men who have been engaged on railway construction in the Kootenay during the past few months.

Nothing daunted by the claim-jumping episode of last week, the original locators of the Bon Diabie mineral claim are steadily prosecuting development work on this property and this week will send off a shipment of ore to Vancouver for test treatment.

F. M. Kerby, C.E., went down to Camp Hewitt on Monday's boat to survey the mineral claims, Dandy, King Solomon, and Meadow Lark. These claims are being developed by a Vernon company, including Mr. W. J. Armstrong, W. T. Shaford and the original holders, Hewitt and Brot.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.)

Mr. Brophy, of Butte, Mont., is looking over our camps, presumably in the interests of the Butte and Boston company.

Mr. C. DeB. Green, one of our local surveyors, has recently acquired valuable concessions on the north fork of Kettle river, one of which adjoins the Seat le claim, for which Mrs. R. Clark refused a bond a short time since of \$20,000.

About twenty five men are at work on and around the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney. Some of the best average ore ever taken from the mine is being run through at present.

Mr. R. G. Sidley has three men at work on the Anarobit claim, Camp McKinney, and intends keeping a force of men at work on the claim for the balance of the winter.

It is expected that a force of men will be put to work on the claims recently bonded in the Greenwood camp—the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides.

C. L. Thomet returned on Tuesday last from Spokane and reports that the Bon Diabie creek mines are very much talked about there, and will certainly receive a very great deal of attention at the hands of moneyed men who visit that city next spring. The fact that telluride has been discovered in Long Lake camp seems to strike the Spokane people's fancy, and they would like to change the name of the camp to Telluride.

You Can Believe

The testimonial published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

FRANTIC WITH RAGE.

The Sultan Likely to Wreak His Disappointed Spleen on His Ministers.

Guardship Question Still Unsettled—Russian Squadron Off Sebastopol.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "The military policy adopted here has proved efficacious, since no disturbances have occurred for eight weeks. Even the acts of Armenians, though represented as acts of terrorism, have been kept within bounds."

because they said the city of some of the dangerous element. In some cases the ohole of subjects is infelicitous, but, on the whole, the measure is distinctly beneficial. The city is resuming its tranquil aspect. Thus the Sultan has a strong argument for opposing the entrance of the guardships, and certainly the most influential of the combined European fleet waiting at the gates of the Empire is immeasurably greater than the mere denizens of the quays.

Referring to the sensational statement of the Cologne Gazette to-day regarding the assembling of the Russian squadron off Sebastopol, it was semi-officially stated this afternoon that for years past the Russian Black Sea fleet has been under orders to prepare for active service at any moment. Therefore, it is added, there is nothing new in the situation; moreover, it is pointed out that a full understanding has been established between the powers in regard to the situation in Turkey, and no apprehension exists of any one power taking independent action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—The extra guardship problem is still unsolved, and the Sultan has specified time has been given the Sultan to attend to the matter. Austria, Russia and Italy, is still discussed, and remains uncontradicted from any official source. During the past twenty-four hours there have been frequent cabinet councils at the palace and several exchanges of communications with the representatives of the powers, but no decision seems to have been arrived at.

Delay at any price seems to be the main feature of the tactics of the Sultan, and he is studiously night and day with all the skill of Eastern diplomacy. The Turks are still united in spite of the efforts of apparently allied Europe. There seems to be no doubt that the Sultan or the powers must back down a day or so.

The existence of a cabinet crisis here has long been commented upon, but as a change of ministry is one of the oldest and most familiar moves of the Sultan to obtain further delay, little or no attention has been given to the matter beyond conveying to Abdul Hamid the intimation that another change of ministry would in no way alter the determination of the powers to take any action they may think advisable under the circumstances. All the Turkish ministers are guarded and all are in fear of their lives, not only dreading assassination at the hands of the Armenians, but standing in great apprehension of being summarily dealt with by the Sultan, who is described as being frantic with helpless rage and as likely to wreak vengeance upon any or all of his ministers.

ROME, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received this morning from Constantinople, dated December 5, says that Said Pasha, president of the Turkish council of state, formerly Grand Vizier, has taken refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, believing himself not safe to be in danger of arrest and fearing for his life.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Cologne Gazette to-day announces that the Russian squadron of seven battleships and nine torpedo boats, anchored off Sebastopol, under orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail in 24 hours' notice. It is added that the orders for assembling this squadron were issued a month ago when Russia assumed that Great Britain might attempt to send war vessels through the Dardanelles without the consent of the Sultan.

SENATOR MURPHY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—(Special)—Edward Murphy, one of the members of the Dominion Senate for the Montreal district, dropped dead this morning. He was born in 1818 in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and arrived in Montreal with his parents in 1824. He was twice married—to a daughter of the late Thomas McBride, Dublin, Ireland, and, on the death of his first wife, to a daughter of the late Judge Power, of Quebec. For many years Mr. Murphy was an employe of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, of which he became a partner in 1859. He served the public in a number of positions of trust, was especially prominent as a promoter of the cause of temperance, and was for a number of terms President of St. Patrick's Temperance Society. Since 1879 he has been a harbor commissioner; was appointed sheriff of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre in 1882, and was called to the Senate of Canada in 1889. He was an honest, philanthropic and able man, and in his every capacity was characterized by his lack of ostentation.

U. S. CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A number of bills were introduced in the senate to-day; among them was one by Senator Mills, directing the secretary of the treasury to have all the silver in the treasury coined into subsidiary coin and providing that when the revenues of the government shall be insufficient to meet current expenses the secretary shall issue non-interest bearing legal tender treasury notes in amount sufficient to cover the deficiency and pay out the same in the ordinary expenditures of the government; and also that when the gold reserve in the treasury shall be in excess of \$100,000,000, and legal tender notes are presented for redemption in coin, they shall be redeemed in either gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary. The bill also provides that when the reserve shall fall below \$100,000,000 the secretary shall redeem the notes in silver. It closes with a declaration of the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issuance of interest bearing bonds.

FRASER RIVER SAND.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 6.—The B. C. Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., is after the black sand of the Fraser river. Messrs. McFarlane and Campion, president and secretary respectively of the B. C. Iron Works, fill similar positions in the new company. These gentlemen conceived the idea of building a dredge according to the plan of W. A. Shahan, their manager, that would lift into their sluice boxes, in the course of time, some 5,000,000 of the 10,000,000 yards of black sand containing fine gold that is taken from the river. It is to be lifted by a pump, vacuum chamber and engine in ten hours.

TOCAPTURE CANTON.

Discovery of a Plot to Establish an Independent Government in That City.

Christians Said to Be Involved to a Considerable Extent—Much Excitement.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Mail advices received by reliable persons in this city from Canton, China, this morning, give details of an attempt to capture the city of Canton by a secret organization for the purpose of establishing an independent government. The plot was discovered by the U.S. consul

when the attention of the U.S. consul was called to a suspicious telegram from a Hongkong firm to its branch in Canton ordering the shipment of certain packages. The authorities were notified and the packages, which proved to be five barrels of pistols and ammunition labelled 'cement,' were seized on their arrival. On the steamer from Hongkong came 400 men who expected to aid in the revolt. The Canton of China, however, captured 75 of them. The revolutionists had no weapons; but it was learned that they were to be supplied by friends in the city. This seizure of arms and the capture of those implicated completely thwarted the attempt and the authorities are now making diligent search for the leader as well as for more weapons. It is said there are thousands in sympathy with the movement."

The plan of the organization, which originated in Hongkong and was taken up in Canton, was first to capture the city treasury and next to demolish the Viceroy's palace. By this time they expected to have sufficient aid to storm the city. It was next expected to proclaim an independent government and to take measures to hold the city. The movement has involved the Christians to a considerable extent and great excitement prevails, especially inside the city near a chapel which had been used, unknown to the missionaries, as a sort of rendezvous for some of the conspirators.

SENSATION IN THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, at the conclusion of the debate on the budget by the minister of justice, a stranger in the gallery fired two shots from a revolver. Thereupon the electric bells all over the building were rung, and the doors were instantly closed. Nobody was hurt. After his arrest, the man declared that the revolver which he carried was a gift from a friend. He also declared that he carried a pistol containing four cartridges in his pocket. Lenoir was sent to the prison of St. Pierre, and his name was placed on the list of persons to be watched.

DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAY.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Mayor Pingree has issued an address to the people in which he declares that the Citizens' Street Railway Co. must abandon its five cent fare, sell tickets at eight for a quarter day and night, with universal transfers interchangeable with the tickets of other roads in the city, must allow the joint use of its tracks within half a mile of the city hall, by other roads and must permit the municipal ownership of its tracks at any time when appropriate legislation can be obtained for that purpose. The mayor desires an extension of its franchise, all of which will expire in less than fourteen years and would probably compromise if possible at seven tickets for a quarter.

OFFICERS OF THE "BEAR."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The wife of Lieut. Chester White, of the revenue cutter Bear, has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, who she alleges notified her he had deserted her to go East with an actress. In return for the charges of non-support the court preferred against Captain Healy, commander of the revenue cutter, Lieuts. White, Daniels and Dorry, thirty of the petty officers and crew of the Bear have filed charges against the three lieutenants who accused Healy. The crew have taken a decided stand on the side of the suspended commander, and the charges forwarded to Washington accuse White, Dorry and Daniels of various acts punishable under the rules of the service.

ANTI SEMITE AHLWARDT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Herman Ahlwardt, of Berlin, the celebrated anti-Semitic agitator, arrived on the steamer Spree. He says he came over on the solicitation of some New York and Milwaukee men, and expects to give five lectures in New York. It is said Dr. Ahlwardt's mission is to start a campaign against the Hebrews, his doctrine being that they are encroaching upon the wealth of the world and are a menace to the prosperity of other races. He does not believe they should hold office, enjoy the rights of citizenship, or have any share in public affairs.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 6.—(Special)—The Allan line steamer Assyrian arrived here last night bound from Philadelphia to Glasgow. She encountered a succession of gales and sixteen head of cattle perished and were thrown overboard.

Fears are entertained for the schooner Diamond, now 21 days out from Labrador, with fourteen souls on board.

A special term of the Supreme court for the trial of the bank directors begins on January 8.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 5.—An inquiry, which promises to last several days, has been opened at Dutton on a charge of arson, preferred against A. Durier and his nineteen-year-old son George. The case has excited greatest interest all through this district.

WELLAND, Dec. 5.—Charles H. Keating, an employe of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway, was killed yesterday while coupling cars at Welland.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The funeral of Samuel Davis, cigar manufacturer, was held yesterday. The services were conducted by Rabbi Vald.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Ald. McMurrich is acting mayor this morning on account of the financial difficulty which has overtaken the firm with which Mayor Kennedy is connected.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—The Conservatives of Antigonish will nominate a candidate for the House of Commons to-morrow. Sir Charles H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Dickey will be present and speak at subsequent public meetings.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The retail druggists of the province gathered in force yesterday and discussed the question of protecting themselves against inroads into their business by departmental stores and in other ways, and against the continual rate cutting instituted by these stores. There were one hundred and fifty delegates from all over Ontario.

An association was organized, the special object being to protect the trade in the respects indicated.

MALVERN, Dec. 5.—A banquet in honor of W. F. McLean, M.P., was given last night at Malvern by his East York constituents.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—An order has been received to transfer Azarie Gauthier, who murdered his sweetheart and was found insane by the jury, to a lunatic asylum.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Rev. J. D. Evans, of Ebbeskeek, had arranged to marry Carrie Ferrier, daughter of a well known justice of the peace, last night. The day before, however, he had notified her of his intention to withdraw from the engagement owing to the opposition of his family. Many friends, however, unaware of this, gathered to celebrate the event, some with wedding presents in their hands.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Hale's project, which had its origin at the last session, for the establishment of a cable line between this country and Hawaii under governmental control, is to be pushed onward again this winter. The original proposition passed the senate in the consular and diplomatic bill, but was left out in the house. Senator Hale has prepared a new bill, which he will introduce at an early date. It is learned that the Hawaiian government, desirous of the establishment of this cable connection, has guaranteed a subsidy of \$40,000 a year. It is the determination of the friends of the movement that the U. S. government shall absolutely control the project, but owing to the subsidy by the islands the scope of the bill will be modified in such a way as to provide for a subsidized line, not built by the government, but at the disposition of the United States at both ends.

ATLANTIC COAST STORMS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—(Special)—The heaviest wind storm for many years visited the coast this morning, extending to Cape Breton. Great damage has been done to shipping interests, although so far as known no lives were lost, although about twenty schooners were wrecked and stranded. Two of the Dominion Coast Company's barges, at anchor in Halifax harbor, were blown from their moorings, one being sunk and the other partially wrecked. The government pier at Souris, P. E. I., was damaged and the signal light there destroyed.

METHODISM IN JAPAN.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, foreign mission secretary of the Methodist church, has received a letter from Dr. Macdonald in Japan, stating that the consequences of the decision of the general board of missions in regard to Japanese affairs he has withdrawn his resignation.

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CONSTIPATION,
TROUBLES,
DACHÉ,
BILIOUSNESS.

all the secretions and removes from the system from a common first scrofulous sore.

K PILLS act gently yet with power, and cleanse the system, and remove all the impurities from the blood, and give it a new and healthy tone.

their power for the lowering of the fair value, and cancellation of all arrears. No human the enormity of the frauds practised under such a system so much fraud in smaller

any, should no fraud, coercion be practised on parliament as administering the land, many discharges and evictions under the present law, on which would rise as hills, but feeling assured that it can be properly stated natural source of sustenance it is the latent source of and it may also be reason-

and mankind had kept from the early part of the world, and crime in the world, the things as they are now; to place the unemployed in different parts of the with certain requirements, we would they work, and their own living? I say no.

Such men would require reators and overseers with power to order, drill, impose the severest discipline thought that it would for the relief of congested thousands of poor, idle the congestion, to draft, or unwilling—in soil of the unoccupied soil of Australia and South America, the strictest military or ten years many of their their characters and make but keep them on the land ties.

W. J. MACDONALD.

COURTS.

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diverses, male and female, wish in Canada, to canvass weekly newspaper in the

Family Herald and Weekly Star, charged to one hundred and ten cents per week, equal to one sum per annum. It is im-

department so conspicuously out all over the work, and a picture with the Family opportunity for canvassers

income. No experience natural capacity for knowing

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continued from former advertisements. . . .

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The Local Council of Women, in conjunction with the clergymen of this city, have adopted the following plan for general relief this winter: "The poor of the congregation to be looked after by each church, the council to look after destitute single men; that for the destitute not otherwise provided for a committee, consisting of members from the city council, the women's council, all the clergymen of the city, representatives from every congregation and representatives from the Salvation Army, be appointed; that the necessary funds be solicited; that the city be divided into districts, and that a central depot be secured for the distribution of food, clothing, etc."

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The Fraser Valley Fruit Union have decided to erect a cannery at or near Mission City.

The fishermen at work are making improved catches of steelhead salmon, and those who drift outside the river are catching a good many fine spring salmon as well as steelheads.

Matters in connection with the Eburne gold strike have been quiet lately. Nevertheless, the promoters of several companies have been busy arranging plans for extensive development work. There is some talk of the Richmond Improvement Co. abandoning the steel tube shaft and adopting another style. An offer, it is said, has been made to sink a shaft for the company, 400

feet deep, for \$10,000 and the dirt taken out in sinking the shaft. The company will sink a shaft three quarters of a mile below Eburne, and the same distance above. The Richmond Development Co. talk of putting \$120,000 stock on the market forthwith.

The Finch Mining Company's dredger is at work on Mormon's Bar, six miles above Lytton, and has done very satisfactory work. Nothing further is heard from the company organized to unite the Van Winkle and Styne creek properties, but extensive work will be done on these properties in the early spring.

NANAIMO. The Nanaimo Poultry Society have resolved to hold their annual exhibition at an early date. The former prize list will be adhered to, but several factors must first be taken into consideration. The prizes will be given on each separate class, provided there are sufficient entries to warrant such a class. A very satisfactory condition financially, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Messrs. Sternberg and Felch, two judges on the Northwest circuit, to ascertain their terms and the dates most suitable for them to attend an exhibition in this city.

Dan McGuire, one of the foremen of the Protection Island mine, while riding on the trip down the slope came in contact with the low roof of a mine and was knocked heavily to the ground, being badly bruised.

Rev. D. A. McRae officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Crossan yesterday.

E. E. Taylor has been appointed people's warden at St. Alban's church in place of the late Captain Hinchman.

NANAIMO, Dec. 6.—Mr. Leighton, secretary of the poultry society, has received a telegram from Mr. Steinberger, the poultry expert, that he could judge for the Nanaimo show about the first or middle of February next, as he will then visit Seattle and other West coast cities.

The number of lots assessed in the city has been approximately placed at 400. The Vancouver Co. own about 100 of them, on which they are paying taxes to the city.

The Nanaimo fire department will give a concert on December 14 in aid of Miss Minnie Cameron, who was a sufferer by the accident at the Commercial street fire.

CHILLIWACK. (From the Progress.) The water in the river at Chilliwack has risen four feet within a week, and the steamers are now able to reach the regular landing.

November 28 will long be remembered as a red letter day in the history of Freeport. On that evening the Masonic block was solemnly dedicated in the grand temple of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Bro. Lucy R. Johnson, assisted by his Grand Lodge officers.

The annual meeting of the members of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society was held in the Agricultural hall on Monday afternoon. The following were elected officers for 1896: President, L. W. Paisley; vice president, H. A. Wallis; secretary, C. B. Reeves; treasurer, S. Mollard; Directors—A. S. Vedder, A. J. Street, R. J. Marshall, W. H. DeWolf, C. T. Higginson, W. W. Chadsey, E. A. Kipp, D. S. Wilder, Wm. McDonald. It was decided to hold the annual show the first week in October.

VERNON. (From the News.) Work is being pushed ahead on the Wanders mineral claim, near Enderby, and Mr. H. W. Wright, one of the owners, who was in town last week, had with him a splendid specimen of quartz from this claim, which compares favorably with any we have seen in this district.

John Hutchison is back from a business trip to Revelstoke, and reports there as being rather more lively than usual, owing to the number of men who have been engaged on railway construction in the Kootenay during the past few months.

Nothing daunted by the claims jumping episode of last week, the original locators of the Bon Diable mineral claim are steadily prosecuting development work on this property and this week will send off a shipment of ore to Vancouver for test treatment.

E. M. Kirby, C.E., went down to Camp Merritt on Monday by his boat to survey the mineral claims, Dandy, King Solomon, and Meadow Lark. These claims are being developed by a Vernon company, including Mr. W. J. Armstrong, W. T. Sharford and the original holders, Hewitt and Brott.

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) Mr. Brophy, of Butte, Mont., is looking over our camps, presumably in the interests of the Butte and Boston company.

Mr. C. D. B. Green, one of our local surveyors, has recently agreed to relinquish his claims on the north fork of Kettle river, one of which adjoins the Seat claim, for which Mrs. R. Clark refused a bond a short time since of \$50,000.

About twenty men are at work on and around the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney. Some of the best average ore ever taken from the mine is being run through at present.

Mr. E. G. Sidley has three men at work on the Anarchist claim, Camp McKinney, and intends keeping a force of men at work on the claim for the balance of the winter.

It is expected that a force of men will be put to work on the claims recently granted in the Greenwood camp—the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides.

C. L. Thomet returned on Tuesday last from Spokane and reports that the boundary creek mines are very much talked about there, and will certainly receive a very great deal of attention at the hands of moneyed men who visit that city next spring. The fact that telluride has been discovered in Long Lake camp seems to strike the Spokane people's fancy, and they would like to change the name of the camp to Telluride.

You Can Believe. The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

QUESNELLE FORKS.

The Large Concerns All Shut Down—Turning the North Fork Continues.

A Plucky Single-Handed Fight for Gold—Interesting Budget of News.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

QUESNELLE FORKS, Nov. 28.—The weather here is said to be quite unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest residents. Early in October rain fell, causing a freshet in the river of about four or five feet; and a slight frost with a slight overcast snow followed, but, to the surprise of all, this was succeeded about five weeks later by a whole week's rain, renewing the freshet to the same height as before. It might almost be imagined that the clerk of the weather has made a mistake and let loose the spring weather with its freshets before its time.

The town is now very quiet, all the prominent persons having said they say, "gone below" for the winter.

The Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co.'s works were closed for the season about the end of October, and it is likely that only a few hands will be kept to attend to the necessities of the place.

The North Fork Dam Co. seems to be the only concern still at full work. They have been pushing forward to the completion of the dam at Cape Horn, so as to divert the river, but the freshets and high water have very much retarded operations. It is fully expected that on the subsiding of the waters a few days will see the base of the dam in position, so as to run the main current of the stream. Mr. Gray, who has charge of the work, is to be congratulated upon the success he has achieved in this most difficult undertaking. When the dam is completed it will lay bare about 3,000 feet of the old bed of the river, from which a rich yield of gold may fairly be expected.

Speaking of the North Fork of Quesselle river, a few days ago an old and experienced miner said he never in all his travels had seen a river showing indications more promising, abounding so largely in quartz rock in the shape of boulders and gravel.

The Victoria Hydraulic Company's works were stopped from want of water two months ago, and John Metz, better known as "Kansas John," is duly installed as caretaker and master of stores, etc.

The Quesselle Forks Canal and Hydraulic Mining Company, who have been at considerable cost this season in surveys, etc., to determine the line of their large ditch or canal, are about arranging for some drifting work on a portion of their ground during the winter in anticipation of more active operations next spring.

The company's scheme is the bringing of water from near Cariboo lake, the only source where a limitless supply can be obtained, for working the rich benches along the North Fork. The water is to be carried under the greatest barrier to mining operations in this section of country. Mr. Peterson, who, with Mr. Adam Ross, of Victoria, has been spending a few weeks about the North Fork, stated a few days ago that he was surprised at the number of persons who were anxiously inquiring when they might expect to be able to get water from this source, and judging from their remarks it may fairly be inferred that, if the ditch were brought along the whole of the banks and benches from the Forks town to Spanish creek would be, as one said, alive with free miners working small claims.

A large crowd of people, Theo. Thormalin resumed his work at the end of the winter, driving a tunnel on which he has been busy for five years. He has already run in about 1,100 feet and he certainly deserves success, for an operation of greater patience and single handed diligence can hardly be imagined.

Chinamen are flocking to the river banks and bars, as is their wont at this season of the year, to work for gold, but the recent freshets have somewhat sobered them. Numbers of them are working on the South Fork, notwithstanding a notice cautioning all persons against doing so having been posted at the Government Agent's office some time ago. Such working should be done with as few expenses as possible, seeing that the river, together with its banks to 300 feet from the centre of the stream on each side, is held under a statute of the province by the Quesselle Lake Dam Co.

Mr. John Murray, the good host at the hotel, along with his wife and family, is on a visit to Vancouver, and Mr. G. Smith is in charge.

Mr. Henry Veith has recently imported his family and family from the East, and now seems to be completely at home in charge of Messrs. Veith & Briland's store.

Mr. H. P. Bell and his associates, who hold ground just at the junction of the Forks, are rather more lively than usual, owing to their claim at once. This claim, together with the requirements of communication to the Maud Company's ground at Four Mile creek, as well as the Twenty Mile creek claims, should point to the necessity of a bridge across the North Fork close to the town, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to secure a government appropriation at the earliest possible moment. There can be no doubt, but the revenues from this district will fully warrant such an outlay.

U. S. CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A number of bills were introduced in the senate to-day; among them was one by Senator Mills, directing the secretary of the treasury to have all the silver in the treasury coined into subsidiary coin and providing that when the revenues of the government shall be insufficient to meet current expenses the secretary shall issue non-interest bearing legal tender treasury notes in amounts sufficient to cover the deficiency and pay out the same in the current expenses of the government; and also that when the gold reserve in the treasury shall be in excess of \$100,000,000, and legal tender notes are presented for redemption in coin, they shall be redeemed in either gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary. The bill also provides that when the reserve shall fall below \$100,000,000 the secretary shall redeem the notes in silver. It closes with a declaration for the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver coin, and provision for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issuance of interest bearing bonds.

FRANTIC WITH RAGE.

The Sultan Likely to Wreak His Disappointed Spleen on His Ministers.

Guardship Question Still Unsettled—Russian Squadron Off Sebastopol.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times publishes a despatch from Constantinople which says: "The military policy adopted here has proved efficacious, since no disturbances have occurred for eight weeks. Even the arrests of Armenians, though represented as acts of barbarity, are in principle justifiable, because they rid the city of some of the dangerous element. In some cases the choice of subjects is infelicitous, but, on the whole, the measure is distinctly beneficial. The city is resuming its tranquil aspect. Thus the Sultan has a strong argument for opposing the entrance of the guardships, and certainly the moral influence of the combined European fleet waiting at the gates of the Empire is immeasurably greater than the mere doubling of the guardships."

Referring to the sensational statement of the Cologne Gazette to-day regarding the assembling of the Russian squadron off Sebastopol, it was semi-officially stated this afternoon that for years past the Russian Black Sea fleet has been under orders to prepare for active service at any moment. Therefore, it is added, there is nothing new in the situation; moreover, it is pointed out that a full understanding has been established between the powers in regard to the situation in Turkey, and no apprehension exists of any one power taking independent action.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 5.—An inquiry, which promises to last several days, has been opened at Dutton into a charge of arson, preferred against A. Durler and his nineteen-year-old son George. The case has excited greatest interest all through this district.

WELLAND, Dec. 5.—Charles H. Keating, an employe of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway, was killed yesterday while coupling cars at Welland.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The funeral of Samuel Davis, cigar manufacturer, was very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rabbi Veld.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Ald. McMurrich in acting mayor this morning on account of the financial difficulty which has overtaken the firm with which Mayor Kennedy is connected.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—The Conservative of Antigonish will nominate a candidate for the House of Commons to-morrow. Sir Charles H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Dickey are to be present and speak at subsequent public meetings.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The retail druggists of the province gathered in force yesterday and discussed the question of protecting themselves against inroads into their business by the operation of either road in the city against the continual rate cutting instituted by these stores. There were one hundred and fifty delegates from all over Ontario. An association was organized, the special object being to protect the trade in the respects indicated.

MALDEN, Dec. 5.—A banquet in honor of W. F. McLean, M.P., was given last night at Malvern by his East York constituents.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Cologne Gazette to-day announces that the Russian squadron of seven battleships and nine torpedo boats, anchored off Sebastopol, under orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail in 24 hours' notice. It is added that the orders for assembling this squadron were issued a month ago when Russia assumed that Great Britain might be about to order a fleet through the Dardanelles without the consent of the Sultan.

SENATOR MURPHY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—(Special)—Edward Murphy, one of the members of the Dominion Senate for the Montreal district, dropped dead this morning. He was born in 1818 in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and arrived in Montreal with his parents in 1824. He was twice married—to a daughter of the late Thomas McBride, Dublin, Ireland, and, on the death of his first wife, to a daughter of the late Judge Power, of Quebec. For many years Mr. Murphy was an employe of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, of which he became a partner in 1859. He served the public in a number of positions of trust, was especially prominent as a promoter of the cause of temperance, and was for a number of terms President of St. Patrick's Temperance Society. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre in 1882, and was called to the Senate of Canada in 1889. He was an honest, philanthropic and able man, and in his every capacity was characterized by his lack of ostentation.

FRASER RIVER SAND.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 6.—The B. C. Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., is after the black sand of the Fraser river. Messrs. McFarlane and Campton, president and secretary respectively of the B. C. Iron Works, fill similar positions in the new company. These gentlemen conceived the idea of building a gold dredge, according to the plan of W. A. Shaban, their manager, that would let into some sluice boxes, in the course of time, some 5,000,000 of the 10,000,000 yards of black sand containing fine other than gold in its load.

For the purpose of getting an immediate dredge built, it is to be 100 ft. long and 15 ft. deep, with a vacuum chamber. The sluice is capable of discharging 100 yards in ten hours. T

with powerful steam winches and capstan, enabling it to go where a tug could not pull it. It is fitted with electric plant and lighted by electricity.

The pump will suck up all the ordinary boulders and work around the big ones. There is no doubt this powerful machinery will place at the disposal of its owners an immense quantity of this coveted black sand. The next thing is to heat it. Until comparatively short time ago black sand was called "miners' nightmare." Not so now. It is known that after the bright gold is taken from it, it is rich in minute particles so light in weight that they are extremely hard to retain in sluicing. Mr. Shaban and Mr. Bell, his business partner, illustrated to your correspondent Mr. Shaban's invention, by which he is confident he can save this fine gold. The patent for the machine has been applied for in Canada.

It is said that the electro-magnetic black sand separator, and the electric plant on the dredge is to be used in its operation. Should this machine prove the success that its inventor predicts for it, it would seem that he has immense wealth in his grasp.

Mr. Shaban says: "When in Montana some years ago, I first discovered that tellings of black sand after the light gold had been washed out ran from \$100 to \$300 to the ton. I heard about British Columbia and prospectively to your correspondent Mr. Shaban, and the electric plant on the dredge is to be used in its operation. Should this machine prove the success that its inventor predicts for it, it would seem that he has immense wealth in his grasp.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1895.

A FOOLISH DODGE.

It is amusing to see the Grit newspapers blaming the Conservative press for repeating Mr. Laurier's devout eulogium of thanksgiving with respect to the Orangemen. At Chicoutimi the Leader of the Opposition was moved to thank the Lord that there were no Orangemen among the Liberals. The devout expression appeared in the report of Mr. Laurier's speech taken by a Liberal reporter and published in a Liberal newspaper. It was brought into prominence by La Patrie and other Liberal newspapers, and was then, as was natural, repeated by the Conservative papers. It suits the Ontario and Maritime Province Grit papers now to declare that the story is a lie. Well, if it is a lie, it is beyond question a Liberal lie, and we ask is it likely that the Liberals would invent and circulate such a lie about their leader? We, at any rate, think that it is in the highest degree improbable. The innocent reporter most likely took down the expression of thanks, believing that by reporting it he was doing Mr. Laurier and his party a service, and it was repeated by Liberal papers in Quebec with the same motive. It was not until it was seen that Mr. Laurier had made a very serious blunder in letting the cat out of the bag in such a rash way that the story was denied. But when the Grit authorship of the report is so well known and has been proved so clearly it is indeed funny to see the Grits denounce it as a "Tory lie."

"TRANSPANTED ENGLISHMEN."

The Springfield Republican evidently believes that the English-speaking nations of the world should be more closely united than they are. It sees in their union and co-operation immense possibilities. It said in a late issue: "We have no precedent in history for the situation that now confronts the English-speaking world. What race have we knowledge of which, split into great and powerful self-governing halves, has occupied these relative positions? The problem of advancing the standards of the race as a whole, without plunging it into continuous self-destructive fratricidal conflicts, must, therefore, be solved without such guidance as history frequently affords. We are more or less in the dark as to the future, yet that the instinct of solidarity, which is planted deep in the breasts of the English-speaking peoples, is the true guide for the statesmen of both nations is too evident for dispute among sane men. Now, if the English people desire to maintain genuinely amicable relations with the people of the United States they ought to squarely face this fact: Americans are transplanted Englishmen, and have inherited the grim old English passion for power and wealth."

When we see American journalists writing of Englishmen as being irredeemably bad from a national point of view, and telling their countrymen that the English are their natural enemies, against whom they should be continually on their guard and whom they should oppose and thwart on every conceivable occasion and in every part of the world, it is hard to realize that any of them regard Americans as "transplanted Englishmen." But this is what a very great many of them undeniably are, yet they are so stupid and so shallow as not to see that when they are abusing Englishmen they are vilifying themselves. "Transplanted Englishmen" is good, but it is a pity that the result of the transplanting is often to develop disproportionately what is unlovely in the English character.

THE STOKES OUTRAGE.

It is satisfactory to find that robbery and murder cannot be committed even in the wilds of Africa with impunity. The "execution" of Mr. Stokes in Central Africa appeared even from the first accounts of it most suspicious. Captain Lothaire, an officer in the service of the Congo Free State, arrested Mr. Stokes, who was peacefully trading with the natives and who had in his possession a considerable quantity of ivory. The unfortunate merchant was summarily tried by what Lothaire was pleased to designate a court-martial, convicted and, without giving the prisoner a chance to appeal to a higher and regularly constituted court, executed. The whole proceeding, even if Mr. Stokes had been a notorious offender, was arbitrary and irregular in the extreme. But the murdered man was not a lawless character, on the contrary, he had the reputation of being an honest and a humane man who was doing a legitimate business in a lawful way.

As soon as the news of the execution of Mr. Stokes reached the ears of the British authorities, inquiries were made, and explanations demanded of the Government, whose servant Captain Lothaire was. It is evident now that the Congo authorities discovered that the execution of Stokes was an act that could not be justified. They as one offered to pay, as compensation for the irregularity of the procedure, the sum of 150,000 francs—\$30,000, to order the restitution of all property connected with the estate, and to instruct their officials to settle the estate in concert with the British Consul General in the Congo State. They also offered to give an engagement that Captain Lothaire shall be brought before a court competent to throw light upon the whole question, to adjudge on the accusations brought against Mr. Lothaire, and to inflict punishment proportionate to the gravity of the offence in the event of his guilt being established.

Lord Salisbury considered these offers fair as far as they went. He accepted them and intimated that the British Government awaited further information as to the character and composition of the tribunal before which Captain Lothaire is to be tried. The 150,000 francs was paid on the 9th of last month to Sir F. Plunket, and duly acknowledged by Lord Salisbury on the

13th. This was certainly prompt. But the British Government are far from being satisfied. They are determined that the trial of Lothaire shall not be a mere sham. The Times says: "We can hardly claim that Captain Lothaire shall be brought to Europe to be tried. This would be for many reasons the most satisfactory course, but it would be tainted with illegality. The Congo Free State is no part of Belgium. It is a separate country, with its own officers and its own appointed tribunals. Captain Lothaire must, we suppose, be tried within the confines of the state itself. Who then are to be the judges? With a strong set of local opinion in his favor, it would be no difficult matter to find a local tribunal constituted entirely to his satisfaction, before which he could stand with no disagreeable doubt as to the personal consequences to himself. We need, therefore, an assurance which we have not yet received, that there shall be no mockery of justice as this. Captain Lothaire will be tried, we presume, before the High Court at Boma, and though we have had hitherto no resident Consul at Boma, or at any place nearer to it than Lunda, a Consul has now been appointed who will shortly proceed to Congo. His presence at Boma will insure that the trial shall be a reality, and that for an admitted outrage on the person of a British subject justice shall be done on the parties, whoever they are, who are finally found to have been responsible for it."

THE OPPRESSED ARMENIANS.

The accounts from the East are literally sickening. Every mail brings us news of murder and brutal oppression of Christians in the Sultan's dominions. It does not appear that the condition of the Armenians is better now than it was a year ago. The intervention of the European Powers seems to have the effect of exasperating the fanatical Mohammedans. While negotiations have been going on in Constantinople Christians have been murdered and robbed and outraged in many cities of Asiatic Turkey. At Erzerum more than a thousand Christians were murdered in cold blood, at Kharput 800 persons fell victims to the cruel Turks, and the buildings in which the American missionaries lived and labored were sacked and burned; at Gurnu, in the vilayet of Sivas, 4,000 Armenians are said to have been massacred by the Kurds. There were rioting and bloodshed at Marash, Hadyin, and at Orfa the slaughter of the defenceless and innocent inhabitants is said to have been horrible. The accounts are such that the following description of the condition of the oppressed Armenians does not appear to be overdrawn. The New York Times says: "Although in their mad eagerness for plunder the Kurds and Turks have spared some lives, it is a simple fact that the wealth, intelligence and character of the Armenian people all over the empire have been almost entirely destroyed. In almost every city, including merchants, school teachers and leaders of thought, were singled out for murder, and those who have escaped have been reduced to abject poverty. But it is not merely the cities that have suffered. The farming regions are desolated and flocks and herds have been carried off, so that, according to the best estimates, at least a quarter of a million people are in immediate danger of starvation. Meanwhile the story of massacre grows worse instead of lighter. A second massacre in Marash, accompanied this time by the destruction of American school buildings, and rumors of massacre in Antioch and Van, make up the latest list. These are three of the most important cities of Northern Syria and Eastern Turkey. Van is the seat of English, French, and Russian Consuls. In Antioch the Armenian population, long noted for exceptional intelligence and corresponding influence, has always been on friendly terms with the Turks. For these two cities to be ablaze shows that the configuration of the map is probably gone far beyond the power of telegraphic orders from Constantinople to stop it, and proves that the central Government has not merely been ignorant of the outrage, but has distinctly ordered and encouraged them. The story is the same everywhere—the Armenians pleading for protection; the authorities promising the fullest protection and ordering the shops to be opened, and then the Turks going to pray over it, and coming out and falling on the Christians like a whirlwind, the Sultan degrading the commanding officer. Under such circumstances to believe a word that either the Sultan or his officials say or accept a single promise is both face and crime."

The enemies of the Armenians assert that they have brought these dreadful evils on themselves. They are tricky, turbulent and unscrupulous and when they find that they have with them the sympathy of the Christians of the West they are ready at any moment to commit rash acts with the deliberate intention of provoking retaliation in order that they may have a complaint against the Sultan and his Mohammedan subjects. But there are no reliable grounds for these accusations. Some Armenians, it may be, driven to desperation, have acted rashly, but every allowance must be made for people who have been oppressed and harassed as they have been. The only excuse that can be made for their not being in open rebellion is their weakness, and the utter hopelessness of organized resistance to the Sultan's Government. The way that they have been treated by the Government that should have protected them, made rebellion, if there was the remotest chance of its being successful, a duty. To contend that they should kiss the rod that smites them, it is to assume that they have the spirit of slaves, and are not worthy of freedom."

It is to be hoped that the interposition of Christian nations will have the effect of putting an end to the oppression of the Armenians and other Christians in Turkey. So far that interposition has done little or nothing to alleviate the condition of the oppressed Christians. It is to be feared that when the fanatical Mohammedans find out that the Sultan has not the power to treat the Christians as he pleases they will despise the authority of his Government and wreak

their vengeance on the defenceless Christians. The average Turk believes the Sultan to be all-powerful, and it is hard to tell what he will do when he finds that the potentate whom he believes to be the ruler of the world has been forced by Christian Powers to adopt towards the hated and despised Christians a policy of humanity and strict justice. There are indications that the end of the Turkish Empire is at hand. The sooner the dissolution takes place the better for mankind.

A WAR OF TARIFFS.

It is amusing to read what the American jingoes write about the "dread" with which England regards unfavorable American tariff legislation. If England could be provoked into a war of tariffs, which is unlikely, but by no means impossible, the people of the United States have far greater reason for "dread" than those of Great Britain. Great Britain's market is the whole world; the market of the United States is chiefly Great Britain. Agricultural products of many kinds are the chief exports of the United States. Its export of manufactured goods is comparatively small. Even with the British market open and free to the American farmer and stockraiser they have not been of late years particularly prosperous. Prices have been very low and the demand dull. Close the British market to the products of American farms and pastures and there would be literally no demand at all for a very large proportion of the breadstuffs and provisions produced in the United States. The bad times in all the agricultural states would then be infinitely worse than they are now or ever have been, and the whole nation, and not the tail-twisters alone, would be the sufferers. The Americans who gloat over the idea of a war with England are nothing better than fools. They cannot see an inch beyond their noses. Such a war would be a suicidal war, it would be an unnatural war, and it would be an iniquity of monstrous proportions. The wickedness of it is simply appalling to those who are intelligent enough to form an idea of some of its unavoidable consequences no matter what the ultimate result might be. There could be no gainer in such a war. Both nations would lose more than could be readily conceived, and the world would lose immeasurably when the two nations that should be the leaders in all that advances and ennobles humanity were using all their powers to ravage and destroy each other like two bands of heathen barbarians.

LED ASTRAY.

As a great deal of interest is just now taken in Venezuela it may be well to learn from an intelligent United States citizen, who lately visited that South American Republic, how the Venezuelans regard the matter in dispute between their country and Great Britain. The American visitor is Richard Harding Davis, and he has given his impressions of Venezuela and matters Venezuelan in a very interesting article in the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine. "The Government of Venezuela," Mr. Davis writes, "as the time of our visit to Caracas was greatly troubled on account of the boundary dispute with Great Britain and her own somewhat hasty action in sending three foreign ministers out of the country for daring to criticize her tardiness in paying foreign debts, and her neglect in not holding to the terms of her concessions. These difficulties, the latter of which were entirely of her own making, were interesting to us as Americans because the talk on all sides showed that in the event of serious trouble with any foreign power Venezuela looks confidently to the United States for aid. In expectation of receiving this aid she is liable to go much further than she would dare go if she did not think the United States was back of her. Her confidence in the sympathy of our Government is based on many friendly acts in the past. All of these expressions of good-will in the past count for something as signs that the United States may be relied upon in the future, but it is a question if she is willing to go as far as Venezuela expects her to go. Venezuela's hope for aid and her conviction, which is shared with all the Central American Republics, that the United States is going to help her, is in the hour of need, is based upon what they believe to be the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine, as we understand it, is a trine as they understand it; and while their reading of it is not so important as long as we know what it means, and look up to it and enforce it, it is of looking at it, for, according to their view, the Monroe doctrine is expected to cover a multitude of their sins. President Monroe said that we should consider any extending short of their independence as a hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, and that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of opposing their governments that had declared their independence, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to the United States. He did not say that if a Central American Republic had a British Consul, or if Venezuela told the foreign ministers to take the country on the next steamer, the United States would back them up with force of arms."

Here we have the secret of Venezuela's obduracy in persisting to prefer claims that are perfectly groundless. She believes that no matter how unreasonable her demands may be the United States will make her case its own. The tone of a part of the United States press and the speeches of many American politicians give the Venezuelans good reason to believe that an American people will eagerly seize upon any disagreement that may arise between Great Britain and Venezuela about boundary lines as a pretext to pick a quarrel with the British Government. The foolishness of the Yankee ball talkers would become unpleasantly apparent if they by their violence and their insolence provoked a war between the two countries. In such a war the United States would lose more in a single campaign than the whole generation of tall talkers and their backers can form any conception

MR. HAWKINS' SUM.

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. A. H. Hawkins, of Langley, makes a very queer calculation about oats and oatmeal. In the little sum which he works out for the edification of your readers he makes out that a ton of oats as they are sent into the market by the farmer makes a ton of oatmeal. Did the gentleman ever see a bushel of oats? If he did he would know that in that bushel of oats there is a great deal besides what is ground into meal. In the first place there is a lot of dirt which is not good for either man or beast to eat. This must all be taken out before the oats are made into meal. Then, the kernel of the oat is covered with a thick shell or husk. This husk weighs a good deal in proportion to the bulk of oats of even the best quality. The husk must be taken off before the meal is made. Then, inside the husk the kernel is covered with a substance that looks a little like lard. This does not weigh a great deal, but it must be taken off before the meal is made, and in taking it off I should not wonder if some of the kernel is wasted. If Mr. Hawkins had ever seen a mill in which oatmeal is made he would have seen lying about huge quantities of husks and piles of dust that is taken off the oats while they are being manufactured. And this puts me in mind of a very important part of the process of making oatmeal. The oats as they come from the farm are much lighter when they leave the kiln than when they were put in it to dry. When the ton of oats is screened to take the dirt out of it, dried in the kiln, the hulls will not be a ton or anything like it. I doubt if it will be half a ton; certainly not a great deal more. What reliance is then to be placed on a calculation in which the calculator makes a ton of oats yield a ton of meal. I know better than that many years ago, when I found that although it took a good many bags to hold a fair quantity of oats going to the mill, very few were required to take the meal home. And then the meal was nothing like so clean as that which is sold in the Victoria groceries.

What reliance is then to be placed on a calculation in which the calculator makes a ton of oats yield a ton of meal. I know better than that many years ago, when I found that although it took a good many bags to hold a fair quantity of oats going to the mill, very few were required to take the meal home. And then the meal was nothing like so clean as that which is sold in the Victoria groceries. I may say I don't know much about the price of oats or the price of meal in this province, but I knew long before I was out of my teens that a ton of oatmeal could not be got from a ton of oats.

COUNTRY BOY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—A company of American capitalists is said to have made an offer to purchase the Windsor hotel. The offer made is fifty per cent. of the capital stock and bonds, amounting in all to three quarters of a million. Harry Southgate and Mr. Sweet, both former managers of the Windsor, are said to be interested.

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FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

A Victorian Returned From Cuba Tells About the Causes of the Revolution.

While Paying Enormous Taxes the Cubans Have Practically No Share in Governing.

"Cuba shares with Java the distinction of being the most fertile islands on the globe," said Mr. Arthur Garesche yesterday in speaking of the war that is now being waged by the Cubans against Spain for their independence. Mr. Garesche is an old Victorian who has lived in Cuba for years, but now that the war is raging business is at a standstill and he will wait until the war is over before he goes back to Cuba. Last year Cuba, with a population of a million and a half, raised for export natural products valued at quite \$75,000,000, yet the condition of the people is anything but a prosperous one. The reasons which the Cubans give for the present war are primarily that the bulk of the population have no representation in the Cortes and that the taxes are so heavy that the people are impoverished. In the first place Cuba has no representative government, but is ruled from Spain. True, the island sends some representatives to the Spanish Cortes, but while the 140,000 Spaniards resident in Cuba have sixteen of these representatives, 1,000,000 native Cubans have only eight. This is brought about by giving the commercial class, which are all Spaniards, a more liberal franchise than the Cubans. Then comes the taxation. Cuba pays the expenses of all the Spanish legations in America, the expenses of the old war in San Domingo, even for the Spanish invasion of Mexico, for the former revolutions in Cuba and other war expenses, footing up a debt of \$200,000,000. This war debt has since the present troubles broke out increased by fifty millions, making an expenditure of over three millions a month. Add to this \$20,000,000 for the national government and \$13,000,000 for municipal government, and altogether the public debt of the island has to provide for is \$115 per head. Compare this with \$10 a head, the debt of the island of Jamaica, under the British flag, and it will be seen what an enormous burden the Cubans have pressing upon them. To meet this, taxes of every kind conceivable are imposed. A man taxed \$25 if he owns a cart; a man cannot even register a hotel without paying a tax; a rancher has to pay \$3 for butchering one of his own cattle; even before he can paint his house a Cuban has to pay a tax for permission. Then, while all the officials are appointed by Spain, and has to pay the shot, and the Governor-General has the arbitrary power of interfering even in provincial councils and dismissing members of these councils, half of whom are appointed by the Spanish government, the whole scheme in effect puts the Cubans at the mercy of the small Spanish population. These are the chief causes that led to the present fight for independence.

The revolution broke out on February 27. The beginning was so small that the Cubans who started it numbered only 400. Indeed Mr. Garesche passed through Ibarra, where, simultaneously with Santiago de Cuba, the first blow was struck, on the very day the rebellion broke out, is nothing unusual seemed to be going on. Since then the fighting has spread over three-quarters of the island, and the Cubans are practically masters of all the eastern half of the island and are gradually forcing the Spaniards westward. There are 75,000 men in the Cuban army and they are being continually reinforced. These men are all armed and there were more arms to supply them than the force of the revolutionists would be even larger. For twenty-three years the Cubans had asked for responsible government of their own, but without effect. Just when they were willing to grant this, but it was too late. The Cubans having taken the field will not now be satisfied with anything short of their independence.

Hard fighters as they are, the Cubans have not proved themselves vindictive. In some instances they have charged against them, they uniformly have treated the Spaniards well. Mr. Garesche says: "When they captured Spanish soldiers they take their arms away and turn the prisoners loose. An instance of this was shown in the following incident. The Cubans had captured a Spanish officer and a Cuban officer of the same rank being held by the Spaniards an offer of exchange was made by the Cubans. Mr. Garesche says, the Spanish commander, refused, saying he had plenty more men and the Cubans could kill the Spanish officer for all he cared. The Cubans, however, set their prisoner free, and so disgusted was he at the heartlessness of the Spaniards that he joined the revolutionists and fought against his old comrades. The Cubans have contented themselves with overrunning and controlling the country, but do not attempt to capture the towns as owing to their lack of artillery they could not hold them against the Spaniards. While the revolutionists are sturdy men the Spanish army in Cuba is composed of immature, young recruits—mere lads of from 16 to 20 years old. They are three or four months behind in their pay, and many are now becoming disgusted and are deserting to the Cubans. The revolutionists are playing a waiting game, hoping that the climate will work in their favor, for while 2,000 Spanish soldiers have been killed in battle, 20,000 have died from fever and sickness. There are a number of American sympathizers fighting with the revolutionists and among other foreigners the son of

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BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

England's Reply to the United States Adverse to Arbitration—American Blow.

Idea of Americans as to What Would Be Involved in a Rupture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's letter regarding a final and definite statement of Great Britain's purposes concerning Venezuela is in Washington, having been delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to night. The ambassador said that Lord Salisbury's letter would be presented to Secretary Olney to-morrow.

The absence of the President from Washington may operate to delay proceedings by the state department, for Secretary Olney will hardly feel justified in making a forward movement at this stage of the case, which is now commonly regarded as at least approaching a critical point, without advising fully with the President. As the latter has promised congress to communicate in a special message the nature of Lord Salisbury's reply, it is probable that the question of the preparation of this message, so that on the whole it is improbable that action can be taken before the latter part of the present month, if as early. As has already been stated, the administration is aware that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note of July last, regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute is adverse to the proposition to arbitrate the title to the lands lying westward of the Schomburgk line.

There was a pretty general discussion of Venezuela in a meeting of members of the house to-day. The general opinion among those who will have the conduct of foreign affairs in charge in the house is that Lord Salisbury's reply will be a diplomatic evasion of the main issues, and will be couched in the most friendly terms, and, while expressing a willingness to arbitrate as to a portion of the disputed territory, will deny the right of the United States to ask Great Britain to arbitrate as to territory the ownership of which Great Britain claims is hers beyond dispute.

The considerations involved in an open breach with England or anything approaching an open breach are gigantic. Credits would be shaken. The question of the tariff is infinitely of more importance to Great Britain than the ownership of a few gold mines in Venezuela. Any such breach, it is thought that England will not by any act of hers aggravate an anti English feeling in this country or give cause if the most delicate arts of diplomacy can prevent it, for a war agitation.

England dresses unfavorable tariff legislation. A tariff induced by hostility to England growing out of England's encroachments in this hemisphere, which had aroused the resentment of the American people, would send 2,000,000 Englishmen to bed without their supper. Such practical considerations England never overlooks. The loss of our commerce stopped the war of 1812.

GROSS LYING. Do the people realize what they are doing? Do they realize that there is great danger in inflaming the public mind by false statements and by gross exaggerations of the truth so that the people will be unable to see the value of our foreign relations? We find in a Tacoma dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer an illustration of what we mean. That dispatch states that the Canadian government has let a contract for the carriage of mails from Montreal to Forty Mile creek, and this is alleged to be a great outrage on this country because both points of the route are in Alaska. The Tacoma correspondent of our contemporary may be as ignorant of the geography of Alaska as he pretends to be, or he may be a simple ordinary every day liar, like the man who sent out from Tacoma to the Eastern papers the other day a story of how the people of Juneau were armed and ready to defend themselves against the British troops when they came down the Yukon.

Business man to the Times the other day, "when I read such things. Every man in Juneau knows that Canada has made and intends to make no claim to our territory, but we know that she does hope to be entitled to the head of Lynn canal, which, however, is a very different matter." The statement that Forty Mile creek is in Alaska is one of those half truths that are worse than a direct falsehood. Forty Mile creek rises in Alaska and unless with success in Yukon. This has been settled by the Canadian survey made by Ogilvie and confirmed by the United States survey made by direction of Gen. Duffield, and there is no more doubt about the outlet and a few miles of the course of Forty Mile creek being in Canada than there is that Seattle is in the state of Washington. We say it is a disgrace that the American public is being lied to in this fashion, and that it is especially infamous that a newspaper which has every facility for learning the truth, which in fact only eleven days ago published a map completely contradicting the statement of its correspondent, should prostitute itself to such disreputable work.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVES. ANTONIUSH, N. S., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—At the Conservative convention here yesterday, Joseph A. Chisholm, who was defeated at the by-election last spring, was nominated to oppose Mr. Isaac. Sir Chisholm said the Dominion government was pledged to remedial legislation and could be relied upon to pass it. Ministers Dickey and Tupper were present and spoke. Mr. Dickey held that though the school question was in progress to Manitoba, it was largely a question of sentiment elsewhere. Sir Charles Tupper attacked Mr. Laurier and charged him with cowardice and insincerity on the subject of the Manitoba schools.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—At the original assize court this morning, Justice Falconbridge passed two heavy sentences. Fred G. Scott, convicted of forgery, was given five years in the penitentiary on William Currie, convicted of setting fire to farmer Hugh Ferguson's barn, in King township, in this county, was sentenced to fifteen years.

John L. Sullivan, Paddy Ryan, Parson Davis and Joe Choyasak gave an exhibition in the auditorium this evening. Merchants who wish special ruling, etc., on their blank books, should inspect the line of samples of home industry at The Colonist Bindery.

DURRANT'S ONLY REFUGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Yesterday, which was fixed for Judge Murphy's decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of Theodore Durrant, the crowd was as large as during the trial. Judge Murphy overruled the motion for a new trial. He said if he thought any injustice had been done the prisoner or any error had been made which affected his rights he would not hesitate to grant a new trial, but he was satisfied that the prisoner's trial had been fair and impartial, and that the jury's verdict had been in accordance with the law and evidence. Durrant being ordered to stand up, rose, pale and scowling, but impassive as ever. The Judge expressed his entire concurrence with the verdict and advised the condemned to seek repentance and forgiveness in a divine source, now his only refuge. The sentence pronounced was that Durrant be kept in close confinement by the sheriff in the county jail and within ten days be delivered to the warden of San Quentin state prison, there to be kept in close confinement until such day, to be afterwards fixed, when he should be hanged at San Quentin until dead. Durrant heard his sentence without twitching a muscle, and made some remark to his father and smiled.

SAID PASHA'S FLIGHT. The Sultan Suspecting His Fidelity Desired to Get Him in His Clutches. Safe Within the British Embassy, He Can Smile at His Master's Rage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—That Said Pasha, president of the council of state and formerly Grand Vizier, should with his twelve-year old son have taken refuge in the British embassy was not at all surprising. It appears that the Sultan yesterday sent a special messenger to Said Pasha, who has considerable influence with the ambassadors, cordially inviting him to occupy a chalet within the grounds of Yildiz park, a pretty building which was formerly occupied by Midhat Pasha, at one time governor-general of Syria. Aware of the significance of this invitation Said Pasha declined. This made Abdul Hamid take steps to arrest his former Grand Vizier, who is suspected by the palace people of intriguing in favour of ex Sultan Murad, now a prisoner in Yildiz Kiosk, who was declared by the council of ministers in 1876 to be suffering from idiocy, which led to his deposition. Abdul Hamid, it seems, believes that Said Pasha has been trying to influence the council to declare him, the Sultan, suffering from weakness of mind. This so enraged Abdul Hamid, that he determined to get Said Pasha out of the way.

In addition to suspecting Said Pasha of deserting his position, the Sultan had been led to believe that the former grand vizier had not been in earnest in his efforts to induce the powers to withdraw their demands for an extra guardship. The Sultan, it is said, jumped at the idea that Said Pasha was a dangerous enemy, but he was too important a personage to be dragged from his residence. Somebody hit upon the idea of tempting Said Pasha once more within the gates of Yildiz Kiosk by the offer of the Vizierate. Said Pasha, well versed in the conditions of Yildiz Kiosk, sent a polite refusal of the Vizierate again, and this led to the offer of accommodation in the famous Midhat Pasha chalet. The Pasha refused this offer. When he heard that the Sultan, in addition to suspecting that Said Pasha was deserting his position, had determined to arrest him, he fled to the British embassy for refuge.

When the Sultan was informed of the course taken by Said Pasha, he made several futile attempts to induce the fugitive to return to his home. He sent Tewfik Pasha and other ministers to the British embassy, where they had a long interview with Said Pasha, and held out all kinds of promises on the Sultan's behalf. But Said Pasha firmly refused to trust himself outside his asylum. Later in the day Tewfik Pasha visited Sir Philip Currie and begged him to do his utmost to induce Said Pasha to return home, arguing that the flight of the president of the council of state might cause trouble of a most serious nature. But all these arguments were thrown away upon Sir Philip, who politely said he would not interfere in the matter, adding that Said Pasha had asked for an asylum and his request had been granted. Tewfik Pasha then returned to the palace and reported his unsuccessful mission. This increased the anger of Abdul Hamid, who sent his own private secretary to interview the fugitive president; but it was evident that no amount of argument would change his mind, and the Sultan's secretary went away as unsuccessful as Tewfik had been. The ambassadors then met at the residence of the French ambassador, M. Cambon, to consider the situation.

CAPITAN D. B. JACKSON. SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—D. B. Jackson died without a will, and his estate in Washington is estimated to be worth \$250,000, bringing in a yearly income of \$10,000. His son, Henry F. Jackson, has applied for letters of administration, and stated in his petition that he had no other heirs. A half million of dollars of large tracts of land and farm lands and city lots, both improved and unimproved. The personal property consists of a large number of shares in the various corporations and companies doing business in Washington, the value of which is about \$50,000. It is believed that both real and personal property is the community holding of D. B. Jackson and his wife, Mary A. Jackson.

HAMILTON, Dec. 5.—Ald. Brown has dropped out of the mayoralty contest, leaving in the field Mayor Stuart, Ald. Colquhoun and Geo. E. Tucker. If such headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Nervous women will find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it enriches the blood and thus strengthens the nerves.

CABLE NEWS.

Germany's Anxiety to Control in Samoa—Storm in British Channel.

Nicaragua's Railway Settlement Proposals Accepted by the British Bondholders.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs to that paper the suggestion that Germany's anxiety to secure sole control in Samoa may stimulate her desire to avoid a tariff war with America. The correspondent adds: "The tone of the more responsible newspapers with reference to President Cleveland's complaint of German restrictions on American food products and American insurance companies is significantly moderate and conciliatory, and although the American grievances are regarded as ill founded, there is little disposition to resent the form in which the President utters them."

The arrival of the English channel to-day, and the White Star steamer Germanic, which arrived at Queenstown this morning from New York, was obliged to enter the harbor and anchor, in order to load the passengers and mails. The departure of the White Star steamer Majestic for New York was delayed, owing to the late arrival of the Holyhead mail boat at Kingstown. Owing to the continuance of the gale the packet service between Dover and Ostend was suspended.

C. F. Watts, R. A., has made a gift to the National Portrait Gallery of portraits of Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning, Thomas Carlyle, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Charles Halle, the pianist, recently deceased; Lord Lawrence, Sir Anthony Panizzi, Dante, Shakespeare, Sir Henry Taylor, Lord Curzon, Thomas Wright, Sir Henry Layard, Lord Lytton, Cardinal Manning and John Stuart Mill.

At a meeting of London bond-holders of the Nicaragua railway the meeting accepted the scheme of settlement of the debt arranged between the committee of bondholders and the Nicaraguan government. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following change, as compared with the previous account: Total reserves, increased £317,000; bullion, increased £1,733,434; other securities, decreased £304,000; other deposits, increased £891,000; public deposits, increased £227,000; notes reserve, increased £1,588,000; government securities are £1,588,000; the proportion of the Bank of England's liability to bullion, which last week was 59.33, is now 60.68 per cent.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO-DAY FOR 1894, SHOWS A SURPLUS FOR THAT YEAR OF 20,000,000 FLORINS. THIS IS THE MOST FAVORABLE BALANCE EVER REACHED IN AUSTRIA AND WAS BROUGHT ABOUT IN SPITE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF 24,000,000 FLORINS FOR CURRENCY REFORMS. THE FUNDS AT THE END OF 1894 AMOUNTED TO 211,400,000 FLORINS.

THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE DENIES THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK THAT MINISTER UNWING HAS RECOMMENDED TO THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON THAT BELGIUM WILL GRANT THE EXTRADITION OF RUSSELL, KILLER AND ALLAN, ALLEGED TO BE THE POST OFFICE THIEVES WHO ESCAPED FROM LUDLOW STREET JAIL, NEW YORK ON JULY 4 LAST. THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE ADDS THAT THE EXTRADITION OF THESE MEN HAS NEVER BEEN DEMANDED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE WIFE OF DR. NANSEN, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, HAS RECEIVED A LETTER BY CARRIER PIGEON AT CHRISTIANIA TO THE EFFECT THAT HER HUSBAND'S EXPEDITION IS DOING WELL. DR. NANSEN'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF THE NORTH POLE Sailed on his vessel, the Fram, on June 24, 1893, and since that time speculation has been rife as to its outcome. Further details of the report from the expedition will be awarded with great interest.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH HAVE TAKEN THEIR DEPARTURE FROM MADRID, CONTINUING THEIR TOUR OF SPAIN. THE FIRE AT THE TOWN OF MARLESTAD, ON LAKE WENER, IN SWEDEN, WAS QUENCHED THIS AFTERNOON. THE DAMAGE AMOUNTED TO ONE MILLION KRONER (ABOUT \$270,000). MANY PEOPLE WERE INJURED BY THE FLAMES AND 600 OUT OF A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 2,500 ARE LEFT HOMELESS.

REMOVAL OF THE WRECK OF THE "SAN PEDRO" UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNMENT. Financial Outlook Improving—Senator Murphy's Funeral—West Huron Election.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Chief Instructor Adams of the Kingston penitentiary, has just returned from visiting the leading penal institutions of the United States with a view to securing pointers for designing new reformatory buildings in Glengarry county. The differences between Father Whelan and the Ottawa university authorities will be settled by a church court. Archbishop Duhamel was instrumental in stopping the legal proceedings.

By the death of Senator Murphy in Montreal to-day, there are now ten vacant seats in the Senate. Father Lacombe is again presenting a scheme for a reservation for the half breeds of the Northwest. The department of marine is considering steps for the removal of the wreck of the steamer San Pedro, which is reported to be a menace to navigation. The owners will likely be instructed to move the wreck within a given time; failing to do this the work will probably be done under government auspices and the cost charged to the owners of the vessel.

The West Huron election will probably come off on January 9. The financial outlook continues to improve. The revenue for the five months increased \$1,344,000; the expenditure decreased \$1,800,000. Lord Aberdeen returned to the capital to-night. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Adolphe Caron will represent the government at Senator Murphy's funeral. The annex to the Geological museum has been condemned as unsafe and the specimens had to be removed.

Rev. G. P. Merrick, of Holloway prison, England, has compiled statistics which show that crime is not very remunerative. In 372 cases of house breaking, which "show employment" to 488 men, the average "earnings" were only \$63.50. Four hundred and twenty-two pickpockets had to divide the proceeds of 364 successful attempts; the average taking being \$22.75. Defrauding pays better. In 369 cases of this sort, each partner received, on an average, \$73.75. But as there is a long time of inaction between each case, criminals are among the worst "paid" individuals.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Telegraphic Communication in Germany Stopped by Storms—Bimetallic Conference.

Nansen's Polar Expedition—Alexander Dumas' Estate—Railroad Building in China.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Advices to the Standard from Berlin say that a regular hurricane raged in Germany for forty hours and stopped all telegraphic communications. From Paris it is reported that the mails are much delayed. The bridge in the petroleum harbor at Mannheim has been much damaged. Dispatches from Vienna report a terrible storm and great damage to property. There were two violent earthquake shocks at Laibach, Austria, yesterday morning (Thursday).

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that the Franco-Belgian league has convened an international conference from December 10 to December 12 to agree upon the terms of an appeal for an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as money metals. Representatives of England, Belgium and Germany will attend. The Post-Berlin correspondent says that Count von Mirbach, leader of the agrarians, Dr. Otto Arendt, editor of the Deutscher Völkenschrift, the organ of the bimetallics, and Count von Kardeniff, the silver champion, will be present.

A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says that the resignation of Baron von Koeller as Prussian minister of the interior has been formally accepted. The Times this morning prints a letter from Hall Calne, containing a synopsis of the draft of the copyright bill, which has been recommended to the government of the Dominion of Canada. A Chinese Imperial edict published here orders the building of a double line of railway from Pekin to Tientsin, the rails to weigh eighty-five pounds per yard. The estimated cost of the road is three million taels.

The Austrian budget which was presented to-day for 1894, shows a surplus for that year of 20,000,000 florins. This is the most favorable balance ever reached in Austria and was brought about in spite of the withdrawal of 24,000,000 florins for currency reforms. The funds at the end of 1894 amounted to 211,400,000 florins.

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Charles Tupper sailed from Liverpool to-day by the steamer Campania, and should arrive at New York before next Saturday, from which port he will immediately proceed to Ottawa. His return to Canada gives rise to many rumors. Great Britain has manifested a disposition to assume one-third of the subsidy required to secure a twenty knot service between England and Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, as Canada's representative, will be called upon to act for the Dominion in framing an agreement and arranging the details of the scheme. Premier Bowell therefore cabled Sir Charles Tupper desiring a prior conference between Sir Charles and the Dominion government in order that the views of the latter might be made known to their representative in London. Similarly it was thought desirable to have a conference with him at the same time on the Pacific cable scheme before the colonial conference to be held in London. His stay in Canada, he said before leaving, will be brief, and he expressly disclaimed the attachment of any political significance whatever to his visit.

NO MORE PROCRASTINATION. The Powers Will Force the Passage of the Dardanelles—They Will Not Recede. Turkish Officials Report Tranquillity in Disturbed Districts—More Terrible Outrages.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times will to-morrow print a dispatch from Constantinople which says that the embassies have received instructions from their respective governments that the guardship question must be pushed home, and that it is impossible for the powers to retire from the positions which they have assumed. The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Vienna, which says that 63 Armenians were butchered at Zilch, and 57 at Hassam Kaleh, with every accompaniment of ingenious cruelty. This correspondent affirms that even in Constantinople the aspect of affairs is far from reassuring.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News affirms that Germany has been much more active in endeavoring to settle the Armenian difficulty and to maintain the unity of the powers than is generally believed. "It was upon Germany's advice," says the dispatch, "that the Porte consented negotiations for the submission of the Zilchouh insurgents, which, however, proved fruitless."

The Daily News has a dispatch from Constantinople, which will be published to-morrow, to the effect that the embassies have unofficially informed the Sultan that if the firmans for the extra guardship are refused the Dardanelles will be forced by the powers.

To-day's news is that 200 Armenians have been killed in Caesarea. A massacre has occurred at Hassam Kahlieh in the village of Erzeroum, where the Armenian monastery was sacked and burned and the monks, near Caesarea, Turkey, and Circassians united and barricaded the streets, and repulsed four attacks of the Circassians. The rising at Caesarea was arranged for November 15, but was forbidden by the government until Saturday last.

The Daily News also has letters from Marsovan which say: "As far as can be learned, the Turkish troops did not share in the massacre, but rather tardily checked it, and placed a cordon around the city on the following day to exclude the hundreds of villagers."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5, via Bulgaria, Dec. 6.—A letter received here from Marsovan, dated November 19, states that previous to the message leaving there a report was current that the Turks were authorized to kill the Christians for four hours. The Armenians, however, were assured that they had nothing to fear, but nevertheless they were butchered the next day by the Turks, who, while at prayer, were alarmed by a report that the Armenians were attacking the mosque, and rushed out of their houses with arms in their hands they began murdering the Christians and looting their residences. The Calmakan patrolled the town and did their best possible to stop the bloodshed. The exact number of persons killed is not known, but there is no doubt that many people were massacred.

ROME, Dec. 6.—A despatch received here from Constantinople reports that the British, Russian, French and Italian consuls at Erzeroum have signed a memorandum declaring that the massacre there was not provoked by the Armenians. This memorandum has been presented to the Porte. No news has been received from the interior of Armenia since November 26 owing to a fall of snow and the consequently impassable condition of the country.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A letter from the Southern coast of Asia Minor, the writer of which is in the immediate vicinity of Adana, Mersin, Tarsus, contains a description of the situation in that locality. The writer says: "Christians all over Turkey live in daily fear of massacre. Bloody outbreaks have already taken place in various quarters. The houses of the Christians in Marash have been plundered by the Turks and Circassians. Five Christians were killed outright and some two hundred wounded. Among the killed was the Rev. James H. McLaughlin, a young man who had labored there for fifteen years in building up the theological seminary of the American board.

In Adana and Tarsus the Christians are kept in a agony of fear, not knowing what moment a massacre may begin. The Bulgarians are being called out, and with such rigor is the order executed that it is apparent the Turks are preparing for a great war. The parting of the soldiers from their families increases the excitement among the Moslems and their hatred of their Christian neighbors. Indeed we all believe if the Marash had not been in port at Marash for the past three weeks with the prospect of staying while the trouble lasts, there would have been a repetition in these cities of the scenes in Constantinople, Trebizond and Marash. Meanwhile the Christians are very anxious for our friends in Hadra and other places in the interior.

MONTAGUE ON LAURIER. ORANGEVILLE, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Minister Montague, speaking here in support of Conservative candidate Willoughby, of Cardwell, said that Mr. Laurier had been a minister of the crown for one year under Mr. Mackenzie, and during that time had demonstrated that he had the least possible ability to manage a department of the Canadian government. With all respect to Mr. Laurier, he said, there never was a minister in control of a department who had proved to be a greater failure than the man they were now asked to make premier. His chief act was the introduction of a bill defining the status of a barrel. Mr. Laurier, he said, was utterly without grip on public affairs, and his followers knew it.

HE FEARED SAID PASHA.

Secret of the Sultan's Eomity—British Blue Jackets to Protect the Embassy.

Christians All Over Turkey in Danger of Massacre—Their Houses Plundered.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "In deciding the appointment of Grand Vizier Said Pasha asked the Sultan's permission on the ground of bad health to retire and live quietly abroad. This rankled in the Sultan's mind and induced a paroxysm of anger and Said Pasha, who is neither a novice nor a coward, is persuaded that the Sultan would have killed him had he entered the Yildiz palace. The secret of the whole business is that Said Pasha is so popular and so highly esteemed that it is feared that he might join the malcontent party. He has always been regarded as the most anti-English of all the official Pashas. Muzni, the new ambassador to Paris was formerly the head political spy. The story is current here that the Sultan has returned to his youthful habit of dram drinking.

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that after Said's first refusal of the office of Grand Vizier he was imprisoned for a week at the Yildiz palace. The Daily News Constantinople correspondent says: "Said Pasha's proclivities are Russian and surprise is expressed that he did not take refuge at the Russian instead of the British embassy. It is stated that the Sultan questioned him as to the origin of certain seditious placards, and on his professing ignorance His Majesty reproached him with being at the head of the revolutionary movement. He has the reputation of being a most upright and single minded minister."

Special dispatches from Constantinople allege that H. M. S. Imogene and Cookatrice have landed blue jackets at Pera to protect the English embassy. A dispatch to the Chronicle says: "It is stated that the ex-Sultan Murad has not fled from Constantinople, but has been secretly killed by the Sultan's entourage on account of his liberal tendencies."

The Graphic's Odessa correspondent says that Admiral Keyptoff, commander-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the summons is in connection with the Armenian question.

A Daily News dispatch says: "The Circassians from Sivas, under Miral Bey, arriving at the Angora frontier produced orders from the val of Sivas to devastate all the Armenian villages. The Angoran officials thereupon excluded them. At Caesarea, near Caesarea, Turkey, and Circassians united and barricaded the streets, and repulsed four attacks of the Circassians. The rising at Caesarea was arranged for November 15, but was forbidden by the government until Saturday last."

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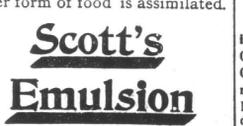
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THE CITY.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, December 6. VANCOUVER is to join the horse racing circuit taking in British Columbia and the Sound cities.

A MEETING of the creditors of the defunct Green, Worlock & Co. bank is called for Tuesday afternoon next at the Board of Trade rooms.

THE total precipitation for the first eleven months of 1895 was 20 85 inches—not 30.85 as a mistake of one figure made it appear in a recent issue.

LAST evening Mr. John Erskine and Miss Helen Fairfull, daughter of Mr. James Fairfull, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, James Bay, Rev. W. L. Clay officiating.

C. A. SEMLIN, M.P.P. for West Yale, arrived in town last night from Cache Creek. He reports cattle in his district as in fine condition to go through the winter well, and the fall as having been open and very favorable.

NEILS CHRISTIANSON, a Victoria seal hunter, was married in Moncton, N. B., on the 23rd ultimo to Miss Bessie Williams, daughter of a pioneer resident of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Christianson are now on their way westward and will reside here.

PATRICK H. MURTHRE, at one time an employe of the New Vancouver Coal Co., and well known in Nanaimo and Wellington, was killed at Carmel, N. Y., on Saturday last in an accident at the Tilly Foster mines, where he was employed as foreman.

THE Fraser River Fish Curing Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$100,000, and principal place of business at Vancouver, gives notice of incorporation. The trustees are Michael Costello, Charles Tetley and Adolphus Williams, of Vancouver. The objects are a general fish packing and curing business and the making of fish oils and manure.

THE concert and dance given in Bertram hall, Spring Ridge, on Wednesday night was well attended and greatly enjoyed. The numbers on the concert programme were entered in every instance, and the music for the dance was that could be desired. Wednesday's entertainment was the first in a series to be given during the winter months.

The Emperor of China has invited Capt. William Lang, who recently paid a flying visit to this city, to resume command of the Chinese navy. Captain Lang is at present Commander of H. M.'s battleship Devastation, at Devonport; he was formerly admiral of the Chinese navy, from which position he retired owing to the machinations of a clique of anti-foreigners at Foo Chow.

THE Homestake Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been formed with a capital of \$500,000. The principal place of business is Vancouver, and the object is to acquire the property of the Homestake Gold Mining Co. of Washington, and do a general mining business in the province. The trustees named are Thos. Dunn, J. E. W. MacFarlane, and Ernest E. Evans, of Vancouver.

At the regular meeting of Majestic council, Royal Arcanum, last evening, the following officers were elected: Regent, W. J. Hanna; vice-regent, J. A. Ritchie; orator, W. J. Dowler; past regent, J. Sear; secretary, J. Holland; collector, C. R. Brown; treasurer, W. H. Jones; chaplain, G. J. Bagshaw; guide, J. W. Bolder; warden, J. A. Dow; sentinel, R. W. Ward.

THE memorandum of association of the B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., is published in the British Colonist. The trustees are James Dunsmuir, Charles A. Vancouver and Joseph Hunter, of Victoria, and the principal place of business is 223 Pandora street, Victoria. The capital stock is \$150,000. The object of the company is to acquire the business now carried on under the name of the B.C. Pottery Co.

THOMAS TILBROOK of McKeesport, Pa., is anxious to secure information of the present whereabouts of one Herbert Irish, whose father moved from McKeesport to Minneapolis in 1866 and married a Miss Snyder of that city. The husband died a few years ago, and shortly after his widow married a Mr. Armstrong and moved to the province, Herbert, the sole issue of the first marriage, will, as soon as he establishes his identity, be placed in possession of his father's estate, now in litigation and valued at upwards of \$50,000.

THE young people of the First Congregational church last night formed a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor with an active membership of fourteen. Officers were elected for the ensuing six months as follows: Hon. president, Rev. J. Busnell; T. C. Moody; vice-president, E. Miss N. Sooveroff; recording secretary, E. Wilson; treasurer, Miss F. A. Graham; and corresponding secretary, Miss E. Arthur. The appointment of a committee was left over until the next meeting on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

A GENERAL convention of delegates from the different sections of North and South Victoria districts is to be held at Clough hall, Carey road, next Tuesday. The sessions open at 10 in the morning, and everyone interested in the creamery project will be made welcome by the delegates from 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Every section of the district has already expressed itself in favor of the establishment of a creamery, and it is hoped and expected that Tuesday's meeting will result in the placing of the undertaking in hand upon a practical, business basis.

A. D. HUMPHREY has been honored by his brother pioneers with the office of president of their society for 1896. His associate officers are: T. J. Partridge, vice-president; A. Graham, secretary; E. J. Thain, treasurer; Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M.D., physician; Cornelius Booth, auditor; T. Flewitt, Christopher Morley, E. C. Johnson, H. P. Orton and H. W. Shepard, directors. The pioneers on Wednesday evening voted their annual donation of twenty-five dollars to further the good work of the British Columbia Benevolent Society, and also perfected arrangements for the annual banquet to be provided on Thursday evening next by Mr. William Jensen—himself a pioneer.

A SNEAK thief broke into the house of William Reddick, at the corner of Cook and Johnson streets, yesterday morning, it is supposed in search of money. Mr. Reddick, like other corporations, employees, draws his pay at the beginning of the month, and apparently in the belief that he had left some of the money at home the thief made a thorough search of the premises, turning over all the papers in the house and hunting in every nook where a treasure might be placed. There was \$40 in bills amongst some papers which he disturbed, but fortunately he escaped his observation. It is thought that the sneak is someone well acquainted with Mr. Reddick's habits, knowing that he lives alone, and that between 7 a.m. and noon there would be not much risk of being caught on the premises. A month ago a similar affair

occurred in the locality, during the same hours, \$65 being then secured from the house of Mr. R. Eglish, on Johnson street.

NOTICE is given in the official Gazette that regulations and form of application for the open competitive examination for the civil service of India to be held in 1896 can be seen at the office of the Provincial Secretary.

THE ship carpenters of the city are nearly all busily employed. On the Star shipyard are the schooner Borealis and the steamer Marle, the former being re-outfitted and coppered, while on Turpel's ways are the schooners Mason and Alice. A. Alger is overhauling Mr. McDonald's repairing the schooner Sapphire at the Rice Mills wharf, and contractor W. J. Stephens has a force of mechanics on the schooner Ariel making extensive repairs. Other carpenters are making spars and bents along the water front. One local ship and steamboat builder reports having within the past few days been asked for plans for a 130 foot powerful steam tug, to be used in these waters.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE CALLED. A proclamation issued yesterday summons the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 23rd of January. This will be the second meeting of the seventh legislature, which completed its first session on the 21st of February last, and its second called together on the 12th of November preceding.

Special interest will attach to the coming meeting from the fact that the former Premier having resigned, Chief Justice, Hon. J. H. Turner will for the first time address the house as its leader. While a friend of the government—Mr. G. A. Huff will sit for Cowichan-Alberni in succession to Mr. Turner, and the government have gained another supporter through bye-election in East Lillooet, where the protested seat surrendered by Mr. J. D. Prentice after one session has been won by the former member, Mr. D. A. Stoddart.

Mr. C. A. Semlin, leader of the opposition, arrived down from Cache Creek yesterday to remain until after the session.

THE SMOKING CONCERT. Every member of the B.C.B.G.A. was interested in the entertainment provided last evening, at the splendidly adapted storehouse—for which the event served as a "house warming." Many friends had been invited and the attendance was decidedly large, while the enjoyment was as unmitigated as might be expected on such an occasion. It was officially a "smoking concert" given by the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps, and the invitations included the non-commissioned officers of the M. A. and the Royal Navy, corresponding ranks of the Royal Navy. There was a general jollification on the part of all hands, with sufficient programme to keep matters roving in proper form.

Included in this were selections by the fine band of Signalman Nokes and Sergeant Ford; song by Capt. Ross Monro; musical selection from Gunnery G. Lawrie and Colby; song by Gunner Merrifield; recitation by Bombardier Merrifield; song by Gunner J. Grant and song by Sergeant Ford. The aforementioned all appeared in the first part; there was an interval, and the remainder of the formal programme was given as follows: Selection, Merrifield; song, Sergeant A. J. Thomas; song, Signalman Nokes; quartette, Messrs. Stanley, Edes, Nokes and Colby; song, J. G. Lawrie; song, Colby; duet, Messrs. Edes and Mr. Prentice; duet, Messrs. Edes and Nokes; song, Gunner J. Springer; song, Capt. Monro; and duet, Sergeant Ford and Signalman Nokes. Light refreshments were furnished, and throughout the programme there was a general jollification which were duly responded to. "The Imperial Forces," very suitably proposed by the chairman, Sergt. Major Mulcahy, brought replies from Lieut. Col. Rawson, R. M. A. and Lieut. Col. R. E.; Sergt. Major McArthur, R. E., prop. of the Officer Commanding the B.C.G.A.; and Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., happily responded; and the health of the D.A.G. being proposed by Mr. Prentice, Lieut. Col. Peters made a witty reply. Among the guests of honor were the officers of the B.C.G.A., and there were also included in the invitations Messrs. B. H. T. Drake, T. E. Pooley and J. F. Soukles, who it is expected will shortly be gazetted as officers of the corps.

MUST HAVE PURE MILK. At a special meeting of the city council to be held this evening, the members of that body will give consideration to a by-law for the regulation of the sale of milk within the limits of the corporation. This is a piece of municipal legislation that has long been promised, and the need of which has already been admitted by a majority of the board.

The by-law as drafted provides in brief that all dairymen and vendors of milk in Victoria shall be regularly licensed and pay an annual fee of \$5. Each applicant for a license is required to furnish his name and address; to describe the source or sources from which he obtains his milk; to state the number of cows in his possession; and to estimate the average quantity of milk delivered, or to state what quantity it was supplied to other milk vendors, milk shops or private consumers.

Particulars are also required as to the kind and quantity of food supplied the cows, and if of brewery grains, ensilage or oil cake, the amount in proportion to the total food supply of the herd. An inspection of the milk and the dairy premises is also imperative preliminary to the issuance of a license, and such inspections are provided for at any time the authorities may see fit to order them, the licensee being required to facilitate the work of the inspector by every means at his command.

Strict attention to the health of the herd is also required, and the careful observation of the general provisions of the health law is insisted upon—the object aimed at being that no milk from any but absolutely healthy cows shall find sale in the city.

No adulteration of the milk, whether by water or other milk is strictly forbidden, unless the skim milk is sold as such and from a can or other vessel distinctly labelled. Milk from cows fed upon distillery slop, starch factory product or any other garbage, may under no consideration be sold or offered for sale.

The name and license number of the vendor are required to be conspicuously displayed on every vehicle used for the sale of milk, and the name of the owner of the cows from which the supply is obtained must be displayed upon each and every can.

Anyone violating this or any other provision of the by-law renders himself liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$100, or in default to imprisonment for not more than two months.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—The firm of Samson, Kennedy & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the city, has suspended. The head of the firm is Mayor Waring Kennedy, of Toronto.

WANTS HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Martha Haskins institutes Habeas Corpus Proceedings Against St. Ann's Convent.

The Application Abandoned as the Sisters Know Nothing of the Missing Girl.

Mrs. Martha H. Haskins, the wife of a well-to-do farmer of South Prairie, Washington, came to Victoria a couple of days ago, accompanied by Mr. Garretson, a Tacoma lawyer. She was in search of her eleven-year-old daughter, Mary Jardine, and said she had heard that the child was in this city. Believing that the girl was in St. Ann's Convent, Mrs. Haskins went there, and not satisfied with the denials of the Sisters that there was no girl named Mary Jardine in the convent, she, through Mr. Thornton Fell, instituted habeas corpus proceedings. These came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Walker, Mr. G. H. Barnard appearing for the Sisters, and Mr. Fell for Mrs. Haskins.

The interesting case was heard in her affidavit was an interesting one. Her first husband was named Jardine and when a widow in 1888 she found herself in straightened circumstances. She took her child Mary to the Sisters' Orphan school at Yakima, and agreed to pay for her "keep" \$3 per month, with the understanding that she was to have the right to visit and see the child and to take her home when she wished.

After the death of the affidavit, Mrs. Haskins was induced to communicate with her. The contents of which she says she did not understand and gave the Sisters at the school a \$50 sewing machine towards the support of Mary. After that she was not allowed to see the child or to communicate with her. She never, she said, knew that she had signed any paper to take away her rights as a parent.

The affidavit goes on to affirm that Mary was removed from the North Yakima school without the mother's consent, and Mrs. Haskins was unable to find out where the child had been taken.

On Tuesday Mrs. Haskins was told that the girl was at St. Ann's convent in this city, but on going to the convent she was informed that Mary was not there, and had never been there. In her affidavit Mrs. Haskins claims that she was refused permission to see the girl who was there, though she was accompanied by a girl named Mary Jardine was living at the convent. She also claimed that the Sister Superior told her Father Nicolay had the roll of pupils, but on applying to him she was informed that he had no roll, and that the roll, Father Nicolay only keeping a list of those who attended his chapel.

In answer to this, Sister Mary of Providence made an affidavit to the effect that the roll of pupils of the convent was in the hands of St. Ann's convent, and that during that time she had never heard of a child named Mary Jardine, nor had she directly or indirectly any communication with the Sisters of the convent, and that she had never heard of Mary Jardine. She had not been informed that the girl was not at the convent, nor had she the affidavit unlearned directly or indirectly through the Sisterhood of Yakima. No girl had ever been sent to St. Ann's convent from Yakima.

Sister Mary Lucy corroborated the testimony of the Mother Superior, and the evidence being conclusive that the girl was not at St. Ann's convent the application for habeas corpus was abandoned.

STUDYING THE NEXT MOVE. Last evening's mail from Seattle did not, as anticipated, bring instructions to Agent J. K. Devlin, of the Northwest S.S. Co., to meet the cut in Seattle and Port Townsend passenger rate announced several days ago by the Sehome's managers. It is, however, freely predicted that by the first of the week, or so soon as the head office settles on a business under Captain Jackson's plan, the Rosalie will be in the field for all the Seattle passengers she can carry at a fare of half a dollar, or 25 cents to Port Townsend.

Nor has the white flag of truce yet been thrown by either company; the Enket Sound people being determined to fight to the bitter end. An announcement of 25 cents to Seattle or 10 cents to Townsend by the Sehome may be looked for in the game—in fact it has been promised—and the Rosalie will probably meet this, too, for her managers are of the opinion that they can sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the public just as long as their rivals can.

In fact, they say they can go the other way, and make a better showing than the Rosalie to lose money on, while on the other hand both the Kingston and the Sehome must be operated at a loss. They of course blame their rival for initiating the wage cutting campaign which has put her in the Sehome on her present route; the rival company contend that it was the Northwest western company that threw down the gauntlet of battle by placing the Rosalie in the hands of the Kingston was alone quite competent to care for and in which there are living profits for but one first class steamer at the usual passenger rates.

Whether the fight will last much longer remains to be seen; neither side has as yet shown any signs of weakening, and Christmas holiday makers are looking forward joyfully to the prospect of free trips to Seattle, with meals and berths provided. A few nights in this event hold out for a bonus, but the majority would be satisfied.

The Sehome's out passenger rates from Seattle to Port Townsend have been adopted by the Puget and Gardner, which are charging 25 cents for a single berth, and very largely increased travel. This is increasing the competition against the Rosalie, which, however, is still meeting a fair support from its passengers, and believe that if she should be run off fast, her freights would immediately go up to the top notch.

"AN AUGMENTED CONGREGATION." TO THE EDITOR:—In the report of your Nanaimo correspondent of the meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria yesterday, the statement that St. Paul's, Victoria, had become a self-sustaining congregation was incorrect, what is known as an augmented congregation. D. MACRAE, Presbytery Clerk.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Tacoma" Makes Good Her Damage by the Storm—An Heroic Stowaway.

End of the Tugboat War on the Sound—Sealers Prepare for Sea.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma commenced loading her outward cargo at the City of Destiny on Tuesday, and to-morrow will leave for the Orient. Captain Bryant and C. C. Cherry, of Seattle, the former United States inspector of hulls, and the latter inspector of boilers, have inspected the steamship in compliance with a recent act of congress, and under a late treasury regulation, which requires all liners carrying passengers to United States ports to be examined by United States inspectors whenever they deem it necessary. The hull and boilers were found to be in good condition, and when the repairs to the upper works, which are being carried on now, are completed, the Tacoma will be ready to proceed to sea.

An interesting incident occurred on board the Tacoma on her last eventful trip from Japan, which the officers have kept quiet up to date. When the ship was two days at sea a stowaway came on deck, a hungry-looking and downcast. He was an Irishman, and his name was stated as all did not save him from being treated as a stowaway, as, so he mopped the decks and did other work on board until the ship was struck by the storm in which she came near going down. During the entire storm the son of the Emerald Isle acquitted himself well and bravely in assisting to manage the ship that he won the admiration of the officers. His good service continued until the ship reached Seattle, when he disembarked. Before leaving the officers and crew made up a purse of \$18 and gave it to him. Captain Crawford, of the Tacoma, is ill with rheumatism, and is receiving medical treatment.

JOINED THE COMBINATION. The Puget Sound tugboat war, it is claimed, came to an end Wednesday, when the little clipper tug Magic joined the combination, as the Puget Sound Tugboat Company is called. In company with the Discovery, of Port Townsend, the Magic was going to be an aggressive competitor, and the big boats sought to drive the opposition, as the Magic, Discovery and Lorne were ordered to tow the Magic, and to inaugurate an era of slashing rates. By judicious management the opposition secured the most profitable tows. The combination had orders to cut under any rates proposed by the Magic or Discovery, and it resulted in the latter tugs offering to work for one-third of the prevailing rates, realizing that they would be underbid in any event. All of this tended to bring about cheap tows and to benefit owners were accordingly elated.

For instance, the brig Courtney Ford last Sunday was towed from Port Townsend to Tacoma and thence to Port Blakely and thence to sea for \$225; the schooner Oscar Herrera from Dungeness to Olympia and back to sea for \$125. Shipowners who were under contract to tow with the combination tugs at schedule rates were to avoid a decided interest in the matter, and the Puget Sound Tugboat Co. at Port Townsend, Tuesday decided to buy up the opposition. It is also stated that the same company contemplates purchasing the Discovery for about \$12,500. The Magic will be the severest tug owned by the same company, the others being the Wanderer, Tye, Tacoma, Sea Lion, Pioneer and Richard Holyoke, representing investments aggregating about \$200,000. The tugboat company desires that the rates will be advanced above a reasonable figure, and says that the rate for towing schooners and barkentines will be advanced to a proportionate living rate.

SEALING PREPARATIONS. Some time between the 20th and 25th of the month the sealing schooner Mascot will leave on her 1896 cruise. She will be commanded by Capt. E. Lorenz, and will carry an Indian crew. For the latter she goes to Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, and in order to make this part of the trip profitable will carry a load of freight, which will be shipped through the agency of P. McQuade & Son. Several other schooners in addition to those named in yesterday's column are fitting for Japan coast cruises, and it is known only four vessels with Indian crews will be in the field this winter more than last year's number. The Ida Etta, Geneva and Katherine are the latest vessels to be fitted themselves, the two latter having already begun to sign crews. The Ida Etta is now on Turpel's ways.

THE "TOPKKA" IN SERVICE. The steamer City of Topeka, which came off the dry dock at Quartermaster harbor on Monday evening, arrived here on her way North yesterday morning. While coming through Wright's narrows several months ago she struck a boulder, and sustained slight injuries. She was thoroughly fixed up, and is now ready for winter service on the Alaska run.

MARINER NOTES. The steamship Islander will probably replace the Charming on the Vancouver run in a few days while the latter undergoes her annual overhauling. With this object in view the Islander will go on the marine railroad to-day for cleaning and painting.

Steamer Alert was on the beach near Spratt's wharf yesterday, receiving small repairs necessitated by her recent mishap off Race Rocks.

A LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET. As the menu for the last Lord Mayor's banquet in London will show, there seems to be some difference between a public dinner in England and America. The roast and game follow the fish, and all sorts of things are massed under the entrees. Here is the menu:

- Soup—Turtle. FISH. Oyster Patties, Lobster Mayonnaise, Filets of Sole à la Montrose. RELIEFS (HOT). Roast Turkeys, Pheasant, Plover. ENTREES. Barons of Beef, Gleanings of Capons, Veal and Ham Pie, York Ham, Cold Chicken, Roast Chickens, Pigeon Pie, Tongues à la Reine, Cold Beef, Cold Mutton, Cold Calf, Cold Port, Cold Turkey, Cold Game, Cold Pheasant, Cold Turkey, Cold Mutton, Cold Calf, Cold Port, Cold Turkey, Cold Game, Cold Pheasant.

When Baby was sick, we cried for Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BEAVERTON, Dec. 5.—The North Ontario nominations to-day resulted as follows: Conservative, J. A. McGillivray; Liberal, J. D. Gillespie; Patron, E. C. Branden.

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



THE COURTS OF LAW.

Erskine & Wall brought suit in the County court yesterday against Ledingham Brothers for the loss of a horse, caused it was alleged by defendant's negligence. The horse had been left in defendant's blacksmith shop to be shod, and after being shod was tied up until some one should come for it. The horse broke the post to which it was tied, ran away, fell, and broke its leg. Mr. Justice Drake gave judgment for defendant holding that due care had been exercised by defendant and that they were not to blame.

Another County court case of yesterday was that of the E. C. Cooperage Co., against H. H. Palmer, for the price of certain pickle kegs sold by plaintiff to defendant. The defence set up was that the kegs were not of the required capacity according to standard measure, and for this reason were refused. Judgment was given for defendant. Mr. J. A. Alkman for plaintiff; Mr. L. P. Duff for defendant.

There was some amusement over a case involving the ownership of an Irish setter dog, which Mrs. Cox and Mr. James Hutcheson both claim. Mrs. Cox stating that she had been given the dog when it was a pup and that it had disappeared for some months and then came home. On the other hand Mr. Hutcheson showed that he had bought the dog several months ago and it had been present for a while until one day it came into his store with a collar with Mr. Cox's name on it. The man from whom Mr. Hutcheson had purchased said he had raised the dog, but on the other side it was claimed that Mr. Hutcheson was mistaken as to its identity. The dog was in court in charge of the deputy sheriff, and on Mr. Cox calling "Larry" rushed across to her, dragging the deputy sheriff with him.

Larry was also on friendly terms with Mr. Hutcheson, and at the same time seemed perfectly happy with Mr. Siddall. Mr. Justice Drake reserved judgment.

OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FRIENDS. All who attended the concert at St. John's schoolroom last evening have reason to thank those in charge for the excellent entertainment provided. The programme was delightfully arranged, of just the proper length and presented by an about equal number of old favorites and new arrivals in the local musical world, who are certainly destined to become just as popular.

Of the latter, Miss H. Tyrwhitt-Drake has a very sweet and sympathetic soprano voice and sings naturally and easily; she was a trifle nervous in her first number last evening, "I Hardly Know" (Halfdan Kjervik), but thoroughly at home and even more appreciable in the "Maiden Song" (M. Helmund), with which she acknowledged a hearty recall. Miss Martine's "Winter Lullaby" (De Koven) showed her to be possessed of a voice of remarkable purity and expressiveness which she uses effectively; she will doubtless improve as she gains confidence in herself and will always be listened to with satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Moss can hardly be termed strangers to musical circles, yet they have seldom been heard in concert programmes here; their last evening's duet, "When the wind bloweth in from the sea" (Smari), was sung with marked precision and good artistic effect, fully entitling it to the applause which greeted it.

Of the better known vocalists of the evening, Mr. Monk was heard in "Thy Sentiment I"; Mrs. D. R. Harris sang in her accustomed sprightly style; Mr. Busby's pleasing tenor lent new beauties to Strech's "Day Dreams"; and Mr. Fred Richardson contributed in the element of rollicking humor in a couple of his jolly comic songs. Mr. C. E. Jones was heard to advantage in a duet with Mr. Clement Rowland, and the latter also contributed a solo as well as sang in a duet, "Excelsior," with Mr. E. A. Wolf. Mrs. Rowland was in magnificent voice, too, and showed it in her "In Old Madrid" and "Darby Joan," as well as in her duet with Mrs. Janion, "O Lovely Face," than which a more charming number does not appear in the programme. Mr. J. E. Brigman did yeoman service throughout the evening, playing all the accompaniments with taste and skill, and also playing the first number of the programme, a piano solo selected from the works of Pizozzini.

Deputy Sheriff Cave, of Seattle, is in the city to learn if possible the whereabouts of a man whose testimony it is claimed will be of the utmost importance in the case of the gallows Harry Crasmer, who is lying in jail at Seattle under a charge of murder.

Crasmer's story is that five years ago he kept a saloon in Los Angeles known as "Harry's." A frequenter of the place was a man called Jack, a mining prospector, whose Christian name is supposed to be Quincy. On August 13, 1894, Crasmer was \$35. The next day Crasmer was arrested in Seattle under suspicion of having murdered a woman, the \$35 found in his possession being the exact sum which was supposed to have been taken from the victim.

Crasmer says that if Jack can only be found his testimony will be satisfactory account for the money found in his possession. Handbills have been printed and sent broad asking for information about Jack and promising that his expenses will be paid to Seattle and return if he will go there and give evidence. An appeal is made to anyone knowing of Jack's whereabouts to communicate with O. F. Wegener, post office box 438, Seattle. Harry's life and the happiness of a wife and three little children hang on the result of this appeal. Jack is described as a man five feet eight inches in height, dark brown hair, eyes and nose. His manner is quiet and he does not talk much.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. In a recent interview in Montreal Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., is reported to have said that he had every hope the scheme would soon be carried into execution. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the late of the Imperial authorities, but I believe they have received communication by cable and that further official news is now on the way.

He added that one by one the many prejudices existing and objections raised by interested parties against a cable from Vancouver to Australia had disappeared, and public opinion, both here and in Britain, was now pretty well educated up to the necessity of a cable from Canada to Australia.

Mr. Fleming is of the opinion that the cable can be laid without the necessity of a survey extending over two or three years, as some pretend, and he has every hope that the coming conference will lead up to the realization of one of the most important undertakings ever carried out by the British people.

MAILS FOR THE YUKON. According to a special despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer the Canadian government has sent to Messrs. Fred. C. Gash and T. C. Healy, the late of Dyea, Alaska, a contract for carrying the mails from Juneau to Forty-Mile Creek. The route trip is expected to be made every two months. At present ministers in the sections to be served are paying \$1 per letter for carrying their communications, there being no mail service.

Hayward's Proseal Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

Gov't Report

King Under

ERTON'S GIFT.

as for the Operating of the Jubilee Hospital.

Presented Against to Be Called Shortly.

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THE STORY OF FRANCIS CLUDGE.

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN. (Copyright, 1891, by Cassell Publishing Co. All rights reserved.)

[CONTINUED.] CHAPTER XXIII.

The north wall of the church at Coton End is only four paces from the house, the church standing within the moat. Isolated as the sacred building, therefore, is from the outer world by the wide spreading chase and close masses of the ...

It was with a lowering eye that on this Sunday morning he watched from his room over the gateway the unusual stream of people making for the church. ...

"They are here!" he said in a low voice. "Six of them, Anthony, and sturdy fellows, as all Cioton's men are. If you do not think your people will stand by you—"

"What, if Cludge men cannot meet window, if Cludge men cannot meet Clotpon men, the times are indeed gone mad! Make way and let me come! Though the mass be never said again in Coton church, it shall be said today!" And he swore a great oath.

He strode down the stairs and under the gateway, where were arranged, according to the custom of the house on wet days, all the servants, with Baldwin and Martin Luther at their head. The knight stalked through them with a faint smile flickering about the corners of his mouth.

"No, so long as it does not touch her," Martin replied in a cynical whisper. "She is well mated—well mated and ill fated! Ha, ha!"

"Silence, fool!" growled his companion angrily. "Is this a time for anagrams? 'Aye, it is!' Martin retorted swiftly, though with the same caution, 'for, when wise men turn fools, fools are put to it to act up to their profession! You see, brother?'"

It was something of a shock to him, therefore, when his daughter came to him after breakfast next morning, looking pale and heavy eyed, and breaking through the respect which had hitherto kept her silent.

"Go away!" he cried. He rose from his oak chair and glared at her. Then his feelings found their easiest vent in an angry "What do you mean, girl?" he blustered. "Go away? Go where?"

But she did not quail. Indeed she had her suggestion ready. "To the Mere farm in the forest, sir," she answered earnestly. "They will not look for you there, and Martin says—"

"Martin? The fool!" His face grew redder and redder. This was too much. He loved order and discipline, and to be advised in such matters by a woman and a fool! It was intolerable. "Go to, girl!" he cried, fuming with rage.

"And what of you, Sir Anthony?" the steward asked, amazed at this act of folly. "I shall remain here," the knight replied, with dignity. "You will be taken," said Baldwin, after a pause.

"You will," said the knight. The man shrugged his shoulders and was silent. "What do you mean?" asked Sir Anthony in anger.

coaled by his fellows that he could not be seen, but he answered civilly enough. "I am no bravo," he said. "I only require the law to be observed with me, you know, sir. I am here on behalf of the sheriff, and I warn all present that a continuation of this service will expose them to serious pains and penalties. If you desire it, I will read the royal order to prove that I do not speak without warrant."

"Begone, knave, you and your fellows!" Sir Anthony cried. A loyal man in all else, and the last to deny the queen's right or title, he had no reasonable answer to give and could only bluster. "Begone, do you hear?" he repeated, and he rapped his staff on the pavement, and then, raising eye, pointed to the door.

All Coton thought the men must go, but the men, perhaps because they were not so completely lost his head as to resort to extremes, except in the last resort. Affecting to consider the incident at an end, he stepped back into his pew obeyed him or no and resumed his devotions. Father Carey, at a nod from him, went on with the interrupted service.

But again the priest had barely read a dozen lines before the same man made the congregation start by crying loudly, "Stop!"

"Go on!" shouted Sir Anthony in a voice of thunder. "At your peril!" retorted the interloper. "Go on!" from Sir Anthony again.

Father Carey stood silent again, and looking from one to the other. Many a priest of his faith would have risen on the spot, and in the spirit of Hildebrand hurled his church's curse at the intruder. But the father was not of these, and he hesitated, fumbling with his surplice with his feeble white hands. He feared to do for his patron as for himself, and it was on the knight that his eyes finally rested.

But Sir Anthony's brow was black. He caught and a long breath, and his mouth and read on amid the lamb and prayer, and of such an angry and stealthy defiance as surely English church had never seen before. As he read, however, he gathered courage and his voice strengthened. The solemn words, so ancient, so familiar, fell on the stillness of the church and awed even the sheriff's men. To the surprise of nearly every one, there was no further interruption. The service ended quietly.

So, after all, Sir Anthony had his way and stalked out, still and unbending. Nor was there any falling off, but rather an increase, in the respect with which his people rose, according to custom, as he passed. Yet under that increase of respect lay a something which cut the old man to the heart.

He saw that his dependents pitied him while they honored him; that they thought him a fool for running his head against a stone wall—as Martin Luther put it—even while they felt that there was something grand in it too. During the rest of the day he went about his usual employments, but probably with little zest. He had done what he had done without any very clear idea how he was going to proceed. Between his loyalty in all else and his treason in this it would not have been easy for a Solomon to choose a consistent path.

And Sir Anthony was no Solomon. He chose at last to carry himself as if there were no danger, as if the thing which happened were unimportant. He ordered no change and took no precautions. He shut his ears to the whispering which went on among the servants and his eyes to the watch which by some secret order of Baldwin was kept upon the Ridgeway.

It was something of a shock to him, therefore, when his daughter came to him after breakfast next morning, looking pale and heavy eyed, and breaking through the respect which had hitherto kept her silent.

"Go away!" he cried. He rose from his oak chair and glared at her. Then his feelings found their easiest vent in an angry "What do you mean, girl?" he blustered. "Go away? Go where?"

But she did not quail. Indeed she had her suggestion ready. "To the Mere farm in the forest, sir," she answered earnestly. "They will not look for you there, and Martin says—"

"Martin? The fool!" His face grew redder and redder. This was too much. He loved order and discipline, and to be advised in such matters by a woman and a fool! It was intolerable. "Go to, girl!" he cried, fuming with rage.

"And what of you, Sir Anthony?" the steward asked, amazed at this act of folly. "I shall remain here," the knight replied, with dignity. "You will be taken," said Baldwin, after a pause.

"You will," said the knight. The man shrugged his shoulders and was silent. "What do you mean?" asked Sir Anthony in anger.

"Why, just that I cannot do it," Baldwin answered, glowering at him, with a frown on his dark cheek. "That is what I mean. Let the priest go. I cannot go and will not."

of the field about a couple of prisoners, while round the gate by which they had entered stood as many stout men on foot, headed by Baldwin and armed with pikes and staves. These seemed to be taunting the cavaliers and daring them to come on. On the wooden bridge which the knight stood were half a dozen of the servants, also armed. Sir Anthony recognized in the leading horseman Sir Philip Clotpon, and in the prisoners Father Carey and the woodmen, and in a moment he comprehended what had happened.

The sheriff, in the most unneighborly manner, instead of challenging his front door, had stolen up to the rear of the house, and without saying your leave or by your leave had snapped up the poor priest, who happened to be wandering in that direction. Probably he had intended to force an entrance, but he had laid aside the pike when he saw his only retreat menaced by the watchful Baldwin. The knight took all this in a glance, and his gorge rose as much at the Clotpon men's trick as at the danger which it made him stand. So he lost his head and made matters worse. "Who are these villains," he cried in a rage, his face aflame, "who come attacking men's houses in time of peace? Begone, or I will have at ye!"

"Begone, or I will have at ye!" cried, inter- rupting him, "in heaven's name, do not carry the thing farther! Give me way in the queen's name, and I will!"

What he would do was never known, for at that last word, away at the house, behind Sir Anthony, there was a puff of smoke, and down went the sheriff head- long, horse and all, with the report of an arquebus rang dully round the build- ing. The knight gazed, horrified, but the damage was done and could not be undone—nay, more, the Coton men took the knight by a signal. With a shout, before Sir Anthony could utter a word, they made a dash for the group of horsemen. The latter, uncertain and hampered by the fall of their leader, who was not hit, but was stunned beyond giving orders, did the best they could. They let their prisoners go with a curse, and then, raising Sir Philip and forming a rough line, they charged toward the gate by which they had entered.

The footmen stood the brunt gallantly, and for a moment the sharp ringing of quarter staves and the shivering of steel blades as pretty a combat as ever took place on level ground in full view of an English home. The spectators could see Baldwin diving wonders. His men backed him up bravely, but in the end the impetus of the horses told, the footmen gave way and fled aside, and the strangers took place at the gateway. Sir Anthony's men being deaf to all his attempts to call them off, and then the Clotpon horse got clear, and shaking their fists and vowing vengeance rode off toward the forest.

They left two of their men on the field, one with a shattered kneecap, and one with a broken wrist and a deep sword cut, a broken wrist and half a dozen nasty wounds.

"My poor little girl!" Sir Anthony whispered to himself as he gazed with scared eyes at the prostrate man and the dead horses and comprehended what had happened. "This is a hanging business! In arms against the queen! What am I to do? And as he went back to the house in a daze of stupor he muttered again: "My little girl!"

I fancy that in this terrible crisis he looked to get support and comfort from his brother, that old campaigner who had seen so many vicissitudes and knew by his own little shifts. But Ferdinand, though he had a heart as true as steel, and a sense indeed to have become a sudden flaccid and lukewarm. Sir Anthony felt himself thrown on his own resources.

"Who fired the shot?" he asked, looking about the room in a dazed fashion. "It was that which did the mischief," he continued, forgetting his own hasty challenge. "I think it must have been Martin Luther," Ferdinand answered.

But Martin Luther, when he was accused, denied this stoutly. He had been so far along the Ridgeway, he said, that though he had returned at once on hearing the shot fired, he had arrived too late for the fight. The fool's stomach, for a fight was so well known that this seemed probable enough, and though some still suspected him in the origin of the unfortunate signal was never clearly determined, though in after days shrewd guesses were made by some.

For a few hours it seemed as if Sir Anthony had sunk into his former state of indecision. But when Petronilla came again to him soon after noon to beg him to go into hiding she found his mood had altered. "Go to the Mere farm," he said, not angrily now, but firmly and quietly. "No, girl, I cannot. I have been in fault, and I must stay and pay for it. If I left, I could never hold my head again. But do you go now and tell Baldwin to come to me."

She went and told the stern, down looking steward, and he came up. "Baldwin," said the knight when the door was shut and the two were alone, "I distrust him, sir, he is a man of no tenants—who have indeed been let out without my orders. Bid them get and keep the peace, and I hope they will not be molested. For you and Father Carey, you must go into hiding. The Mere farm will be best."

"And what of you, Sir Anthony?" the steward asked, amazed at this act of folly. "I shall remain here," the knight replied, with dignity. "You will be taken," said Baldwin, after a pause.

"You will," said the knight. The man shrugged his shoulders and was silent. "What do you mean?" asked Sir Anthony in anger.

"Why, just that I cannot do it," Baldwin answered, glowering at him, with a frown on his dark cheek. "That is what I mean. Let the priest go. I cannot go and will not."

he muttered. "And if we must surrender they shall see we do it willingly." The tenants had gone to their homes and their wives. Only the servants remained. They clustered, solemn and sorrowful, about the hearth in the great hall, starting if a dog howled without or a coal flew from the fire within. Sir Anthony remained brooding in his own room, Petronilla sitting beside him silent and fearful, while Ferdinand and his wife moved restlessly about listening to the wind. But the evening and the night wore peacefully away, and so, to the surprise of everybody, did the next day and the next. Could the sheriff be going to overlook the matter? Alas! on the third day the doubt was resolved. Two or three boys, who had been sent out as scouts, came in with news that there was a strong watch set on the Ridgeway, that the paths through the forest were guarded, that bodies of armed men were arriving in the neighboring villages, and that soldiers had been demanded—or so it was said—from Warwick and Worcester, and even from the north and away as Oxford. Probably it was only the sheriff's prudence which had postponed the crisis, and now it had come. The net was drawn all round. As the day closed in on Coton and the sun set angrily among the forest trees the boys' tale, which grew no doubt in the telling, passed from one to another, and men swore and looked out of window, and women wept in corners. In the tower room Sir Anthony sat awaiting the summons and wondering what he could do to save his daughter from the possible rudeness, or even hurt, at the hands of these strangers.

There was one man missing from hall and kitchen, but few in the suspense noted his absence. The fool had heard the door story and, unable to remain inactive under such circumstances, he presently slipped in the dusk to the rear of the house. Here he managed to cross the moat by means of a plank, which he then drew over and hid in the grass. This quietly managed—Baldwin, he said, had strictly forbidden any one to leave the house—Martin made off with a grim chuckle toward the forest, and following the main track leading toward Wootton Waverley presently came among the trees upon a couple of sentinels. They heard him, saw him indistinctly and made a rush for him, but this was just the sport Martin liked and the fun he had come to enjoy, and in a second he was lost in the underwood, his mocking laugh and shrill taunts keeping the poor men on the shudder for the next ten minutes. Then the uncanny accents died away, and satisfied with his sport and the knowledge he had gained the fool made for home. As he sped quickly across the last field, however, he was astonished by the sight of a dark figure in the very act of launching his (Martin's) plank across the moat.

"Ho, ho!" the fool muttered in a fierce undertone. "That is it, is it? And only one! If they will come one by one, like the plums in the kitchen porridge, I shall make a fine meal!"

He dod back, crouching down on the grass, and watched the unknown, his eyes glittering. The stranger was a tall, big fellow, a formidable antagonist. But Martin cared nothing for that. Had not his long knife, as keen as his wits—when they were at home, which was not always—He drew it out now, and under cover of the darkness crept nearer and nearer, his blood glowing pleasantly though the night was cold. How lucky it was he had come out! He could hardly restrain the "Ho, ho!" which rose to his lips as he meant to leap upon the man on this side of the water, and there might be no telltale traces on the farther bank.

But the stranger was too quick for him in this. He got his bridge fixed and began to cross before Martin could crawl near enough. As he crossed, however, his feet made a slight noise on the plank, and under cover of it the fool rose and ran forward, then followed him over with the stealthiness of a cat. And, like a cat, too, the moment the stranger's foot touched the bank Martin sprang on him with his knife raised—sprang on him silently, with his teeth grinding and his eyes aflame.

(To be continued.)

GROSS LYING. (From the Seattle Times.) Do the jingoes realize what they are doing? Do they realize that there is a great danger in inflaming the public mind by false statements and by gross exaggerations of the truth so that the people will be unable to take a calm view of our foreign relations? We find in a Tacoma dispatch of the Post-Intelligencer an illustration of what we mean. That dispatch states that the Canadian government has let a contract for the carriage of mails from Juneau to Forty-Mile creek, on this country, because both ports are in Alaska. The Tacoma correspondent of our contemporary may be as ignorant of the geography of Alaska as he pretends to be, or he may be a simple ordinary every day liar, like the man who sent out from Tacoma to the Eastern papers the other day a story of how the people of Juneau were armed and ready to defend themselves against the British troops when they came down from the Yukon.

"I feel ashamed," said a prominent Juneau business man, who writes the other day, "when I read the Times the other day, and see how they have made up their minds in Juneau knows that Canada has made an intention to make no claim to our territory, but we know that she does hope to do so, and she is entitled to the head of Lynn canal, which, however, is a very different matter." The statement that Forty-Mile creek is in Alaska is one of those half truths that are worse than a direct falsehood. Forty-Mile creek rises in Alaska and unites with the Yukon in Canada. This has been settled by the Canadian survey made by Ogilvie and confirmed by the United States survey made by direction of Gen. Dunfield, and there is no more doubt about the outlet and a few miles of the course of Forty-Mile creek being in Canada than there is that Seattle is in the state of Washington. We say it is a disgrace that the American public is being lied to in this fashion, and that it is especially infamous that a newspaper which has every facility for learning the truth, which in fact only eleven days ago published an article completely contradicting the statement of its correspondent, should prostitute itself to such disreputable work.

SATOLLI'S ELEVATION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—After a conference with Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Rooker, Mgr. Satolli's secretary, to-night announced that the ceremony of elevation of Mgr. Satolli to the cardinalate will take place on the first Sunday in January, which occurs on the fifth of the month.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The Mail in an editorial suggests that the Prince of Wales be invited to visit Toronto next year to open the new civic buildings.

How To Use Cottolene the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

A BIG UNDERTAKING. In this case, altogether too big. The turkey can't half cover that egg. That is what is the matter with buying on credit. Our knowledge of the market; going into the markets with cash; our policy of quick sales and small profits, put us in a position to talk turkey. We have just received ex. Ardmore, a full line of Crosse & Blackwell's Olmen's stores. These are a few of our turkey-favored prices: 4 Crown Muscatelles, 3 lbs. for 25c. Table Raisins, 15c. New Figs, 15c. Canned Peel, 20c. Our cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c. save many a grove. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

WELL DRESSED LADIES Now-a-days have their Skirts bound with Corticelli Skirt Protector Shade-1063 4-Yards

Women are usually anxious to make their money go as far as they can, hence the great popularity of the CORTICELLI SKIRT PROTECTOR. It is economical and adds to the beauty of a garment as well. Sold in 4 and 6 yard lengths. The Mohair is in 5 yard lengths. Can be had in same shades as Corticelli Sewing Silk. CORTICELLI SILK CO., Manufacturers, ST. JOHNS, Que. ocl6-ws-d2w

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL

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As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts.

THE CITY.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Gray is to take place at 2:30 this afternoon, and half an hour later from Christ church cathedral.

A LARGE white owl, captured by Arthur Ward in one of the Fraser river canneries, was brought down on the Princess Louise Thursday evening.

THE executive of the Women's Council meet at the city hall next Monday afternoon at 2:30, when two ladies will be nominated as candidates for the school board.

GENERAL W. P. Roberts, United States consul, left this morning via the C.P.R. for Washington and his home in North Carolina.

THE following officers have been elected by Victoria Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias: F. C. W. S. Saines, C. C., E. Dickinson; V. C., John Cameron; Prel., W. Fernyough; M. of E., J. T. Pearce; M. of F., A. A. Aaronson; K. of R. and S., E. P. Nathan; M. of A., Thos. McManus; and M. of W., A. Munro.

MR. W. H. LOMAS, Indian agent at Duncan, was in town yesterday to see about assistance being given to the widows and orphans of the unfortunate Beechey Bay Indians who lost their lives in the sealing schooner Walter A. Earle last summer.

MEMORIAL services for the late Joseph Salmon, father of Messrs. E. J., H. L. and Maurice Salmon, were conducted in the Synagogue last evening by Mr. E. Bornstein. The late Mr. Salmon died in London two weeks ago as the result of an accident. While walking along the street he was struck by a vehicle and died from the result of the injuries he received.

THE little three-ton American sloop launch Blanche, owned and captained by Jacob Johnson of Tacoma, arrived here yesterday noon after a very stormy passage from the City of Destiny. She started on the trip last Wednesday evening, and coming via New Whatum and the islands was compelled to several times seek shelter from tempestuous seas.

THE Mayor having asked that a date be fixed for a meeting of the board of health, it was decided to have one on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the health officer and sanitary officer to be notified to attend.

AT Mr. Williams' suggestion the city solicitor was asked to recommend the proper procedure in connection with the proposed curfew law.

THE council adjourned at 9:10 p.m. There were two absentees—Ald. McLeellan and Patridge.

JUST TO BE UNCOMMON.

THE secret of Lee Fairchild's elopement, precedent to the marriage at sea on board the Walla Walla on her last trip from San Francisco to this port, proves to have been not much of a secret after all.

THE St. Helena editor wanted to wed in some original fashion and suggested a haloon, a ceremony by telephone and other 'freak' innovations, but the little widow induced him to compromise on a marriage at sea, with the captain as clergyman, and they left St. Helena a day or two ago, so that the prospective bride might bid her friends in this city and make ready for the Northern trip in time to take the Walla Walla.

EDITOR Fairchild, when seen by a Chronicle reporter shortly before his departure, admitted that he intended to ask the Walla Walla captain to make him and Mrs. Ashlin man and wife as soon as the steamer crossed the bar. There was no reason, he said, why such an unusual marriage ceremony should be taken save that he preferred that plan. He intended to return in a few weeks, he said, and resume personal control of the Sentinel's throbbing destinies.

THE bride is described by the Chronicle as a pretty little woman. Her name was Mrs. (not Miss) Ashlin, and for many years she has been in business in the charming little Napa county town. She and Fairchild had never met before, but she was called at her store in search of a city newspaper.

That was only a few weeks ago, but Fairchild is no man for delays, and he pressed his suit so successfully that the widow consented to marry him forthwith, and even before his opinion in the matter of doing without bridesmaids, wedding gowns, presents and a parson to pronounce the important formula.

WANT HIM ARRESTED.

AS an outcome of the troubles over the Landsberg failure a motion was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease by Mr. Belyea, acting for the plaintiff in Gault Bros. v. Landsberg, to imprison the defendant.

THE motion was for an order under section 11 of the execution act, to commit Frederick Landsberg to jail for twelve months for fraudulently disposing of his property with intent to delay and defeat his creditors.

THE defendant Landsberg was present, but being without counsel asked for an adjournment, which the judge granted, fixing the hearing of the application for next Saturday at half past eleven.

THIS is the first active step of the process to be taken on behalf of the creditors. It will be remembered that after the settlement Landsberg offered a compromise of 40 cents on the dollar, to be paid in instalments extending over twenty months. This offer being submitted to the Eastern creditors, who are the ones largely interested, they unanimously refused at meeting held on Friday, and have instituted legal proceedings, which will in due course be taken, to set aside the marriage settlement to Mrs. Landsberg and also the bill of sale by Landsberg to his wife, as fraudulent.

A further meeting of creditors will be held to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at the office of Mr. William Duok, solicitor for the assignees, in order that to effect having been sent out yesterday.

THE tug Sadie took the new shaft made by the Alton Iron Works for the steamship Mashida around to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon. The Mashida as soon as she reaches the shore will leave for Vancouver, and afterwards going direct to Vancouver for her lumber cargo.

MILK BY LAW LAID OVER.

THE by-law to "license and regulate milk vendors" was the special business because of which the city council met last evening, and the by-law having already been read a first time was taken up clause by clause.

THROUGH the promoter, Ald. Williams, had intimated his willingness to strike out the license fee, the discussion first turned on that subject. Ald. Cameron opposing all trade licenses on principle, and Ald. Macmillan pointing out that a recent decision in a Toronto case showed that the municipality has no right to put a license on peddlers.

ALD. CAMERON then brought up the matter of the Treasurer's statement as to where the money goes, submitted a few weeks ago, and he moved that it be printed and a copy supplied to each councillor.

ALD. MACMILLAN wanted further details respecting the water collector's office, to show the cost of collecting the rates.

ALD. HALL thought the purpose would be served by having the statements published in the daily papers, which all the ratepayers read.

THE motion by Ald. Cameron was carried on division.

IN answer to an inquiry from Ald. Williams about a crossing desired opposite Porter's butcher shop, Ald. Hall said the matter is already engaging his attention; and when Ald. Williams further pointed out that the drainage opposite the Deane needs to be improved before anything up the street is done, Ald. Hall replied that the streets committee are quite competent to attend to this also.

THE Mayor having asked that a date be fixed for a meeting of the board of health, it was decided to have one on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the health officer and sanitary officer to be notified to attend.

AT Mr. Williams' suggestion the city solicitor was asked to recommend the proper procedure in connection with the proposed curfew law.

THE council adjourned at 9:10 p.m. There were two absentees—Ald. McLeellan and Patridge.

DEATH TO 'FRISCO'S TRADE.

IT is stated by the San Francisco Call that each of the direct steamers sailing for Victoria from the Bay City has in the stowage quite a number of Japanese and Chinese bound for Yokohama and Hongkong via the steamer of the Canadian and Northern Pacific.

THE Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company, operating the Sebome, will again be obliged to out rates if they wish to make competition warmer for the Rosalie. While considering the advisability of meeting the 25 cent rate before the Rosalie, the company is passing to Port Townsend or Seattle by the Sebome, Agent Devlin, of the North-Western line, says the public have shown a willingness by their patronage to pay the rate of the Rosalie, which is 25 cents.

WHETHER or not the fight continues between the two lines, Mr. Devlin says that the present charges on the Rosalie will not be increased.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

THE trial of the action in Clark v. Pemberton & Ward was to have taken place before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday, but on an affidavit read by Hon. Mr. Richards, counsel for the defendants, to the effect that the defendant was absent, the trial was adjourned, to come on at 24 hours' notice, the defendants to pay costs of the adjournment.

MR. Belyea appeared for the plaintiff yesterday. Russell, Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday made an order adjourning the trial from the 9th instant to a day to be fixed. Mr. C. W. Ward for plaintiff; Mr. A. L. Belyea for defendant.

THE trial of the action in Gault Bros. v. Landsberg, to imprison the defendant, was made an order adjourning the trial from the 9th instant to a day to be fixed. Mr. C. W. Ward for plaintiff; Mr. A. L. Belyea for defendant.

ON the application for the payment of claims of certain workmen v. the B. C. Pottery & Terra Cotta Co., Mr. Justice Drake yesterday decided that the cost of the trial which belong to county court judges, divided could be declared. Mr. A. Martin for the application; Mr. Gordon Hunter contra.

LEGAL NEWS.

THE sittings of the Full and Divisional courts open to-morrow, the following being the full list of cases:

Deane v. Springer. Re Thunder Hill Mining Co. Royal Canadian Packing Co. v. Olsen. Hunsdon's Bay Co. v. Rowling. Manson v. Howison.

Regina v. Jenks (case stated). Oatna v. Coy. Blairbridge v. E. & N. Co. Fraser River Mining Co. v. Gilligier. Re Yorkville Coal Co.

DAVIS v. RASSELL. Macaulay v. Cowan (Stevens garnishee). B. C. Iron Works v. Buse.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Bicycles For the Merry Little Brown Men—To Look For "Strathnevis" Tidings.

THE "Rosalie's" Waiting Game—Narrow Escape of the Collier "Richard III."

HAVING completed the repairs necessitated by her recent battle with a Pacific cyclone, the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, Captain Crawford, will sail this morning for the Orient. She takes out on this trip twelve first class passengers, upwards of 100 Orientals, and a full cargo, consisting of flour, condensed milk, cotton, lumber, canned goods and other sundries, among which will be fifty bicycles, which arrived at Tacoma Tuesday from Eastern firms, consigned to European houses in Yokohama.

IT is a matter of conjecture whether these are designed for European residents in Japan, or for the Japanese trade. On Tuesday the Tacoma also received 21,000 sacks of flour at the Puget Sound Flouring mills dock, all this flour having been manufactured in Tacoma. In the afternoon that Captain Crawford will sail the north in his voyage across, in the hope of picking up some scrap of information concerning the Strathnevis.

THE "RICHARD III'S" CLOSE CALL. The well known American bark Richard III, had a very narrow escape a few days ago from being wrecked on the rocks near the time on her way to San Francisco with coal cargo, and off the Farallones became becalmed. The current set her in towards the rocks, and the captain in order to save his ship put the kedgie anchor.

THIS only held for a few minutes, and when the line parted it seemed as though nothing could save the ship. Just at the opportune moment the tug Sea King, with another ship in tow, hove in sight. Captain Ramsay immediately went to the assistance of the heavily laden Richard III and towed her to a place of safety. He then went on into port with his other tow. In spite of the heavy laden condition, he had ever struck the rocks she would, in her heavily laden condition, have become a total wreck.

NO JURISDICTION.

MR. Justice Crease Declares That Magistrates Cannot Sit in the Small Debts Court.

THE Province May Constitute a Court, But Cannot Appoint Judges.

A most important decision, which in effect declares that stipendiary and police magistrates have no jurisdiction in the small debts court, was yesterday delivered by Mr. Justice Crease. On October 14 application was made for a writ to prohibit Michael Phillips, J.P. at Fort Steele, from further proceeding in the case of Ban Quong v. Ching Yee Che Say Co. in the small debts court. Mr. G. H. Barnard made the application, and Mr. B. H. T. Drake contra. The application was made on the grounds specified in the judgment delivered yesterday, which in part sets forth as follows:

(1) Michael Phillips has no jurisdiction to sit in the small debts court, or any court of civil jurisdiction;

(2) Under the British North America act, 1867, s. 7, the small debts court is a provincial jurisdiction, and is a court of the provincial legislature, without reference to the federal authorities, who have many Dominion interests at stake in the province.

AND if the provisions and appointments of the small debts act are sufficiently extended, the federal authority would be merged in the provincial authority, and would be unable further to watch over the constitutional provisions of an exclusively federal nature.

NO power was claimed by the magistrates (by which I mean stipendiary or police magistrates) to collect small debts judicially before the passage of the small debts act, appointing them to preside over small debts courts.

THE Governor-General's commission empowers him to appoint in Her Majesty's name and behalf all such judges, justices, magistrates, and other necessary officers and ministers of the Dominion as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by the crown.

FOR the plaintiff, counsel contended that the Lieut.-Governor had the power to appoint in this case, because under section 92 of the B.N.A. act, the exclusive power of legislation respecting the administration of justice and the constitution of the courts in the province resided in the provincial legislature; and also that under the 92nd section, the act having defined what judges were to be appointed by the Governor-General, by necessary implication, on the principle that *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, all others were to be appointed by the provincial government.

I have already stated that there can be no question of the undoubted right of the legislature of British Columbia to pass the small debts act and establish such courts as they may see fit, and to appoint such judges as they like; but I am unable to see that the exclusive power "to make laws respecting the constitution, maintenance and organization" of courts, gives them authority to direct by whom the judges are to be appointed, or that the "organization" of a court extends to the appointment of a judge, without being a direct interference with and taking away one of the undoubted prerogatives of the crown.

THE other contention of plaintiff's counsel that the 96th section of the B.N.A. act, which enacts that the Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the "superior, district and county courts" gives the provincial government by implication, the power to appoint the judges of any courts not expressly named in this section to be appointed by the Governor-General, is equally unavailing, in the face of the rule of law that the prerogative of the crown shall not be taken away by implication.

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IT is a matter of conjecture whether these are designed for European residents in Japan, or for the Japanese trade. On Tuesday the Tacoma also received 21,000 sacks of flour at the Puget Sound Flouring mills dock, all this flour having been manufactured in Tacoma. In the afternoon that Captain Crawford will sail the north in his voyage across, in the hope of picking up some scrap of information concerning the Strathnevis.

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AND if the provisions and appointments of the small debts act are sufficiently extended, the federal authority would be merged in the provincial authority, and would be unable further to watch over the constitutional provisions of an exclusively federal nature.

NO power was claimed by the magistrates (by which I mean stipendiary or police magistrates) to collect small debts judicially before the passage of the small debts act, appointing them to preside over small debts courts.

THE Governor-General's commission empowers him to appoint in Her Majesty's name and behalf all such judges, justices, magistrates, and other necessary officers and ministers of the Dominion as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by the crown.

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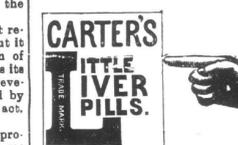
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious and indigestion. Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Distress after eating. Pain in the bowels, & in their most remarkable success has been shown in curing.

HEADACHE.

ACHE they would be almost powerless to those who suffer from it. Their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find they also cure all disorders of the stomach, which they will not be willing to do without them. But after

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Officers of the "Empress" Promoted—The "Gambles" Loses Her Salmon Charter.

December Wind and Weather—The Eastern Schooner "Ella B." Westward Bound.

To-morrow the C.P.R. steamship Empress of China sails outward, with fair freight and passenger lists.

THE "TACOMA" LIBELLED.

While the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma was at Tacoma a writ of libel was served upon her by Deputy Marshal Henry Higgins.

LOSERS HER CHARACTER.

Owing to her protracted passage from Samarang to Vancouver, the British bark John Gambles, which arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning, has lost her charter.

COMING TO THIS COAST.

The Morning Chronicle of Halifax, N.S., gives the news that the 84 ton schooner Ella B. Anderson, master, is being prepared for a voyage round to this coast.

DECEMBER WIND AND WEATHER.

The forecast of December wind and weather in the North Pacific coast gives a nearly stationary "low" over the Aleutian islands, with an almost permanent "high" in 32 north, 142 west.

THE CITY.

A CHOIR of 35 voices under the conductorship of G. F. Watson, will present a concert "Eather" in Calvary Baptist church on Wednesday evening.

AND HISTORY.

In one of the London papers appeared, in the following striking libelous pointed out the life of "The Sick Child"; and that the story of the word for the slain.

A MYSTERY CLEARED.

Three years ago an elderly lady named Mrs. Fitzgerald went into the woods near Comox to pick berries.

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The British Columbia Intermediate Football Association met at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon to arrange for the coming season.

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THE RECORD BROKEN.

Unfortunately It Is This Time Victoria's Hitherto Uninterrupted Record of Success.

Vancouver Footballers Redeem Their Prediction and Defeat the Capital Team.

The Vancouver footballers who came to Victoria on Friday evening, modestly introduced themselves as "weak in 'fortwards"—hardly strong enough as a team to properly represent the Terminal City.

Miller, the captain of the Victoria team, elected to defend the north goal, and the ball was passed to the north side.

Play being resumed Victoria seemed to warm up, and pressed their opponents very hard until the close of the game, the ball for the most part being kept at Vancouver's end of the field.

Shortly after this Warren, one of the Vancouver backs, was injured and for a time retired, but the visitors bravely held their own.

The spectators were now rewarded by seeing the best piece of play of the match, the ball, by a series of passes, which Seagrave, Gamble and Pettigrew took part in.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The charity concert to take place in Institute hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Roman Catholic cathedral should be liberally patronized.

UNITED SERVICE Y. M. C. A.

The match between these clubs yesterday afternoon resulted in a close and hotly contested game, as is shown by the score of 1 to 1.

PART I.

- Selection—O by Henry Bishop. Choir—St. Andrew's Cathedral. Comco—"Coster's tournaip". Solo—"Home, Dearie, Home".

PART II.

- Male Chorus—"The Winds Whistle Cold". Solo—"The Death of Nelson". Solo—"I Dream I Dwell in Marble Halls".

SHE IS STILL AFLOAT.

The Liner "Strathnevis" Reported by the "Gambles" Drifting With a Broken Shaft.

Help Will Be Sent Her Without Delay—Captain Treethowan's Story.

At last the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the big freighter Strathnevis has been cleared away, and the confidence expressed by those who gave it as their opinion that she had not met her fate in the fierce hurricane of the 15th of November, has been proved well founded.

The owning company up to a late hour last night had not yet decided as to what ship to send to the rescue. The outboard Tacoma, which otherwise would have got away yesterday, is still held at the ocean.

Capt. Archibald of the Empress of China is very much surprised that he did not find the Strathnevis on his voyage in the latter event it is not likely that the lost steamer is not already found.

When Peary returned from North Greenland, it was announced that the failure of his expedition to make new geographical discoveries had given a death blow to further arctic exploration.

At the present time, if no accident has befallen him, Jackson, an Englishman, is encamped for the long, dark Arctic winter somewhere on his way toward the pole.

"The Gambles has passed through a terrible storm," explained her commander, "and has been sailing for thirty-six years, and have rounded the Horn dozens of times, but never in my life have I experienced anything like it before."

The service then made determined efforts to score, but the game still remained in favor of the Y.M.C.A. until about half past one, when the ball was up from the backs, and after a good run, scored for the Service, evening up the game.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL LIFE.

Above all, he was responsible for that which called the tone of the school, and few realize with what passionate devotion a certain type of boy throws himself into this work.

Behind him, but not too near, was the wide and temperate head, now suggesting the mildness of the doves; leading him on to see, more by half hints than by any direct word, how boys and men are all of a piece, and how he who can handle the one will assuredly in time control the other.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. Nansen the Arctic Explorer Reported From—His Expedition Doing Well.

His Object and How He Proposes to Attain It—Past Efforts.

In the COLONIST of yesterday appeared the following telegram: "The wife of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has received a letter by carrier pigeon at Christiania to the effect that her husband's expedition is doing well."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Sued by Dismissed Police Sergeant Hayward—Landslide at Courtenay.

Dry Goods Assignment at Nanaimo—Weather on Valdez Island—Doings at Kamloops.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 7.—Three Eastern wholesale houses have given it out that they will start branches here within the next three months.

Dr. Sergeant Hayward has entered suit against the city for \$640 for wrongful dismissal and back salary. Mr. Hayward claims that he was not regularly suspended during the recent police trouble.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 7.—On Thursday last at the Courtenay house the embarkment at the rear gave way, taking fences, outhouses and trees in its progress.

VALDEZ ISLAND.

VALDEZ ISLAND, Dec. 2.—A synopsis of the weather for November shows that this island had 18 days in which it rained, 7 nights with frosts and fine days, and the balance cloudy or foggy.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Dec. 5.—The fortnightly meeting of the W.C.T.U. was held yesterday afternoon, but owing to the heavy rain the attendance was smaller than usual.

McPHERSON'S.

McPHERSON'S, Dec. 3.—A successful "Gospel temperance mission" was held in the new hall this evening.

KAMLOOPS.

A camp of Woodmen of the World is being successfully organized here.

An English party is taking a bond on three properties on Gold Hill, Hillcroft street. They will do some work during the coming three months.

The directors of the Kamloops agricultural society held a meeting last Saturday to settle accounts for the recent exhibition.

An case of premeditated suicide occurred near the Kamill mills, on Thursday, Nov. 29, the unfortunate person being a stranger to all in the locality.

Andrew's balloon project sounds almost like the emanation of a "crank." Nevertheless, its originator is a practical and experienced aeronaut, who has succeeded in raising the necessary funds, King Oscar, of Sweden having subscribed thirty thousand dollars.

Arguing from this, Dr. Nansen formed the idea of drifting to the pole with the Siberian ice. His ship, the Fram (the word is from the Norwegian for "forward"), has been specially designed for resistance to the dangerous floes, and is provisioned for five years.

Before leaving the Gambles, the COLONIST reporter spoke to one of the mates as to the appearance of the drifting, storm-tossed wreck.

"If I was on that steamer," said the mate, "I'd sell my life for a gallon of grog. She looked in a bad way indeed. Her masts were useless, and she was at the mercy of wind and waves."

RECK AD HE... Little Liver Pills... Most distressing complaint... Do not try them until you see how they will do without them.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$1.50. Six Months .75. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS as distinguished from everything of a transient character that requires advertising.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING: Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; subsequent consecutive insertions, 5 cents.

STATE SOCIALISM. The advantages of State-socialism are often insisted on by a certain class of politicians.

The rapidity with which the newspaper men of the neighboring republic make a mountain out of a mole-hill, and their amazing agility in jumping at conclusions cannot be sufficiently admired.

An article in the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 28th ult., on "Canadian Discontent," begins: "Great Britain has so many irons in the fire that she is likely to grow heated and burn her fingers that one more or less can scarcely be expected to count."

In Canada the Government of Great Britain is not mentioned in connection with the Manitoba school question. The Mother Country has nothing in the world to do with it.

It is pleasant to find an American newspaper taking a fair and rational view of the Behring Sea question, or any other question in which British and American interests are involved.

Then, from influences brought to bear on the Government, inferior coal was used. To keep some favored coal mines afloat \$150,000 a year was wasted, and another \$150,000 was lost because of the low rates on the coal enforced by Parliament.

Some of the people, they derive fewer advantages from the roads, of which they are the nominal owners, than do the inhabitants of other countries where the railroads are owned by "bloated capitalists."

Nothing could well exceed the cordiality and fraternal sympathy with which Mr. Chamberlain received the Colonial representatives at the Colonial office on Tuesday to discuss the Pacific cable project.

The New York Times, in an article on "The Pothers About Seals," ridicules the claim of jurisdiction over the open sea for the protection of the seals, advanced by Blaine and other American public men.

The tribunal made no awards, but left the payments to future negotiations and settlement, there being no longer any question of the liability. To avoid the delay and uncertainty of negotiations for a commission and regular award, a few shrewd arbiters were called in to settle the matter.

It is interesting to see that all the journalists of the United States are not determined to involve their country in a contention with Great Britain. Harper's Weekly condemns the course which the American fire eaters are pursuing.

It appears that our neighbors have been misled. It is the Venezuelan belief that howsoever the United States is at its beck and call and is bound under the Monroe doctrine to sustain it with force of arms.

The underlying fact in the discussion over the amount of money the United States owes Great Britain for preventing Canadian sealers from plying their trade is that the United States has no property in fur seals.

Then, from influences brought to bear on the Government, inferior coal was used. To keep some favored coal mines afloat \$150,000 a year was wasted, and another \$150,000 was lost because of the low rates on the coal enforced by Parliament.

backers may well be excused if he comes to believe that the United States will, with all its power, resist the British claim to the disputed territory to the last extremity.

On the 4th of December, 1795, Thomas Carlyle was born in a small Scotch village, Koolefechan, and if this great man's estimate of the importance of the appearance of a great writer and teacher be a just one we ought to consider this one of the notable days of the century, the hundredth anniversary of the appearance of the Sage of Chelsea.

One thing the Paris tribunal did definitely decide, but it was a thing never before decided, and probably no "statesman" but Blaine, and possibly Morgan of Alabama, was capable of disputing it.

The expedition to Ashanti does not appear to be a very formidable one as far as numbers are concerned. It consists of less than 1,500 men all told, with only 300 white men from the home regiments.

It seems that Prempeh, King of Ashanti, now sees that he made a mistake when he treated the British ultimatum with contemptuous silence. He is sorry for having disregarded the warning he received and has sent ambassadors to England in order to make his peace with the British Government.

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THE CENTENARY OF THOMAS CARLYLE'S BIRTH.

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So the black fellows have to return to their own country unrecognized. The first thing they will perhaps see when they land on the African coast will be the preparations that are being made to invade their country.

As our readers are aware the Republican party is in the majority in both branches of the United States Legislature. In the House of Representatives the Republican majority is overwhelming. In a House of 356 members they have a majority of 140.

One of the peculiarities of the elections of November 1894 was the very poor show made by the Populists. They seemed to be almost wiped out of existence. They have only seven members in the House, and their influence on legislation will not be perceptible.

In the Senate parties are more evenly balanced. In that body there are now 42 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 6 Populists, including Senators Jones and Stewart from Nevada. It will be seen from this that in the Senate the Populists hold the balance of power.

"Thus it will be seen," says the San Francisco Argonaut, "that the condition in the Senate is perplexing; the Republicans have a plurality, but not a working majority; if the Populists should combine with the Democratic minority it would give them a majority over the Republicans; if the two seceding Republicans,—Jones and Stewart, of Nevada—should return to the ranks they abandoned and the Republicans seat the senator from Delaware, they will have a majority of one over both Democrats and Populists combined. But it is doubtful whether Stewart will return to the Republican ranks. Jones, on the other hand, has never been comfortable with his Populistic bed fellows and is expected to return to his ancient loyalty. The two new Senators from Utah will be Republicans, making 45 Republican Senators, but as the membership of the Senate will then be 90 the Republicans will still lack a clear majority."

If this is the exact condition of parties, the battles of the session will be fought in the Senate. There will be, no doubt, any amount of intriguing on the part of the Republicans to get perfect command of the Senate, and the Democrats, it may be supposed, will do their best to make themselves strong in that body. It has been found before now that Senators are not all purely patriotic, that other motives besides love of their country actuate some of them, and it is pretty certain that, if any of them has a weakness, or is approachable from any quarter, the wirepullers of both parties will find out where and how to bring influence to bear on him in order to secure his vote on important questions. The course that the doubtful Senators may pursue will be closely watched, and the public may expect soon to hear surmises by the score as to the action they intend to take, and the motives by which they are impelled.

EXAMINATION IN THEORY. An examination in the Theory of Music, of several of the pupils of Miss S. F. Smith, took place at her studio last Friday afternoon in the presence of several interested friends, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, and Miss Dewdney; the Mayor and Mrs. Teague, Archdeacon and Mrs. Soriven, and Canon and Mrs. Paddon. An able address was given by Canon Paddon in explanation of the Krause system of teaching, and prizes were presented by the Lieutenant-Governor to the following pupils: Senior class—Miss Marion Hornsby. Junior class—Miss Genevieve Grant. Preparatory class—Miss Winnie Johnson, silver medal; Master Albert Chudley, 1st prize in technique; Miss Pnyllis Eberts, Miss Beth Hall and Miss Winnie Gabriel, prizes for rudiments.

Those present expressed themselves as highly delighted, and complimented Miss Smith upon the manner in which her pupils had acquitted themselves.

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