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DOWN TO DEATH

Dreadful Catastrophe at Louisville, Kentucky.

COLLAPSE OF AN IRON BRIDGE SPAN

It Plunges Into the River, Carrying Down Sixty Men.

Twenty-Five Horribly Mangled Bodies Recovered—Total Loss of Life May Be Fifty—Sad Scenes Among Friends and Relatives—Faulty Mechanism Caused the Accident.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15.—The fourth span of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge fell into the river at 11 o'clock this morning. Sixty men were at work upon it. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered from the water most horribly mangled. The loss of life may be 50.

When the news spread both banks of the river were soon crowded with men and women, the latter apparently the wives, accompanied in many instances by their children, of those who had gone down to death. Three patrol wagons were kept busy and the guards were assisted by the fire department in carrying off the dead and injured.

The wagons could not go to and from the hospital fast enough to receive the dead taken from the river.

It was reported later that Major McKenzie of the government boat and 150 men were lost. The officers attributed the accident to the giving way of the girders, due to faulty mechanism.

The injured were taken to the city hospital. At 11:15 seven men had been brought in, all unconscious. The names could not be learned. Some were white, others colored.

J. W. Baird, secretary-treasurer of the bridge company, one of the witnesses of the disaster, was completely overcome for a time. He said he was the originator of the bridge, and he added: "I guess I'll be eternally damned for it." Civil Engineer Selby says only 10 men were on the collapsed portion. There is no way of telling how many are at the bottom of the river. There may be as many as 40.

The Columns.

Paris, Dec. 15.—Maitre des Jardines, who holds the brief for Prince Colonna in the action brought by the latter against his wife's step-daughter of millionaire Mackay, said today he believes the court will be bound to endorse the plea of no jurisdiction set up by the prince and reject the princess' demand for separation.

Watching the Cable.

London, Dec. 15.—The colonial office is keeping close watch upon the Pacific Ocean cable movement. Sidney G. Bennett, of the American fishing schooner Eliza B. of Gloucester, Mass. He with a crew consisting of 12 all belonging to the schooner, had been sent fishing on La Have being very dark the captain mistook Cross Island light for Sheehoune and made for it. When about an eighth of a mile from shore, observing breakers ahead, he ordered the vessel down, but before the schooner had time to come around she struck, and the tide having just begun to fall, and having a heavy sea running in, she shelved and shortly after filled with water. Guns were fired and torch lights suspended, which, after a time, attracted the attention of the Cross Islanders, but in consequence of the great swell they were unable to render any assistance until next morning. About 3 a. m. they launched a small dory, but the sea was still running very high and she was smashed, so they were obliged to get back on board again and mend her. About 6:30 two of the crew tried it again, and this time succeeded in reaching shore safely. The others of the crew with the assistance of the islanders were taken off the wreck in a much exhausted and drenched condition, mending saved nothing but what they stood in. The vessel is still in the same position as when she struck, and it is possible she will be a total loss. The crew were all longshoremen and will no doubt feel the loss of the schooner, which was worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000. They came to town and are being cared for by the American consul.

Ontario's Appeal.

London, Dec. 15.—Arguments for the judicial committee of the privy council in Ontario's appeal against the judgment of the provincial court of appeals in regard to section 9 of the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 124, were concluded yesterday. The decision of the privy council is that the legislation is ultra vires of the provincial legislature. Messrs. Blake and Haldane represented Ontario and Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Carson appeared for the government.

The Frozen St. Lawrence.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Crossing on the ice opposite the city before Christmas is now almost a certainty, unless there be a decided modification in the weather. The first crossing last year was made on the ice with loaded sleighs from Montreal to Montreal on December 31st. The first crossing in the winter of 1891-92 was not made until February 2nd.

Shaken by Earthquake.

Mount Vernon, Ind., Dec. 15.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here today. The first shock came shortly after one o'clock, and was slight. Persons in the streets felt a movement of the earth under their feet, from side to side, lasting several seconds. The motion was from north to south, and was sufficient to set chandeliers swinging in the houses and to tumble dishes and other articles from the shelves in stores. The third shock occurred about two minutes after the second and was plainly felt.

Albion, Ill., Dec. 15.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt here today. The first was very slight at ten minutes after 11; the second four minutes after 12, and the third two minutes after 1. The second and third shocks caused buildings to tremble and crack from cellar to garret. Dishes and similar articles fell from stands and tables. The seismic disturbance, which came each time in a wave or series of waves from the southwest towards the northeast, was followed by a deep rumbling noise. Shocks were also felt at other points in Illinois, and at Evansville and Anderson, Ind.

La Grippe in Austria.

Vienna, Dec. 15.—The ravages of influenza in this city are increasing. There is scarcely a family that is entirely free from the disease. The hospitals are crowded with sufferers. Many regiments are also affected. Diphtheria is also prevalent.

Crofters' Settlements.

London, Dec. 14.—The fourth report of the Crofters' Colonization Association states that the agents in Canada have reported that the Killarney settlement continued satisfactory, but later information was less encouraging. The crofters had not paid the first installment of the advances, due in the autumn of 1892, and the majority of the settlers had been sold to municipalities. At Salcoats, the other crofter settlement, the condition is even less satisfactory. Out of 49 families who originally settled only 15 remain. Their failure was due partly to unavoidable misfortune, but chiefly owing to lack of

DA GAMA'S ADDRESS

Admiral Mello's Deputy Now Holding Rio Bay.

PRaises HEROES OF VILLEGACNON

The Brazilian Nation Witnesses to Their Devotion.

Their Country Will Not Forget Their Deeds.—The Ruins of the Fort Transformed into a Statue of Liberty by the Ensigny Shells—Long Live the National Navy.

Montevideo, Dec. 15.—Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who assumed command of the rebel ships left in the harbor of Rio when Mello escaped from the bay, has issued a manifesto addressed to the garrison at Fort Villegacon, which has persistently kept up the fight against Peixoto, though the fort was badly shattered by shells from the government guns. In it the admiral says: "We are witnesses of your courage and of your constant and repeated acts of heroism. The people of this truly patriotic city express to you their admiration for your bravery and their sympathy for the cause for which you fight—the cause of liberty and the rehabilitation of your beloved country. Be sure that you have the good-will and the moral support of the whole nation. When by the force of arms you come out victorious your self-atonement, your fortitude, your willingness to sacrifice even life itself in the best interests of the nation, will long be cherished in the hearts of those who are almost exhausted by their search for means to support their families, and who will not fail to reward your fortitude. Fight then with boldness in defence of those glorious ruins, converted by the shells of the enemy into a statue of liberty whence fires still break out in vehement protestations against the aggressions of military tyranny. Your friends, who are near by, all salute, trusting that those professions of patriotism which you have given, and which so enable you, will preserve Brazil for a long period of self-government, of peace and prosperity. Long live the national navy."

Ridicules the Idea.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Sir John Thompson denies that the visit of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, to Honolulu had any political significance. Dispatches from Washington yesterday say the speech of Mr. Bowell before the Honolulu board of trade is taken in Washington to mean that Canada is desirous of going to the aid of the Hawaiian government, and that Bowell went there in a diplomatic capacity. The object of Mr. Bowell's visit to Honolulu and also to Australia was to study the possibilities of developing trade between the Dominion and those countries. He ridiculed the idea of a representative of the Canadian government being made the intermediary through which Great Britain would attempt the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hooper Murder.

Joliet, Que., Dec. 15.—The celebrated Hooper murder trial opened here yesterday. The prisoner is charged with murdering his insane wife. Fully 100 witnesses will be examined.

Shipwrecked Seamen.

Linnæus, N. S., Dec. 15.—On Monday morning a report was current that three vessels were stranded on the eastern shore of Cross Island, just inside the shoals known as the Hounds. The report was confirmed when an American captain arrived in town, having come to the island in a small schooner. He gave his name as Philip A. Merchant, of the American fishing schooner Eliza B. of Gloucester, Mass. He with a crew consisting of 12 all belonging to the schooner, had been sent fishing on La Have being very dark the captain mistook Cross Island light for Sheehoune and made for it. When about an eighth of a mile from shore, observing breakers ahead, he ordered the vessel down, but before the schooner had time to come around she struck, and the tide having just begun to fall, and having a heavy sea running in, she shelved and shortly after filled with water. Guns were fired and torch lights suspended, which, after a time, attracted the attention of the Cross Islanders, but in consequence of the great swell they were unable to render any assistance until next morning. About 3 a. m. they launched a small dory, but the sea was still running very high and she was smashed, so they were obliged to get back on board again and mend her. About 6:30 two of the crew tried it again, and this time succeeded in reaching shore safely. The others of the crew with the assistance of the islanders were taken off the wreck in a much exhausted and drenched condition, mending saved nothing but what they stood in. The vessel is still in the same position as when she struck, and it is possible she will be a total loss. The crew were all longshoremen and will no doubt feel the loss of the schooner, which was worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000. They came to town and are being cared for by the American consul.

Canadian Engineer Dead.

Quebec, Dec. 15.—C. A. Scott, civil engineer, one of the principal promoters of the Lower Laurent railway, died this morning of influenza.

Revenue Unaffected.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—The city's water revenue will be larger than ever despite reduced rates. Officials consider this is due, first, to the growth of the city; second, to the general interest displayed by all sections in the approaching election contests.

Fatal Railway Accident.

McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 15.—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railway, from Brownsville, jumped the track at Bamford station, near McKeesport, this morning, and ran into the Monongahela river. The number of persons reported killed is fifteen, with twenty injured.

She Was So Miserable.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Minnie Chapman, aged 30, said to be the wife of a well-known hotelkeeper of Montreal, attempted to kill herself last night at the Grand Union hotel by taking poison. She and Chapman came to the hotel on December 2nd, and occupied room 35 on the third floor. The day before yesterday Chapman departed, and it was understood she was going to Montreal, whether or not his leaving had anything to do with the woman's act is not known, but last night about 10:30 while the doorman, Duncan, was making his round of the hotel he heard groans coming from her room. The door was burst open. She was lying on the bed, and near by was a four-ounce bottle of laudanum, with perhaps half an ounce of the poison. The woman was not unconscious, and said in explanation of the act, "Oh, I'm so miserable." She was sent to Bellevue under arrest.

Affairs in Matabeland.

Cape Town, Dec. 14.—A dispatch dated Bulawayo, December 8 says: "Major Forbes' party have been obliged to retire on account of the strong resistance of Lobengula. Major Forbes is believed now to be in a perilous position. After crossing the Shangani river the Major sent Superintendent Wilson forward to find Lobengula, who was believed to be close at hand. Mr. Wilson left camp late in the evening and reached the king's wagon at midnight. Thereupon he halted. Lobengula's men evidently were expecting the British, and attacked them hotly on both sides, firing from the bush. Captain Wilson was greatly outnumbered and retired fighting steadily. He sent a messenger to Major Forbes for reinforcements; but meanwhile the Shangani river had risen suddenly, cutting off communication be-

OVER IN HONOLULU

Intense Excitement Prevails Amongst All Classes.

ROYALISTS HOPING AGAINST HOPE

Wunderburg Dismissed From Office for Wild Talk.

Provisional Government Disloyal Employees—Blount Described as Treacherous and Unfriendly—Capt. Whiting Marries Miss Ashford.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16.—The steamer Australia brings advices from Honolulu to December 9th. Excitement was at fever heat, but up to that time there was no change in the situation.

Since the fifth no material change has taken place in the military or political attitude of the different parties. The adherents of the queen are being secretly armed. The marshal is satisfied that over 200 new military rifles have been smuggled into Honolulu in small lots from the island of Maui during the past month. This is attributed to royalists. The police force under the marshal is now larger and in a better state of efficiency than ever before. A vigilant watch is kept upon the movements of the royalists. One hundred men of the Citizens' reserve are selected, who will reinforce the station house at a moment's notice. The royalists are certain that on the arrival of the Alameda on the 22nd Minister Willis will carry out his orders to reinstate the queen's government. It is not believed they will make any independent or premature attack upon the strong position of the government.

After a hearing of two days in the case of F. Wunderburg the supreme court ordered his removal from office. The court found that Wunderburg had violently denounced the provisional government and its chief officers, and stated that it was impressed with a view that he had done so because of his disappointment at not having been made marshal. In his testimony Wunderburg declared ever having been an annexationist.

It is certain, however, that he vehemently favored annexation at the time of the Ashford and Wilcox conspiracy for annexation, nearly two years ago, when most of the reform party opposed it as premature and hoped to be able to induce the queen to the reasonable. The leading political event of the week is the decision of the government to proceed at once to remove all employees not distinctly loyal to them. This decision was arrived at by a vote of the advisory council in regular and open session on the 7th. The question was submitted to them by the minister, they being divided three to one. Minister Damon had been forced to resign by a vote of the advisory council in regular and open session on the 7th. The question was submitted to them by the minister, they being divided three to one. Minister Damon had been forced to resign by a vote of the advisory council in regular and open session on the 7th.

English Socialists.

London, Dec. 14.—A socialist manifesto, signed by the secretary of the social democratic party, has been issued. It says "the average anarchist has a holy terror of organization in any shape. We should well consider the effect that mad-brained bomb-throwing will have on socialism. There is but one opinion among the socialists respecting the harmful nature of these explosions in every country. The anarchists willfully deceive themselves when they believe their cause will be popularized by such deeds. It was a recognized fact that there are certain times when assassination by means of bombs was the only weapon left to the cause of progress. Bombs were then used to break down the power of an autocracy which did not allow freedom of speech, freedom of the press or freedom of meeting. So great was the reaction from anarchical attempts that the people were disposed to aid the passing of unusual laws, which ordinarily they would fight against with tooth and nail. It is the duty of socialists in Great Britain to see to it that under the guise of stamping out anarchy measures are not taken that will infringe upon freedom of speech and freedom of meeting."

Two Hundred Killed.

Deming, N. M., Dec. 14.—A courier has reached Las Palomas bringing news from below to General Hernandez, in command of the Mexican troops, which has been at Palomas for some days making an official investigation of the troubles on the border. The courier reports that a battle was fought last Friday in the Sierra Madre near Colima Junction, between the revolutionists under Santa Ana Perex and 600 troops. After making his report to General Hernandez, the courier returned with dispatches, and General Hernandez at once left for the scene with the soldiers stationed at Palomas. The custom house officials admit the report to be correct, but they refuse all information, and place under arrest all who attempt to talk upon the subject. In some cases it being presumed by the officials in all towns near the scene of the battle, and the news is being effectively suppressed. Twenty-five rebels were killed and over 200 soldiers. The rebels were on the mountains, where they have been encamped since the Palomas raid; but it is believed that the troops ran upon them unexpectedly when hunting for the camp. The battle began at 11 o'clock in the morning and lasted for several hours. The troops retreated in disorder. The rebels fought from ambush. Several officers are reported killed. Details of this affair will never be revealed to the public, as the world as to the authorities have so intimidated the people that none of them will talk. The scene of the battle is about 200 miles south of this point, in the mountainous country, offering to the rebels a safe refuge.

Positive economic peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try It. Hood's cure.

WHAT IS MAIL MATTER?

A Complaint Regarding Free Postage of the Legitimate Newspaper and the

That the mail service given southern Kootenay is bad is admitted by even the friends of Postoffice Inspector Fletcher and member of parliament Mara. The officials of the postoffice department at Ottawa admit it is bad, but say that the best that can be given for the money available. This may be a good official excuse, but it is not a good business excuse. The postoffice is the most important department of the government, the only one in which all the people have an interest and from which they require service. If the revenue derived from the sale of stamps is not sufficient to pay the expense of being inspected next session, as there is talk of that, the whole machinery of the government of the province is at stake. There is no provision in law to appoint an administrator in case of death. There is in case of absence. It is understood Judge Palmer of the supreme court will get the place. 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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected From Friday's Evening Times.

REV. COOMBES' RESIGNATION

Regret Expressed at His Resolve to Leave Calvary Church.

The popular pastor of Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. E. Coombes, last evening tendered his resignation to the members. Considerable surprise and regret were evinced at the meeting specially called for this purpose, as the usual cause of severing the pastoral tie seemed to be wanting. The following letter was read from Mr. Coombes:

Dear Brethren and Sisters: In offering you my resignation as pastor of this church and in asking you to accept the same I take effect at the close of this year, I am constrained by the unexpectedness of this step to put on record my explanation as to the cause behind this decision. I entered school with the purpose of fitting myself for the work of an evangelist, and was over-persuaded by friends and my own personal ambition to enter the ministry at once upon the work. Since that time I have been a pastor, and have been able to do some of the work of a pastor, my success has been along the line of soul saving, and I have become restless as soon as that line of work was accomplished. Since coming to this city I have been more and more convinced that the main work of the average pastor is not the salvation of souls, and to some to see what can be done for the souls of a growing love for the comforts and influence connected with a city church. For months has this conflict been going on, and I have been unable to find any satisfaction in the work of a pastor. I have been unable to find any satisfaction in the work of a pastor. I have been unable to find any satisfaction in the work of a pastor.

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The church clerk, Mr. Lewis Hill, further stated that the officers had considered the question and had urged the pastor to extend the time of resigning from January 1, 1894, to April 1, 1894, but he would not consent to this. He had, however, offered a further suggestion, namely, that his resignation be accepted, but that he would continue to supply the pulpit on Sundays at a reduced salary for three months, thus leaving him free for evangelistic work. The matter was fully discussed several members objecting to Mr. Coombes remaining a pulpit supply, although all were unanimous in urging him to extend the time of resigning. On motion a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Coombes and report next Thursday. A pastor's committee, consisting of Messrs. Beckwith, Walker, Johnson, Neil and Marchant was also formed for the purpose of obtaining a pastor at the earliest possible date.

The Primero's Cargo. The Primero, the smallest ship of the Victoria sailing post, cleared today for London. Her charterers are The Beeton & Co., who are the consignees of the 24,000 cases of salmon that compose her cargo. It is made up as follows: Inverness brand, 5,441 cases; Balmoral, 1,770; Gold Ring, 4,710; Emerald, 3,000; Empress, 7,945. It is valued at \$123,350. There are also one cask of hair seals and two cases of glassware shipped by J. Roscovitz, and valued at \$200, and one case valued at \$20. The Primero will probably leave tomorrow, making the sixth salmon ship to sail from Victoria this season. The Candia will be ready to sail next week and the Harold will commence loading in a few days.

Passengers for 'Frisco. The steamer Walla Walla will sail for San Francisco this evening, shortly after the arrival of the Premier from Vancouver. The following cabin passengers join her at this port: C. Eagles and party; Mrs. Churchill; John O'Neil, H. B. Clarke, M. R. Freshwater, T. E. Ladner and wife, J. Kromberg, R. Horton, Miss Coates, Miss C. Hicks, Mrs. T. Dahlen, R. C. Anthony and wife, P. Mackay, T. A. Hudson, J. W. La Barr, Mrs. H. Coates, Miss T. E. Hunt, Mrs. F. S. Hunt, Carl Barthol, P. Barthel, W. S. Rosewell, W. B. Bush-wait and wife, Mrs. M. Hahn and child, Mrs. Loran and six children, H. W. Myers, W. Hanna, H. E. Harlock, H. P. Eckardt and wife, R. Walker, T. W. Butcher, W. Emerson, J. Thomson, E. R. Whitman and wife, and F. H. Page.

To Annul a Divorce. A Port Townsend special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: Lars Paulson will make an application to the superior court in a few days to annul a decree of divorce granted to his deceased wife. This unusual proceeding is attracting considerable attention in local circles. Some two or three years ago Paulson died his wife some valuable property in this and Spokane counties, and then went to Norway temporarily to visit relatives. During his absence Mrs. Paulson applied for and was granted a divorce on the grounds of desertion and failure to support. Judgment was taken by default. Six months later the plaintiff secured a writ and returned to Victoria, where she was taken ill and died four weeks ago. Before her demise she deeded all of her property interests to the second husband, Paulson has just returned from Norway and has learned of the divorce proceedings, the marriage and the disposition of the community property. The issue of their wedlock was two children, who survive their mother, and were

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle at Events in the Great Republic.

Long Branch, N.J., Dec. 15.—Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett was yesterday elected mayor of this city by the commission-ers who were elected on Tuesday.

San Angelo, Tex., Dec. 15.—Thomas Grannis and two herders have been killed on the Pecos river, 150 miles west of here, in a fight with drifters. The cattle men in that district are having a great deal of trouble just now with the range owners.

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—Thomas B. Owen, alias Bert A. France, and W. Gibson, under arrest in San Francisco, is wanted here to answer a charge of obtaining \$30,000 from Mrs. J. E. Snell, formerly Mrs. Helen Wood, by blackmail. Wood gave him a money order to frustrate an alleged plot to kidnap her daughter. He told her he had killed two of the plotters and made her believe she was an accomplice in the murder. Owen was arrested last summer at Contreras, Ohio, but got free on habeas corpus and escaped before extradition papers arrived.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15.—The Continental Trust Company of New York and John M. Butler filed in the United States court this afternoon a foreclosure of \$9,000,000 against the Toledo, Kansas City & St. Louis Railway Company. The suit is brought in behalf of the first mortgage bondholders of the road. The trustees represent the entire bonded indebtedness of the company. Upon motion the suit was consolidated with a suit already pending, brought by John S. S. Taut and others, under which S. E. Callaway was appointed receiver.

New York, Dec. 15.—Father Richard Brennan, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, died at the rectory today. A year ago Brennan had an attack of paralysis, and to recover from it he spent last summer travelling, going as far as California.

The Optum Case. Portland, Ore., Dec. 15.—At the trial of the opium smugglers yesterday Blum said in evidence that at one time during Dumbiar's absence from the city Blum made a new statement of monies collected and paid out. Dumbiar was satisfied with this statement; he thought too much money had been paid out if it had been paid. This memorandum shows Blum paid Lotan \$150, W. L. Boise \$500, Lotan \$500, W. L. Boise \$330, A. J. Beckwith \$100, L. E. Mulkey \$1200.

After Lotan's confirmation as collector a reception was given at Lotan's house. The invitations were issued by Blum, Cardinal Mulkey and others, and Lotan furnished the wine and refreshments. Lotan furnished the dinner and the Chinamen to manipulate them. The participants in this reception met at the house of D. M. Dunne and proceeded from there to Lotan's house, with a brass band and fireworks. Witnesses said that Lotan had been at that time during the continuance of the conspiracy.

Stub books of tickets used in Victoria were again identified by Blum. He said Jordan said stubs at different times amounting to probably \$125 or \$150 a month for services rendered. Such services were not to interfere and to keep up all suspicious work done by Cardinal. He was not to look too closely for the room on board the steamers where the opium was. These payments to Jordan were generally made at the Green saloon, where he would meet Lotan, Jordan, Boise and others and play "fool." During the progress of the game Blum would slip the money across or under the card table.

At 12:05 the court took recess until 1:30 p.m. Court reconvened at 1:30 with Blum on the stand. He had talked with Captain John Ross, captain first on the steamer Wellington, afterwards transferred to the steamer Columbia, and he said to Chinese passengers; also with Sun Sney and Moy Ham, Lee Moon, Ding Wing, Lee Wing, Wing Lion, Twin Two, Charles Chee How and Chas. Young, and detailed the subject matter of his talks with each of them in an illegality handling Chinese. Letters introduced and identified by Blum as written by himself, addressed to Victoria, were offered in evidence. Objections were made by the defense to their admission. The prosecution showed that they were written by Blum, mailed by him and turned over to the government, thus coming from an independent source. The court overruled the objections. The letters were then read separately to the jury and submitted in evidence.

Portland, Dec. 16.—The trial of the Chinese conspiracy case was resumed this morning, N. Blum on the stand. In cross-examination he said all conversations with defendants had been held in this city and county. He had Blum's seal at different times. The payment of \$380, one of the last payments, was made to C. J. Mulkey who was in a beastly state of intoxication when the money was paid. Blum suggested to Mulkey that he had a few dollars in the room to receive the money; Mulkey replied that it was not necessary. About July 1st, 1893, Lotan, W. L. Boise, E. P. Thompson, Attorney Starr and others, met almost daily to concert measures toward preventing indictments. The indictments were made and the bonds given. About September 1st he went to San Francisco, was arrested and brought back to Portland and put in jail. None of the other conspirators would come to his relief. After being in jail several days, under these circumstances, he decided to turn states' evidence. He had no other agreements or promises from the government, except that the district attorney said that if Blum would do what was right he would be recommended to the court for leniency. Blum left the stand at 11:20, without anything sensational or new being developed in his examination.

Major McGrover, of the treasury department, a special employee, was called and identified the letters sent by Mulkey to Blum.

Who have taken Friends' Saraparilla who they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its cure. Simply what Hood's Saraparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while other report restorable cure of eczema, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

FROM THE KOOTENAYS

Items of Interest From Mining Country Exchanges.

VIGOROUS WORK ON THE SILVER KING

Useless Copying Being Done—Jim McDonald "Hunted" Out of a Ball-Room—Member of Kootenay Defended—Work on the Mountain Chief.

(Nelson Tribune). Dr. and Mrs. Hendryx of Pilot Bay, and W. E. Woods of the same place, passed through Nelson on Monday en route to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the winter.

The New Denver Prospector announces that it has passed the first six months of its career. First, the bulk of the produce comes from Flathead Valley in Montana, and the Great Northern gives the Ferry a good freight rate. Second, we do not make shipments to Kaslo and Nelson by the regular steamers, but by barges towed by small steamers like the Kado. We save \$2 a ton by doing so, and that is \$2 saved to the consumer. No other point is more favorably located than Bonner's Ferry to handle the farm produce consumed in the towns and mining camps of the Kootenay Lake country. Thus spoke a Bonner's Ferry business man one day this week.

The Canadian Pacific has been given much free advertising for its enterprise in building a telegraph line from Revelstoke to Nelson, but if the service continues as irregular as since the line was opened for business it will get a good deal of free advertising that will not be relieved by the management. Telegrams that were received at coast points on the last night were delivered at Nelson on the 8th—almost as prompt deliveries as is made by Mr. Fletcher's lightning mail service.

The band boys will give some kind of a ball on or about Christmas eve. They do not know whether to make it a "bachelor's," a "masquerade," a "dress," or just a common old-fashioned dance. The money realized is to be used in fitting up Firemen's hall.

At Colville, Wash. last week, died the boy that discovered the great Silver King mine, for the honor of its discovery belongs to Billy White. Like many another discoverer of mineral wealth, he lived not to enjoy the fruits of his discovery. Little did he dream on that October day in 1886 that the piece of copper pyrites he picked up on Tond Mountain, that looked so much like nails, gold, would cause him and his friends so much worry and trouble. Little did he imagine that his finding would cause thousands of men to abandon their abiding place only to make a fruitless search for what he tumbled against. For he was but an unlettered half-breed. In the seven years that have since elapsed he at no time by word or action made it appear that his suddenly acquired wealth placed him above those with whom he came in contact. No one of the thirteen original owners worked more faithfully at the mine or offered less complaint when vexatious law suits endangered their property rights. For more than a year he has suffered from consumption, but when Nelson last he expected to recover. He was aged 24 years.

Bridge work is delaying the completion of the Nelson & Port Sheppard, and through train service is not likely to be begun before the 15th. The depot at Nelson—the largest and best appointed in the province—Spokane and Nelson's nearing completion. The hitch over the road from the depot to the town has been straightened out, and by the time trains are running a good sleigh road will be completed. The owners of Hooper and only build the road across their property, but to build a sidewalk as well. The end of the track is half way between Nelson and Five Mile Point.

The Lytton came down to Robson today and was to return north on Friday morning. She gets as far up the Columbia as Cariboo bar, which is six miles below the "green slide." The sleigh road from the "slide" to the head of the lake is yet unused because the river is not being frozen over at the point where the road crosses it. The Columbia will continue running between the mouth of the Kootenay and Northport until regular train service is established on the Nelson & Port Sheppard, which is about the 15th. Reports from Bonner's Ferry are that the Kootenay is not cleared at that place, but steamboat owners are not inclined to take any chances, and the Bonner's Ferry route will remain closed until spring.

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Matters appear to be jogging along very well up at the Silver King. There are at present some 25 or 30 miners at work, in addition to the surface gang. All of the underground work has so far been done by contract, and judging by the reports, those who have taken the work up have done very well. The line of development work, are let by the foot, and can be terminated at any time the manager considers a sufficient amount has been done in that direction.

The work up to date has given most satisfactory results. The main lead has been uncovered at various points for 2000 feet and so far the greatest part of the work has been in ore. Nothing in the nature of a well-defined vein has as yet been located, though it is expected that these will come as depth is gained. The work has opened the mine in excellent shape, and several hundred miners could be put to work at any time in the future that the company may think best.

Drifting has been done each way from the winz which connects the upper and lower levels. These drifts are about 45 feet long, and are in solid ore. Two new contracts have been let to carry on this drifting to some further extent. There is a tunnel in about 60 feet near the line between the Silver King and the Kootenay Bonanza, which shows good ore, as does the 50 foot shaft sunk on the Bonanza.

The syndicate that recently acquired placer ground on Forty-nine creek, eight miles from Nelson, is asking saw-mill owners for figures on 70,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Nelson before Christmas.

Phil Aspinwall is in from Trail creek, and reports that district in a fair way to make a record for itself. The owners of the LeROI have purchased a hoist, and intend sinking the 200-foot shaft to a greater depth. Work will also be continued in the drifts from the 200-foot station. Ore is being hauled to Trail, and it is understood that Gib Ide has a contract for hauling the output of the mine this winter. Dundee is opening a hotel at the mine.

All kinds of advertising propositions are being received by the publishers of newspapers in this part of the Dominion. The latest received by the Tribune is one from a man down in Georgia. The

THE MARSHALL

To-day's Proceedings

STROEBEL TELLS HIS

(From Friday)

When the Times were Miss Elizabeth Ströbel stand on the Ströbel will undoubtedly

weak. The defendant placed on the stand at night session was over direct testimony. He stand for cross-examination.

The continuation of testimony is as follows to the end of Harrison Street was

These were one house described Harrison Street for the evening 9:30. She saw

ing room. He came door. He had three over the street. She threw them away

minutes and went to her mother was in the house. Her mother threw down an hour. She hit a

and he went up to her room next to bed. The wife and her mother were in the house. She saw her father

half an hour before when she saw her brother when she saw her brother was in the kitchen. Her father asked her whether she

younger brothers and seen them have loaded an empty

the street. She was present before he had gone over the line

and Stroebel asked for Lucas. The latter bring this revolver

Stroebel saw all that took place. On cross-examination

she went up Harrison Street in question was about 4:30. T

on the street. On the other two houses of other was a tailor

to first. Both are gone past. Curtis had when that shot was

the road when they the left side and ho

time. He was a doctor. She stumped. She was

She had never told sept in court. She had not shot. The body Stroebel was

Peter Strum. She hearing in Westm

remembered a copy that any woman admitted testifying

she could not reme time now. Her up better. She stru

positively. She s street that day. Harrison returned

been seen early in the night. Stroebel children had the

play toys right all day. She could time they had

shots and cartridge father had not tak they were danger

trial she had not ridges before she had her. She had no

everything." She over a year. She was been killed w

ver. The attorney-g the witness had

Georgia man wants an advertisement, but wants to pay for it in Confederate money. We once paid \$50,000 in Confederate money for a pair of one-dollar

brograms, and if we accepted it at the same ratio for the "red" we would have more money than we could use conveniently—and we don't want to feel above our neighbors.

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SHORT LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Gazette contains official notice of the winding up of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

The provincial offices will be closed Christmas and New Year's days and the day following each of these holidays.

The Richardson orchestra will play at the annual ball to be given by the young people of Cedar Hill on New Year's evening.

Young George Van Horst pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to the theft of a box of oranges from an Italian fruit dealer on Chatham street. Sentence was deferred.

The annual social of Royal Dauntless Lodge, C. O. P., took place last night. A good musical programme was gone through followed by a lunch. Afterwards there was dancing.

Ald. Styles will move at the next meeting of the council to re-name Saanich road from Pembroke street to Mount Tommie avenue. This portion of Saanich road is a continuation of Douglas street, and will hereafter be called by that name.

The case of Turpel vs. the owners of the bark Dominion, was called in the admiralty court this morning and adjourned by request. The plaintiff claims \$375 for repairs to the bark. Thornton Fell appeared for the defendant and D. M. Eberts for the plaintiff.

The Diocesan Literary Society last night discussed the desirability of a municipal local improvement system. Bishop Perrin, Ald. Belyea, Rev. Mr. Arden, B. Williams and Messrs. Plummer, Hall, Boggs and Byers took part in the debate. A musical programme followed.

The W. C. T. U. met yesterday afternoon, devotional exercises being conducted by Mrs. Spencer. The W. C. T. U. and the "Y" will hold an Aunt Samantha's reception party early in January. "Trustee Yates' motion to give equal salaries to lady and gentlemen teachers was endorsed by the W. C. T. U.

Provincial Policeman James Hunter and Miss Clara Baker, third daughter of the late G. Baker, were married last night by Bishop Crispin. Mrs. Leticia Baker, sister of the bride, and Miss Bella Milne acted as bridesmaids, and George Baker supported the groom. The couple received a number of wedding presents. They will live at Saanich.

The Gazette issued last evening contains the formal announcement that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the executive council, has summoned the members of the legislative assembly to meet in parliament assembled in the Victoria building on January 18. Last year the legislature met on January 20th.

The drawing for the 36th appropriation in the Victoria Building Society took place last evening, the committee being composed of R. W. Tilton, C. A. Stevens and John Taylor. The successful number was 124, held as follows: 124 A and B. W. H. Spofford, \$2,000; 124 C and D. Mrs. E. Frank, \$2,000. This makes \$122,000 of the society's funds drawn on to mortgage.

The limit tables were discussed at a meeting of the teachers' institute held this afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall. President Netherby, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting by reading a paper on time tables. He advised teachers to adhere strictly to the time tables and to allow easier subjects to follow the more difficult ones. It is the opinion of the teachers that the time table should be revised.

The idea to have each of the school children donate something to the poor of the city is meeting with a great deal of favor. The lady who has undertaken the project carrying out of the scheme has spoken to all the teachers and they have promised to lend their assistance. It will be decided later just what day the articles are to be taken to school, but it will be closing day or the day before.

The Young Men's Institute will hold a donation concert on Dec. 27. Every person attending the concert is expected to bring some article of food or wearing apparel; but money will not be refused. The food, clothing and money go to the poor, irrespective of creed or color. Persons knowing of poor families who need help by leaving the address of the committee in charge. The concert will be held in Institute Hall. A good programme will be provided.

Early this morning Barney Levy, who has a cigar factory on Mason street adjoining his home, discovered that during the night a fire had broken out and almost every cigar in the place smolen. There were 5,000 cigars in boxes and 1,400 loose, valued at between \$200 and \$300. Mr. Levy and family spent the night in the factory, and it is thought that the entrance was gained during their absence. A sash was removed from one of the windows.

The poor of Victoria will be provided with a good Christmas dinner. There was a crowded house at Institute hall last night, and the proceeds of the Young Ladies' Institute concert will afford the means for the supplying of good cheer to the poor. The programme was an excellent one. The opening number was a selection by the Beatty family, followed by a humorous song "The Cat Came Back," by Frank Sehl. The voice of Miss Goddard was heard at its best in "The Idol of My Heart," and Clement Rowlands received an encore for his song "True Till Death." Mr. Allen's recitation "The Frenchman," had a pleasing vein of humor, and was made the most of by the reciter. E. H. Russell sang "The Rhine Maiden" and Mrs. J. A. Teporten, "The Blind Girl to Her Harp," "The Clang of the Hammer," by J. G. Brown, was very realistic, and "The Maybells and the Flowers," by Miss Janion and Miss Rhodes was warmly applauded, as its rendition deserved. Miss Styles made the harp bring forth the sweet sounds in the rendition of a selection from Verdi. Miss O'Neill sang a pleasing Gypsy solo, and was accompanied by Gypsy costume. The triad voice of Miss Sharpe was heard in the pretty "Flor di Margarita" or Arlotta. The quartette, "There Was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," was admirably rendered by Mrs. Janion and Mrs. Rowlands and Messrs. Shedden and Howlands. The accompanist was Mrs. C. A. Lombard. A feature of the entertainment was two tableaux representing Gypsy life, the other of Christian martyrs burning at the stake. They were both good.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The government bridge at Tugwell Creek has been washed away. Persons having business in that direction should note that the creek at that point is impassable.

Saturday evening concerts are to be given by the Y. M. C. A. for the winter months.

A very successful sale of work was held yesterday at the Cedar Hill Presbyterian church.

W. H. Smith and Miss J. A. Haslem were married at St. John's church on Wednesday evening by Rev. F. J. Jenks.

The seventh anniversary of Colfax lodge, daughters of Rebekah, was celebrated last evening by a social. About 50 ladies and gentlemen attended and spent several pleasant hours, listening to a good musical programme.

Dr. A. T. Watt of this city was married at Collingwood, Ont., on the 7th inst. to Miss M. Robertson, M. A., eldest daughter of Henry Robertson, C. C. of Collingwood. Dr. and Mrs. Watt will make Victoria their home.

Nell Peterson was sentenced to three years at hard labor by the speedy trials court this morning by Justice Drake. Peterson was convicted of burglary at Tommie avenue, Post street. Peterson is at present serving three months for larceny.

Donald Smellie of Salt Spring Island, who died at St. Joseph's hospital of fever, was buried on Thursday afternoon. He recently came from Scotland. The only relative deceased had in this country was a younger married brother.

John Boyle was sentenced in the police court this morning to three months at hard labor for the theft of an old skin coat from the second-hand store of Samuel Booth. Boyle also stole a pair of gun boots from Cameron's store, three months, sentences to run concurrently.

The division court, Hon. Justice McCright and Grease, sat today to hear arguments in the appeal of Bellrose and others vs. the Corporation of Chilliwack. The appeal was from an order of Hon. Justice Drake, refusing to continue an injunction, regarding the collection of assessments from the Chilliwack. Mr. Cassidy for appellants, Mr. Jenks for respondents.

The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society had a good house last evening, when they presented the four-act drama "Strife" in Victoria West Hall. The acting on the whole was good. R. J. Gold as Judge Butous was a typical, pompous old gentleman, and Miss A. Russell as Clara Belle, his ward, was a great success. Miss J. Dearborn made a good maid, and she took the part of Dolly with a flourish. As the matron Miss C. Ure scored a triumph. R. J. Russell made a decided "hit" in the make-up of a policeman. His role could not have been better chosen. In the part of Mary Harris, Miss Burnett pleased the audience much. The other players acquitted themselves well. The drama will be presented again this afternoon and evening.

(From Monday's Daily.)

During November the fire loss in the States and Canada amounted to \$14,483,000.

"Bob" Foster's entertainment at Philharmonic hall on Saturday night was poorly attended but the performance was good.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur left Vancouver at daylight this morning, but had not arrived at 4 o'clock. She is evidently being delayed by fog.

The demand for a thorough and skillful optician on the mainland has induced F. W. Nolte & Co. to open a branch store at 417 Hastings street, in Vancouver.

The West Coast Gold Mining and Prospecting Company has purchased the Sandy claim on China creek from Mr. Scanlan. It will be developed with other properties.

An invitation has been extended to the Rifle Association to shoot at Honouliuli, Hawaiian Islands, next summer. The association may accept the invitation on account of the delightful trip.

The retail grocers of the city have combined, and will this season refrain from giving their customers Christmas presents, a practice that, they say, is unsatisfactory to both purchaser and seller.

There was a fire at the post office Saturday night. A bucket of dying embers, thrown into the alleyway, was kindled into flame by the wind. A couple of firemen extinguished the blaze. No damage.

All extraordinary general meetings of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co. is to be held on Dec. 27th, to sanction the change of the name of the company to the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Co.

Complaint is made that North Chatham street is in a deplorable condition. Several streets in the same neighborhood are just as bad. Certain portions of Spring Ridge are literally in a state of siege, it being almost impossible for vehicles to pass.

The entertainment that was to have been held in Philharmonic hall this evening in aid of St. John's church has been postponed. A gentleman who was to have taken part is on board the Royal Arthur, which has not yet returned from Vancouver.

Ab Long, Wee Sing, Long, Chu and Ah Quay were up in the police court this morning charged with refusing to pay the municipal peddling license of \$20.

The cases were adjourned till Thursday. The "Eye Soong and Lee" Yang cases came up Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Hayward and Hutcheson are making their annual collecting tour of the city in aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home. Notwithstanding the dull times they have been very successful, the public generally recognizing the meritorious character of the home by liberal contributions.

In the police court this morning Health Officer Murray prosecuted two Chinese for overcrowding. In the one case he did not prove the existence of the by-law and in the other the ownership of the property. The court granted an adjournment to complete legal proof.

The contractors for the upper stories of the legislative buildings are actively at work pulling down the old houses built in 1858 for the accommodation of supporting and masonry and royal engineers brought from England to assist Colonel Moody, and are erecting a large shed to shelter the stonecutters at their work during winter.

A haystack standing in a vacant field near Moss street, was burned on Saturday afternoon at 4:30. Loss \$500. Two boys were arrested shortly after the fire, charged with arson. The fire brigade did not turn out, as they could not save the hay; but Chief Deary investigated the affair, and the arrest of the juveniles was the outcome of the investigation.

A young lawyer named Simpson, from Nanaimo, while walking up Bas-

ton street this afternoon, was struck by a spent bullet on the right elbow. The bullet in that of a .38 calibre rifle, but has not the appearance of having been fired from a pistol. It looks as if it might have been used in a slung. Where the bullet came from no one knows; probably it was from the cat-paw of a snipe-bird.

The three small boys arrested charged with setting fire to a haystack think that it is great fun to be in jail. They are in an upper room of the police station and are laughing and making merry. The over-fond parents have supplied their offspring with every delicacy in the line of delicacies, and the youngsters rather like to be in jail. They have neither to work nor to go to school, have a kind, indulgent father, and any amount of cake and sweetmeats, so they do not mind being in jail.

The committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms to prepare a platform for the principal questions dealt with in a petition to take final action, when ready its plan will be handed to the chairman of the meeting, Senator McDonald, who will call a public meeting and submit the platform to the ratepayers. One of the principal questions dealt with is that of civic charters. The committee, it is understood, favors two simple municipal acts, one for the city and the other for the small municipalities.

A new code of signals, called the "Bell's" signals, has been devised by Captain George Webster, of the schooner Allie I. Algar, says the Post-Intelligencer. The signals consist of cartridges that can be fired from an ordinary seal-coat shotgun, and in the cartridges are placed a code, showing different colored lights, indicating from which vessels they come. Any vessel can use the code, and the angles at which they are fired may determine the vessel, even if the colors are not visible. The signals are being manufactured and already have been supplied to a number of vessels.

An amusing instance of the manner in which a case has been decided by the court, is that of a man who was charged with disturbing the peace by using profane language to a woman. The court found that the man was guilty, but that the woman was not, because she was not a woman.

The thick fog, absence of a headlight, and perhaps carelessness of a motorer, caused a collision between two electric tram cars Saturday night at 8:30 on Stone street, opposite the Victoria Rice Mills. The cars were well filled and several serious and painful accidents are reported. None are fatal.

The cars that collided are No. 9 coming from Four streets, and No. 10 coming from Hastings street. There were 14 passengers on the incoming car, and on the outgoing car there were 12. The passengers on each car were unaware of the approach of the other until they were within a few feet of each other. The motorers seemed not to have been aware of the danger as the cars were travelling rapidly, although each motorer reversed the current and set his brakes hard when they saw the other car.

The cars came together with great force and the platforms were wedged into each other. Several passengers were on the platforms of either car. They and the motorers jumped and saved themselves.

The injured passengers were men, and mostly smoking on the platforms of the cars. In the cars were a few ladies, some of whom were badly shaken. Only one, Miss Broderick, was seriously hurt. She is reported to have had her head struck by the platform of the other car, but will not state if the report is true. She is so badly bruised that a proper examination cannot yet be made. The names of the injured on No. 9 car are: Robert Mallon, cut with broken glass; H. Ferrel, cut with broken glass; G. Clayton, leg badly bruised; A. Clunk, leg and arm crushed.

Several of the passengers in car No. 7 were scratched, and their clothing torn; but no cases of serious wounds have been reported, with the exception of the very painful, perhaps serious injuries sustained by Miss Broderick, who was in the rear of the car.

An enquiry was made by the tramway officials after the accident, which elicited many contradictory statements. A thorough investigation has been decided upon, so that the cause of the accident may be ascertained. The motorer of car No. 7 was suspended and their places filled by other men.

It is asserted that No. 9 should have waited on the switch near No. 7. The switch is only a short distance from the location of the accident. But it is also stated that No. 7 was late, and according to the rules of the company No. 9 had a right to proceed, having waited a specified time for No. 7. It is also alleged that No. 7 had not a proper headlight. It was inside the car, a small hand lamp doing duty outside.

The officers of the company were besieged this morning by many of the passengers who were on the two damaged cars on Saturday night. They appeared either in person or by proxy, making claims for injuries received or for clothing damaged. The notorious murderer took claims, and the tramway directors will enquire into them.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 14.—When the jury brought in its verdict in the Evans case, fixing the penalty at life, Mrs. Evans fainted and the children all broke down and wept. The notorious murderer took the sentence unconcernedly, walking out of the room smiling. At 11:30 Mrs. Evans had just been restored to consciousness.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard sores or ulcers, burns, blisters, from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ring bones, swellings, coughs, etc. Sent by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Co.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Judge Brown said that New York was furnishing transportation to tramps to come to Chicago. Thomas Howard, who broke \$80,000 worth of plate glass windows, which he showed the tramps, was on trial. He said: "I just got out of Ward's island. They gave me the ticket, but my money paid for it. I tried to sell it at the first station, but I had decided to live in New York. I like to be near Tammany—but it was only good on that one train. That's how they worked me off on you."

All Were Drowned.

Freeport, Dec. 18.—L. May, his wife, father-in-law, Passey Paul, James Hillard and Henry Williams were capsized while crossing the Chockawa Hatched Bay in a skiff yesterday. All were drowned. The bodies of Louis May and his father-in-law have been recovered.

Chief Jock Impatched.

Vinita, I. T., Dec. 18.—News reached here on Saturday afternoon that impeachment proceedings against Chief Jock were in progress at Talough. The charges of impeachment were announced in the lower house by a vote of 22 yeas and 10 nays. Advances from

THE PROPRIETOR FLEED.

Charles Eisner of the Vienna Cafe Leaves the City Suddenly.

The proprietor of the Vienna Cafe in the Wilson block, Charles Eisner, left the city suddenly between Saturday evening and Sunday morning and his establishment is closed. He is supposed to have got away to the Sonoma of the City of Kingston which left at 7:30 on Sunday morning. It is said a large number of bills remain unpaid. The Vienna Cafe at times did a very fair business, while it always seemed to enjoy a fair trade. Eisner had trouble with his servants about the middle of last week, all hands quitting for non-payment of wages. Eisner formerly managed a restaurant in Montreal and claimed to have been at one time the steward of the Empress House, New York. It is said he left Montreal suddenly.

The Vienna was closed all day yesterday and to-day, but will probably re-open with a new manager in a few days. Many of the patrons of the place are losers on tickets, Eisner requiring pay in advance from nearly everybody.

McConnell vs. Garvin et al.

The case of McConnell vs. Garvin, Jackson and Magnus came on to-day before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease without a jury. Walls appeared for the plaintiff, Taylor (of Eberts & Taylor) for the defendant, Thomas (Garvin) and Gregory (of Belyea & Gregory) for the defendants, Jackson and Magnus.

On the application of Mr. Walls his lordship made an order to amend the statement of claim and the writ so as to make the sum claimed to have been lost \$1,800, and said March 18th, 1893. J. McConnell, the plaintiff, was sworn and stated that he came to British Columbia in 1862 and had charge of Judge Haynes' property at Ososyo lake for 20 years. Had 1,440 acres of land, which he sold for \$18,000 and a mine for which he got \$5,000 two years ago. Was not in the habit of gambling or playing cards. Remembered going to the Victoria theatre one night last spring. Had cheque for \$1,975 on Green, Worlock & Co. (check produced was dated March 14th, 1893, and paid March 18th, 1893.) Drew the money on Saturday. Went home and came in on Monday, March 25th, between 3 and 4 o'clock; called at the Lion brewery with defendant Crozier, whom he met on the way. Had a number of drinks but he could not remember how many. He had the \$1,975 in his inside overcoat pocket—a large roll of bills—and had about \$375 in a purse in his pant's pocket. Crozier and he drove in from the Lion brewery in plaintiff's buggy; he had the reins and was driving. He did not drink or not at the Nickel Plate. Remembered leaning over a table in a back room when two men came in. Did not know who they were. Garvin then came in. Thought they were playing cards, but could not swear they were playing U. S. cards. Did not know how long he stopped there; did not remember leaving the room or having supper at Joe Levy's. Did not remember going into the Delmonico, but remembered being there in the morning. He was up at 10 o'clock on Monday. Did not know how many drinks he had, but knew that towards morning he got a drink that sobered him up. Saw that they were playing cards and knew by the size of the roll in his pocket that he had lost his money. Went down the back stairs with Garvin to where his horse and buggy were. It was daylight and he went home. On the way called at Fairbrother's, the proprietor of the Lion brewery. Pulled out his money, which he could not remember how much it was, and gave it to his brother and his clerk helped him to count it, when it was found he had only \$630. Some days after went with Mr. Phillips to see Garvin and offered to take half of what he had lost and not go to court. Garvin said he had made only \$400 and not got out of court. His eyesight was very bad and without his glasses he could not distinguish the denomination of bills. Had left his glasses at home that day.

To his lordship: Did not think he could recognize Garvin if he saw him. Here the witness said that he could get Mr. Davis to prove that some years ago he had paralysis in the head, that he had since become rather deaf and was blind of one eye.

Court adjourned until 2:30.

DR. E. A. ROSE.

A Physician Nearly Dead With Diabetes. Blood Poisoning Had Set In—Six Doctors Pronounce His Case Hopeless—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cures Him in Three Weeks.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1893.—Dr. E. A. Rose, a well-known and successful practitioner here, found in 1892 that he had diabetes. He exhausted the remedies known to him, and suggested by other doctors for the disease, without being benefited. In April last he lay in the last stages of the disease. Blood poisoning set in, and a council of six doctors declared he would die within a few days. He began taking Dodd's kidney pills, and in three weeks he was cured. No symptom of the disease has manifested itself since. Dr. Rose ascribes his cure solely to Dodd's kidney pills, and proves his faith in them by prescribing them for his patients.

Irish Jury "Packing."

Dublin, Dec. 18.—John Redmond, speaking at a mass meeting at Tralee today, reiterated his statement that the question of home rule had been shelved by the government. He declared that jury packing, which Gladstone and Morley had denounced in 1890, was practiced last week at Cork, when 44 Roman Catholics were rejected for jury duty and Protestant jurors were almost exclusively empaneled.

On Monday evening, in Philharmonic Hall, two very interesting plays will be presented by several of Victoria's amateur Thespians, in aid of St. John's church. The plays are "Sunset" and "My Uncle's Will." The following ladies and gentlemen appear in "Sunset": Mrs. Snowden, Miss E. Dunsmuir, Messrs. Bryan Drake, W. Langley, Jas. Wilkinson and H. F. Mytton. In "My Uncle's Will," the following is the cast: Mrs. Snowden, Lieut. Nicholson, H.M.S. Royal Arthur; James Wilkinson. There will be an attractive musical programme. Tickets may be had of Messrs. T. S. Hibben & Co. and C. Lombard.

Port Townsend, Dec. 14.—The Nicaragua bark Dominion, from San Francisco for San Francisco with cargo, returned from sea this evening badly leaking. A survey will be held to-morrow, when her cargo will probably be ordered to be discharged preparatory to her going into the dry-dock.

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier

JOHN MESTON, BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Co., will be held at the office of Dalby & Clark, 61 Yates street, January 18th, at 10 o'clock.

WM. DALBY, Manager.

Notice of Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing between Malcolm Galbraith, John Reardon and Richard Maxwell, under the name of "Galbraith, Reardon & Maxwell," as partners, at Burrigoe Bay, B. C., is dissolved by mutual consent, Richard Maxwell and John Reardon retaining Malcolm Galbraith will continue the business and assume all liabilities of the old firm. 13, 1893. Dated Dec. 13, 1893. JOHN REARDON. 415-31-1td-2tw

Have a Very Bad Cough. Are Suffering from Lung Troubles. Have Lost Flesh through Illness. Are Threatened with Consumption. Remember that the Dr. Emulsion IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII. Thurston and Other Allies Will Make a New Government. Oakland, Cal., Dec. 16.—The Inquirer this evening says Hawaiian Minister Thurston sailed yesterday on the steamer Alameda for Honolulu, for a more important purpose than to report "no progress." Last Thursday Mr. Thurston was a visitor at Oakland, spending the evening at the house of a gentleman interested in the Hawaiian Islands. There was assembled to meet him a company of gentlemen formerly of Hawaii, and Mr. Thurston spoke with perfect frankness as to his mission. Thurston is going to Honolulu to assist in another revolution, to aid in substituting for the present provisional or temporary government a permanent government with a written constitution, which shall make Hawaii a republic and a free and independent nation. All idea of securing annexation is to be abandoned, for the present at least, and the republic of Hawaii is to be established, thus ending uncertainty on the islands. In conversation Mr. Thurston showed that his mind was made up. He implied that he was going, not to discuss matters, but to act. He seemed to entertain no doubt whatever that President Doie and the other members of the provisional government would be with him heart and soul. Thurston said: "I do not know but what it might be a good thing if there should be a little fighting down there. It would unite the people." He was asked if he thought the royalists would come over and unite with the provisionalists if the government were made permanent, and to this he replied, "No, the royalists must be stamped out." He admitted that a serious obstacle was the suffrage question, the natives being friendly to their queen. He referred to the Portuguese settlers, 7,000 or 8,000, who might be voters, and said he thought they would stand with the new government, and that the Japanese, if admitted to the suffrage, might do the same. One of the company present was a prominent lawyer, aid with him Mr. Thurston had an exchange of views about the scheme of promulgating the new constitution and the organization of a government which would secure recognition from the foreign powers. Both agreed that if the provisional government made it clear that it was only a de facto government, that its power in the islands was absolute and undisputed, any constitution promulgated by it would be recognized as such under the principles of international law. Thurston wanted to take back with him to the islands as many Hawaiians or holders of property interests in the islands who were trustworthy as he could get to go.

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lax Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diarrhoea, etc. Young, middle-aged, or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. REMEDY FOR MEN. ABSOLUTELY. A Cure is Guaranteed! To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 5 PACKETS \$5.00. Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection. Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. aplsly-wk

VIGOR OF MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early excess, or later excess, the result of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and vigor given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. Book, explanatory and proofs mailed (sealed) free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE. DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. S. DUNN & CO., Works—Croydon, England. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B. C.

Ladies, Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSES SUBSTITUTES. 200 Dose Pills, free from operation, on receipt of \$1.00. Sent postpaid, 3 cents. LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CANADA. For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE. EBERLY'S LIVER CLEANSER. 25 CENTS A BOX. They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system. The pills and other purgatives, but they cure up the liver and stomach, and give scientific merit to their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver. Ask Your Druggist For Them.

THE GREAT. This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been discovered by the leading scientific men of Europe and America. Budyon is purely vegetable. It cures Premature Loss of Hair, Baldness, and restores the hair to its natural color and growth. It cures Premature Loss of Sight, and restores the sight to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Hearing, and restores the hearing to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Memory, and restores the memory to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Strength, and restores the strength to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Vitality, and restores the vitality to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Health, and restores the health to its natural power. It cures Premature Loss of Life, and restores the life to its natural power. Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

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PATRIOTS. The Difficulty About the Cruiser. OVERCOME SIMPLY. Fifty Native Brazilians "hated" at...

Blushed in. Quezaltenango (Guatemala) was a not here resulted in a conflict of President Barillas. Two of the and several wounded. British vessels were and troops interfered. Vice-Admiral Edwa... Right Hon. Joseph... previous speaker at... point of the q... minister's conten... more than suffici... was not conside... serving to be rega... If war was declar... would be compell... France and Italy... Mr. Chamberlain... with venting grea... wanted no question... ed merely a blank... for the House of... in any government... unless Great Brita... tens of millions... prevent her defeat... that the estimates... inadequate, inasmu... had said nothing to... against the grant... Yet the emergency... the danger nearer... 1884. In conclus... urged that whenve... British navy was... mentioned the year... sold known to be... countries would th... ships; France wou... would have 9. V... declared the situat...

THE BRITISH. Its Superiority. Said Beyond Q... Dilke, advanced the Forest of Dean q... tershire, held last night... question. The sail, was superior to... guards rapidly of org... was inferior in ma... The government... upon any outside hel... single-handed war.

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PATRIOTS TO ORDER

The Difficulty About Manning the Cruiser Niterohi Overcome Simply and Beautifully

Fifty Native Brazilians "Shanghaied" at Bahia.

Clapped in Irons and Bundled Aboard the Dynamic Vessel Niterohi—Runners of a Great Battle in the Bay—British Ships Notified to Move—The New Commercial Roadstead.

Bahia, Brazil, Dec. 20.—News has been received here from Rio that a battle has just been fought between the insurgent fleet and the loyalist forces, the result of which is doubtful.

Montevideo, Dec. 20.—News from Rio de Janeiro is that the commander of the British squadron in the bay has received orders from London to protect British interests in Brazil and to disregard the blockade of the port threatened by the rebel fleet.

Bloodshed in Guatemala. Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Dec. 20.—There was a riot here on Monday, which resulted in a conflict between partisans of President Barrios and his opponents.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Its Supremacy Said to be no Longer Beyond Question.

Disarmament of the Navy. Member for the Forest of Dean, night of the Gloucestershire, held last night that the supremacy of the British navy was no longer beyond question.

Vice-Admiral Edward Field, Conservative member for the Eastbourne division of Sussex, said that besides being able to cope with any two nations combining their fleets, Great Britain must provide squadrons for the defense of the foreign coasts.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, twitted the previous speaker with avoiding every vital point of the question.

Mr. Chamberlain taunted the government with evading great measures. They wanted no questions, he said, they wanted merely a blank check.

Mr. Chamberlain urged that whenever any of the allied nations built three warships Great Britain ought to build five, and whenever they built one cruiser, Great Britain ought to build two.

repeated the opinions of experts of the admiralty.

Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Liberal Unionist, who was chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last administration, followed.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

French Supplementary Vote—Anarchist's Bad Day.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Before the deputies adjourned this evening for the holidays they agreed to the supplementary credit of 46,100,000 francs for the general state service.

The laws for the suppression of anarchy seem to be proving effectual. Anarchist suspects have disappeared swiftly from the city and the tone of the socialist and anarchist press covered by the prospect of prosecution or suppression has been moderated greatly.

Sebastian Faure, once a Karl Marx socialist and follower of Jules Guesde, but now a thoroughbred anarchist, showed plainly a few nights ago that a light had fallen upon anarchist oratory.

Many reports are heard as regards the prospects of international measures against the anarchists. The exact nature of these measures is not understood.

Spain and Austria sent circular notes to the powers simultaneously, but not in concert, to ask whether an international measure against anarchists might not be discussed in a conference.

Deputies Jules Guesde and Antoine Jaurès will take advantage of the parliamentary recess to spread propaganda of socialism. Each will stump the large cities. Government agents will follow them, and should either one overstep the limits set by the law he will be instantly arrested.

America's Splendid Behavior. London, Dec. 20.—The Financial News has an interview with M. Boissevain, who has gone to Amsterdam to confer with Dutch bondholders in the matter of United Pacific re-organization.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dec. 20.—Ecuador and Peru have accepted the offer of Colombia as mediator, and the boundary dispute will be settled without war.

COULD NOT HEAR IT.

Mr. Justice Walkem Cannot Listen to Stroebel's

CONFESSION OF HIS GUILTY DEED

The Judge's Connection With the Case Ended With Sentence of Death—Ottawa the Proper Place for the Confession to be Heard.

Albert Stroebel, convicted of the murder of John Marshall at Sumas on April 19, has made a partial confession admitting the crime but claiming that he acted in self-defense.

The judge declined to hear it. The first admissions of the prisoner's guilt were made by him yesterday morning to Lizzy Bartlett during a visit she made to the provincial jail.

He reached there after leaving Porters. He reached there about six o'clock. They discussed commonplace topics during the evening until supper was prepared. They took the meal together and near its close the talk turned to Lizzy Bartlett.

Mr. Justice Walkem said that he was not going to hear the confession. He said that he was not going to hear the confession. He said that he was not going to hear the confession.

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WILL GO FREE.

Customs Officials Connected With the Smuggling Cases Escape.

Portland, Dec. 20.—The prospects of the defendants in their trial for conspiring to smuggle in Chinese laborers look bright to-day.

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RADICAL VIEWS

Cleveland's New Tariff Policy Highly Commended

BY LONDON WORKINGMEN'S WEEKLY

In the United States—Probable Revival in Trade—Modern Meaning of Free Trade and Protection—Democrats Carrying America Towards Poverty.

London, Dec. 21.—The current number of the Weekly Times and Echo, the special organ of the radical working class, has a circulation of a million a week, contains an editorial under the caption "American Tariff Reform," an English view of an American economic question.

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to Arizona, where she remained some time, and subsequently returned to San Francisco, where she made the acquaintance of Rudinski. When they separated she went to work as an assistant in a bath establishment here, and when shot was preparing to go upon the stage as a contortionist.

Wales Tinplate Workers. London, Dec. 21.—The Western Daily Mail of Cardiff, the leading daily paper of Wales, makes an editorial attack upon J. H. Rogers, manager director of E. Morewood & Co., the largest house in the tinplate trade, growing out of a speech he made at Merion, Ind., a few weeks ago.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 21.—For several years the people of the hamlet of Greenhill have looked with suspicion on three women who lived in a hut on their settlement. Where they came from nobody knows.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21.—At four o'clock today four men entered the gambling house of Condon, Chinn and Morgan, 14 Quincy street. The doors and several loungers were present.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Ann Cook, who for sixty-two days has not kept a morsel of food, either liquid or solid in her stomach long enough to give nourishment, died yesterday morning.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 21.—It was reported to the district attorney yesterday that a Blackhill miner had starved his six-year-old daughter and buried her body in a culm pile.

London, Dec. 20.—Thomas Sexton, anti-Paynellite member for North Kerry, recently questioned the government regarding the statement as to the discrimination being made on religious grounds in the selection of jurors in Ireland.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 21.—The big strike at Olneyville, the one at Central Falls, which was allied with that at Olneyville, and an incipient one undertaken at the British hosiery works in Thornton, near Olneyville, all collapsed yesterday. Nearly 6,000 people in all are involved.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The young woman, Caroline Foster, who was shot by her lover, Jan Rudinski, last Saturday, was last evening identified by Jas. Luning, of Bithorne Bay, B.C., as the runaway wife of John A. Foster, a well-to-do rancher of that place.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, listing various ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, and general weakness, and providing contact information for the manufacturer.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, including a testimonial from a patient and details about the medicine's effectiveness.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, highlighting the manufacturer's expertise and the long history of the product.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, providing information on where to purchase the medicine and its price.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, emphasizing the natural and safe ingredients used in the formulation.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, including a list of symptoms it treats and a call to action for potential buyers.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, featuring a detailed description of the medicine's benefits and a guarantee.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, providing a testimonial from a satisfied customer and contact information.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, including a list of distributors and a note about the medicine's availability.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, featuring a portrait of the manufacturer and a detailed description of the product.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, including a list of ailments it treats and a call to action.

Advertisement for 'The Specialist' medicine, providing information on the manufacturer's address and contact details.

REBELS REPULSED

Mello's Forces Said to Have Suffered Defeat.

BOA JESU TAKEN BY LOYALISTS

After Heavy Cannonading and Determined Assault.

The Rebel Fresh Water Supply Was There—Flagship Aquidaban Tries to Enter Harbor—Loyal Forces Concentrate Fire Upon Her—The Big Battleship Retires Badly Crippled.

Montreal, Dec. 18.—Senator Alvea de Lima, Brazilian consul to Canada, stands at the head of the Brazilian government. This action is believed to be the result of the part taken by Senor de Lima in sending two legal gentlemen from Mexico to New York to prevent the sailing of the war vessels purchased by the Brazilian government in the United States. Senor de Lima has issued an address to the American people, in which he defends the course taken by him. He says that the last time he was in New York, at the request of Senor Mendonca, he visited the ships with the government contractor. The sight of the vessels and the hope that the crafts would arrive after the revolution was over. He also remarked that he would rather a thousand times see the ships with the government contractor, than see the ships with the rebels, than see the ships with the mercenaries paid to kill his own countrymen.

Permanuco, Dec. 19.—A semi-official dispatch which has been received here from the beleaguered capital says that after heavy cannonading on Saturday the loyalist forces captured the island of Bon Jesus, in Rio bay, where the rebel ships kept their fresh water supply. It adds that while Admiral Mello was attempting to re-enter the bay in his flagship, the Aquidaban, she was crippled and repulsed by shells from the loyal forts, Santa Cruz, San Juan and Lage, at the harbor entrance.

An Imaginary War.—City of Mexico, Dec. 19.—General Vicente Villada, governor of the state of Mexico, who was reported in an El Paso dispatch to an American newspaper to have been captured and shot by General Neri, when Neri was at the time a prisoner in this city, telegraphed from Toluca to-day, humorously suggesting that the war appears to be raging only in Texas.

A Cowboy Governor.—Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—Buffalo Bill, known to the civilized world as William F. Cody, has determined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Nebraska. He is now living in North Platte, Neb., and is said to have behind his candidacy the entire western party of the state, which has never been represented in the executive office. A general banquet was tendered only to his return from Chicago, and at this banquet it is said the scheme was unfolded. There is a sharp contest between the different factions, and the governor fails to secure a re-nomination will have excellent chances of success.

President's Message.—Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The concluding sentences of President Cleveland's message to Congress upon the Hawaiian complication, which arrived too late for publication yesterday afternoon, are as follows: "In behalf of the Queen as well as her enemies, we should be willing to adapt our course to the necessities of the situation, and viewed from the fact that both the queen and the provisional government, had at one time apparently acquiesced as to a reference of the entire case to the United States government, by its own declaration, it is believed that to exist until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," it is to be hoped that after the assurance of the members of the government, that such a union could not be consummated might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, I instructed Mr. Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 10th, of January, last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as instructions, contemplate a general amnesty among those concerned, in the setting up of the provisional government, and recognition of all bona fide acts and obligations; in short, that the provisional government should resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and unless accepted to, the effort at present being made to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease. I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered prevented the presentation to the members of the provisional government. Through unfortunate public misrepresentations the situation and exaggerated statements regarding the sentiments of our people, obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. Therefore, I submit this communication with the accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given both to Blount and Willis, and the correspondence connected with the affair in hand. Commending this subject of extended powers and wide discretion to Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be gratified to help any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Washington Dec. 18th 1893.

At the conclusion of the message Senator Chandler called for the reading of the instructions to Mr. Willis. They

were marked "confidential", and state that they are a "supplement to the general instructions which were received with reference to his official duties." Senator Butler at this point objected to further reading as the papers would be printed to-morrow. Senator Voorhees having glibly excused from the documents read. They should be all read or none. The motion to print the message accompanying the documents and refer them to the committee on foreign relations resulted in an animated discussion.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The Colonial Conference—Prof. Wallace on Honorary Resignation.—London, Dec. 19.—Cable advices from Australia to-day contradict the dispatch that the conference between the colonies and Canada had been abandoned. The report is confirmed that Sir Thomas McLivraith of the Queensland government will come here after visiting Canada, and it is expected he will arrange particulars with the government at Ottawa for a conference in June. The first lecture on Canadian subjects in a series of addresses on various colonial topics at the Imperial Institute, was delivered to-night. Professor Wallace gave an illustrated lecture on the agricultural resources of the Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper presided and in proposing a vote of thanks referred to the existing commercial and financial depression, and declared that he might well say that Canada was the most prosperous and flourishing portion of the world at the present moment.

FROM THE EAST.

The Winter Carnival—The Overdue Liner Corean.—Quebec, Dec. 19.—A large and influential meeting, representing all the railways in New England, the Eastern States and Canada, was held at Chateau Frontenac to-day. Most favorable terms were agreed upon, to give the people an opportunity of attending the carnival, which it is understood is going to far exceed anything that has ever been held in Canada in the way of winter festivities.

The contract between the city and the C. P. R. was signed to-day, and a draft forwarded to Quebec.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 19.—Much anxiety is felt concerning the Allan line steamer Corean, from Liverpool for St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia, seven days overdue at this port. The Corean is one of the fastest boats on the route and makes the passage regularly in seven days. The regularity with which the vessels of this line arrive is remarkable, there being rarely a day's delay from the schedule. Incoming steamers report hurricane weather and it is thought probable the Corean is disabled.

GENEROUS CHILDREN

Donations for the Orphan and Needy of the City.

If there is a hungry person in the city of Victoria during the next few weeks it will not be the fault of the public school children. When the proposal to have the children take donations to the orphanages and benevolent society was first mentioned it was thought that the donations would be numerous and appropriate, but nobody realized that the result would be as handsome as it has turned out. At the Central school this morning the room in which the provisions were deposited had the appearance of a large wholesale grocery store. Groceries of every description were of course the most plentiful, but there were also meats, clothing, vegetables, and in some cases cash. The same grand result was obtained at the various schools, and the representatives of the benevolent society, P. O. Home and St. Ann's orphanage will take charge of the goods and cash and see that they are properly distributed. The perishable goods will be distributed as soon as possible.

The idea was that each pupil should bring one article for each year of his or her age. For instance, a child of 12 years would take 12 articles. The scene on the streets leading to the schools was well worth seeing. Little tots of 10 and 12 years were trudging along with big parcels, which they laughingly deposited in the school room. Others were too small to carry their donations and had to ask the grocers, bakers and butchers to deliver them for them. One little fellow of about 7 marched proudly up the street with seven big pound packages of sugar, which had been opened to stumple, would almost have smothered him. Every little heart was made glad with the thought that someone, not as lucky or fortunate as the generous donors, were to be helped. But they can hardly realize the amount of good that they have done. Victrolas, as a rule, are well-to-do, but even here there are some families in need of help. All they have to do now is to let the officers of the benevolent society know of their wants, and as there is plenty for every one they will soon be made comfortable. The representatives of the orphanages will see that the inmates of those institutions are properly cared for.

Mortgagee to Pay Wages.—St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—The St. Louis agriculture and mechanic association which was forced to mortgage its personal property, including the zoological collection to raise \$6,000, to use for overdue salaries. The association is still without a president, and none of the board of directors will accept the post. There is no income from the property, which is worth \$1,000,000, and will no doubt be placed on the market.

Capture of the Siberia.—Moscow, Dec. 16.—The police, aided by a company of Cossacks, raided a nihilist meeting near Moscow last night. The nihilists resisted and 15 policemen were wounded. Many nihilists when they saw their capture was inevitable, blew out their brains with their revolvers. Fifty nihilists were taken alive and about a score escaped.

Fatal Tugboat Accident.—Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 18.—A pleasure yacht with fifteen persons aboard capsized in the harbor to-day during a squall, and seven of the party were drowned.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP

Edmund Yates Discourses Upon a Great Many Topics.

GLADSTONE THRO' TORY SPECTACLES

James Gordon Bennetts' Condition Causes Anxiety.

What the Country Lost in Lord Beckett.—Rudyard Kipling's Doggerel Rhyme on Lord Robert's Zebek's Facha Saagoo Sir William Marriott's Services.—The Egypto-Soudanese Tangle.

New York, Dec. 19.—The following is Edmund Yates' cable dispatch from London: There is no doubt that the prospect of an early dissolution has become more imminent within the past few days, but this is one of those cases in which the ministry are as much influenced by what the people are saying as it is by its own decision—if anything so positive can be predicted of a combination headed by Mr. Gladstone, and there are excellent reasons for doubting whether what would not be a nocturnal exit from an impasse, were any one but the present premier in command, will be chosen. In the first place, the prime minister's greed for office must be taken into account. He boasts to his friends that he will end his political life in power, and that he does not like an appeal to the country except in a dilemma even more desperate than the present one. Then naturally his following must be reckoned with. It is freely admitted on both sides that for the present at all events the Conservatives are best prepared for a struggle in the constituencies. As I have already said, they say they could win without the Liberal ministers. In London alone they stated the latter have increased 50 per cent. since the election of 1892. Now the Gladstonian cliques are convinced they have only one chance, and that is to keep the "Old Man," as they elegantly phrase it, where he is. In a word, they are prepared at all costs to hang together.

The dynamic scare in Dublin is casting other scares, such as typhoid and influenza, into the shade, and every possible precaution is being taken to avert the various barracks. To show the extreme tension of feeling prevailing, during Lady Wolseley's confinement in the Royal Hospital, on December 14th, an officer fell down heavily in the ward. The cause was a general rush for the exits, as everybody who did not see the occurrence fancied a bomb had been thrown into the room.

James Gordon Bennett, who had been moved to Nice, where he would, it was hoped, regain his strength, has been compelled to return to Paris to undergo a third operation for the removal of splintered bone, all of which had not been extracted upon his previous operations. Twenty-five years ago the late Lord Beckett was generally regarded as the coming man in the world of drifts. After one of his (telling) speeches, however, he allowed himself to drift gradually into the position of a successful breeder of short-horn cattle, and he preferred the prizes of the great agricultural shows to the laurels he could easily have won at Westminster. He was so ill, his halfbrother, still in his teens, becomes Lord Headfort's heir, and the greater part of the property, which came to Lord Beckett through his mother, passed to his nephew, the Duke of Devonshire, who a short time ago married the brother of the Duke of Portland.

I cannot think from all I have heard of Lord Roberts that he will much enjoy the doggerel eulogy which Rudyard Kipling has written for him in the Christmas number of the Pall Mall Gazette. That it was intended to be flattering is plain, but what may pass for a compliment in the slang of the canteen wears a different aspect when printed in a popular periodical, and the refrain of "Little Bobs Bobs" must ring somewhat harshly in the ears of one who was recently commander-in-chief in India, and has possibly a higher opinion in store. However, in Mr. Kipling's rhyme extolling the qualities of his hero, there is a line to the effect that "he does not advertise," which is brought into prominence by the use of the title type, and which is an obvious and uncouth sneer at another distinguished Englishman. This is not the first time Mr. Kipling has been guilty of this conduct.

Zebek's epithet has secured the services of Sir William Marriott. Not only has Sir William an intimate acquaintance with the east, but he has in addition a combination of qualities—sound judgment, good common sense, tact and great tenacity of purpose, which will go far to bring the case to a successful issue. Among those acquainted with Egyptian and Soudanese history there is only one opinion, and that is that Zebek has been unjustly and unfairly treated. Had it not been for a certain amount of British prejudice and want of criticism on the acts of the British officials in Cairo, his wrongs would long ago have been redressed. Prejudice was cherished against him because, when he was formerly sultan of the Soudan, he was an owner of and dealer in slaves; which was certainly inhuman and savors of that hypocrisy which our foreign neighbors consider one of our chief characteristics.

In the Soudan slave owning was the custom, and according to the prevailing standard of morality there was nothing against it. It is well known that the father of the present prime minister was a large slave owner, and that when the law compelled him to emancipate them Mr. Gladstone himself was a warm defender of the principle of compensation.

Unsettled Law Courts.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The United States court of appeals, which literally walked out of the federal building a couple of months ago, on the ground that the structure was unsafe and placed those sitting in it in daily jeopardy, will be housed within the next 24 hours in safe and convenient quarters in the Masonic Temple. When the court decided that it would be unsafe to hold any more

sessions in the cattle trap structure at Clark and Adams streets it adjourned to meet in Milwaukee. The law, however, requires that a certain number of sessions must be held in Chicago, and this law has been justified by the fact that would the business men of the attention of the court originate in this city. The quarters reserved for the court comprise some sixteen rooms, of which 12 are on the fourth floor, three on the third and three on the fifth.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

Secretary Gresham's Orders to the American Representatives.—Washington, Dec. 18.—The President's Hawaiian message is identical as presented in both houses; but in the case of the House of Representatives the chief executive added a supplementary message, as follows: "In making this communication I have withheld only the dispatch from the former minister to Hawaii numbered 70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present minister, No. 3, under date of Nov. 16, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with the public interest."

Part of the documents submitted in writing in connection with the President's message, and which have not yet been read, contain the instructions issued to Minister Willis on the date of December 10, 1893. Mr. Willis was instructed to say to the Queen that the conditions relative to amnesty must be acquiesced in by her or he would do nothing. If the Queen should ask what the United States would do in the way of restoring her power, the minister was directed to reply that the President will not authorize the use of the United States troops, either to restore or maintain her on the throne. Mr. Willis was also to inform the Queen that United States troops could only be authorized by act of congress; also to tell the provisional government that the President will do all he can under executive authority to restore the Queen.

The material points contained in Secretary Gresham's letter to Minister Willis of October 18 are as follows: The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto authority and would support and defend it with the military forces of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. I advise the surrender of her powers, and was informed by the leader of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered her case would be afterwards fairly considered by the President of the United States, and was informed by the United States in Honolulu, retiring upon the faith and honor of the President, when informed what had occurred, to undo the action of the ministers and release her from the authority which she claimed as the constitutional authority of the Hawaiian Islands. The President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen was encouraged and supported by the de facto authority of the United States in Honolulu, that he promised to advance aid to her enemies and to support a government, and that he had kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the United States to Boston and by recognizing the provisional government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and that the constitutional government could successfully have maintained its authority against any disorganizing force, other than that of the United States, already landed. The President has therefore determined that he will not send back to the senate for its action upon the Hawaiian question, which has been drawn from that body for further consideration on the 9th of March last.

On your arrival in Honolulu you will therefore take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of the views of the United States known to her by the President's regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the unauthorized presence on the island of a military force of the United States might lead her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being, and rely on the justice of this government to undo the flagrant wrong done to her. You will, at the same time, inform the Queen that, when satisfied the President expects she will pursue a magnanimous course in granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been officially connected with the provisional government, deprecating them to do so.

All the obligations created by the provisional government in the course of its administration should be assumed. Have seen this wise and humane policy, you will then advise the president of the provisional government and his ministers of the President's determination on the question, which their action on the part of the Queen devolved upon him. They are expected to relinquish to her promptly the constitutional authority. Should the Queen decline to put the provisional government to the test, you will report the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions.

British Columbia Leads.

John Muir, the famous mountaineer, who has not yet returned from Europe, speaks thus of his visit: My trip to Norway was altogether delightful. My principal object in going there, apart from the enjoyment of the fine scenery, glacial scenery, was to compare the wonderful fjords that fringe the west coast of that interesting country with those of British Columbia and Alaska. Speaking generally, I would say that they are no longer the chert of the fjord, but they do present a marvelous variety of lofty granite cliffs that are reflected into the deep, still waters, and in the countless cascades and waterfalls. But they lack the charm of the fjord, and the majestic glaciers of Alaska. The glaciers, too, are rapidly vanishing, not one of them now reaching the ocean, although a comparatively short geological time ago every fjord was a channel of a glacier that poured icebergs into the sea.

Trade Completely Paralyzed.

Barcelona, Dec. 20.—Eight of the steamships which were to arrive here have been arrested and will be completely paralyzed. The feeling of alarm is rapidly extending throughout the city; most of the theatres are closed and trade is completely paralyzed.

STRICT ECONOMY

John G. Carlisle, Secretary, United States Treasury

COUNSELS CAUTIOUS EXPENDITURE

Of the American Revenues for Certain Cognate Reasons.

Reduction of Taxation Must be Accompanied by Corresponding Frugality in Executive Departments.—Sad Story of an Erring Woman—Resumption of Work in Large Mills in Mass.—Washington, Dec. 20.—Mr. Carlisle, the secretary of the treasury, in urging Congress to practice the strictest economy in public expenditures consistent with an efficient and dignified administration of the law, reminds the representatives that reductions of taxation cannot be legally insisted upon, or made practically beneficial without a corresponding reduction of expenditures.

Crusade Against Vice.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—An important movement looking toward the supervision of municipal affairs under religious auspices, and a movement which will be watched with interest throughout the country, was introduced here to-day. At noon prominent clergymen, representatives of every religious denomination, as well as the Salvation Army, assembled at Willard hall, in the Womans Temple, and formed a Central Union religious body for aggressive work in municipal affairs. It is proposed to divide the city into districts and to bring about the enforcement in each of the laws for the suppression of gambling, the regulation of the liquor traffic, of houses of ill-fame and the suppression of professional prostitution. The ministers propose to go to work in earnest and to adopt the most radical methods. An appeal has been issued which gives the police for any ten men to call upon the police for aid in suppressing houses of ill-fame. Ten representative divines, it is said, have banded themselves together to enforce the law, and have pledged themselves to shut up every house or die on their doorsteps. The indications are that within a few weeks ten Parkhurst crusades in one will have begun in Chicago.

BRITANNIA STILL RULES.

Naval Strength of the Invincible "Triton" compared to the "Invincible" and "Tiger" in the "Invincible" class.

London, Dec. 19.—In the house of commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, former first lord of the admiralty, made a motion relative to Great Britain's navy. The motion declared that it was necessary that large additions should be made to the navy, and that the house therefore demanded to be informed what are the intentions of the government in regard to strengthening it. Speaking in his motion, Lord George said that the United States navy, as the admiralty without being impressed with the disparity of the naval expenditures of the different countries. The British nation compared with the others remained almost stationary. Great Britain's former distinction as a sea power able to hold her own against a European coalition had gone. If the British fleet was to be kept in a condition to meet the combined fleets of any two nations larger expenditures, coupled with prompt action, would be necessary. He did not desire that the house should consider his motion as a party move, voting en masse on the government. It was made with a view to giving the government a chance to explain its policy, and also with a view to eliciting a statement to allay the anxiety of the country.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to reply to Lord George he was loudly cheered. The prime minister said he was astonished the house to hear the right hon. member for Middlesex (Lord George) describe his motion as one of a private member free from party character and entirely unconnected with the government, and of confidence in the ministry. A motion implying that the house should take out of the hands of the executive of the government one of its primary duties certainly amounted to censure. It was now too late for the right hon. member to spring from taking the full responsibility of his motion concerning the condition of the navy. It was not upon a chance that nor in response to assertions which, even if they were true, did not embrace the whole subject, that the house could pronounce a reliable judgment. It would be premature, dangerous even, for the government to make a full statement as to its views concerning the condition of the navy, but to contend that the situation of Great Britain to-day was one of emergency and danger was to pronounce an opinion which was irrational and absurd. Great Britain remained notably advanced in all her preparations for future contingencies. In the work of constructing the vessels required this country was so far before other countries that it could justly be said that the condition of the British navy and its strength exceeded that of any two other countries.

To compare the relative number of British warships with the French and Russian vessels was a fallacious test. The British ships were larger and of better material than those that could be sent against them. Great Britain at this moment had in battle ships 557, 60 tons of fighting material against France and Russia combined 315,000 tons. Great Britain has nineteen battle ships and France and Russia only fourteen. In war ships of all classes Great Britain has more than any three powers. (Cheers.) Eight of the ships figuring in the French and Russian navies were old wooden armored ships of the style discarded in the British navy. In every class of warships the British have larger and more powerful vessels than the French or Russians. (Cries of hear, hear.) It was therefore absurd to describe the present as a moment of danger calling for premature action.

Great Britain's superiority in the power of constructing warships was still more striking than her superiority in existing strength. As to the future, supposing no new ships were laid down, he believed that in 1897, although France and Rus-

sia might have eight more battle ships, they would still be in the minority as regards tonnage. Of course, Mr. Gladstone added, there would be additions to the British navy. The admiralty was engaged in considering plans to strengthen the navy, but there was no reason for prematurely disclosing what was contemplated. When the opportune time arrived the house would be informed of these plans. In the meantime the government should not be asked to depart from the usual methods by which the vast expenditures of the country were yearly provided for. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the house would not lead its course to the motion, which, he declared, marshaled the party forces on the question of imperial defence. It was a bad example that he trusted the house would not follow. As the prime minister took his seat he was warmly cheered.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the house of commons, complained that Mr. Gladstone offered no information as to what was wanted by the government. The motion, said Mr. Balfour, had carried patience to the extreme in abstaining from pressing the government to make a statement, yet all information had been refused. Now they were lauded with setting their party above their country and with trying to make party capital out of a subject that ought to be kept national. The only envenomed party feeling yet observed in dealing with the subject had been in the remarks of Mr. Gladstone in trying to turn the question of national danger into one of small personal animosity. Mr. Gladstone had protested against breaking precedents in being asked to state the plans of the government. In 1894, continued the speaker, when there was far less danger than now, the government had given an account of its naval policy and of its plans in regard to first class battle ships, and the resolution of the house had been followed immediately by the giving out of contracts for new ships. That was a precedent which the government now was asked to follow. The argument of Mr. Gladstone that there was no emergency because at the present moment the British navy was equal to the French and Russian navies together would not hold. There never was an emergency unless it was too late to repair it. (Hear, hear.) The anxiety felt was not in regard to the present, but in regard to the future. Every month now was wasted, and the loss resulting could not be repaired by sudden efforts. Now was the appointed time. (Cheers.) The prime minister, in arguing that the British navy now was not inferior to what the French and Russian navies would be in 1897, had not taken account of the ships for coast defence which France and Russia had in process of construction. Those powers were now building ships which, it was true, could not make long voyages, but which from their construction and armament were capable of taking part in engagements with battle ships. Taking these things into consideration Great Britain in 1897 would be inferior to France and Russia by eighteen ships capable of taking part in a great naval battle. He (Mr. Balfour) could not make out why the prime minister had selected 1897 for the comparison, for 1896 would be a more correct period. The government, do what it would, would not be able to place the navy on an equality with the French and Russian navies by 1896. The prime minister had not said a single word showing that he understood or was ready to take steps to meet the danger, which was a subject of overwhelming importance. In future naval conflicts England would play against opponents staking nothing, while England would stake all. No question of domestic politics compared in importance with the tremendous issues raised by the motion of the right hon. member for Middlesex.

Mr. Balfour was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. After a lengthy debate Lord Hamilton's motion was carried by 240 to 204.

WOOLLEN MEN.

Foster Interviewed by the Manufacturers Regarding Tariff.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—There was a large delegation of woollen manufacturers in the city yesterday interviewing Minister Foster in regard to the tariff. All the leading industries in Ontario and Quebec were represented. Mr. Foster asked them to appoint a committee, and said he could confer with them in respect to changes which would be made during the session regarding their industry. This will be done. The minister also said that he intended to take off some duties on raw material which woollen men had to buy and then take away part of the protection to the industry itself.

SUCCEEDS ABBOTT.

A. F. Gault, Director of the Bank of Montreal—Convict Labor.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—Andrew F. Gault has been appointed a director of the Bank of Montreal in place of the late Sir John J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G. Mr. Gault has been an active figure in Montreal commercial life since he began the business now carried on by Gault Bros. & Co. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1838, came to this country at nine years of age, and at twenty began for himself the business which has since grown to such colossal dimensions. He is president of the Dominion Cotton Company, the Canada Colored Cotton Company and the Montreal Cotton Company. He is also on the board of directors of several insurance and financial institutions of this city.

The new police patrol system will come into use on January 1st. These convicts were brought up from the jail yesterday to assist in the adjustment of a large wardrobe in the court house, the different pieces of which had previously been prepared in the prison workshops. This displaced the convicts, etc., now employed in completing the court house improvements. When they became aware of the presence of the prisoners they complained loudly, and all went on strike. In the afternoon, upon being assured the prisoners would not return this morning, the men resumed work.

Sailors Mysteriously Shot.

Teguiguipa, Honduras, Dec. 19.—Eleven soldiers on guard at El Puerto have been mysteriously shot. No firing was heard by people living near. An investigation will be made. Cavalry have been sent to reinforce the frontier.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Some months ago the proposal of the Dominion government to offer a number of the Thousand Islands at auction raised a storm of protests from journals of all shades of political belief. The proposal was therefore dropped, and something like an assurance was given that the islands would not be allowed to pass into the hands of private speculators or wealthy Americans who had fixed covetous eyes on them. According to Minister Daly's latest announcement, this assurance is now to be carried out by offering some of the islands at private sale, an upset price being fixed and no single purchaser being allowed to take more than two islands. This last proviso is calculated to throw suspicion on the whole scheme, for it is one that cannot be enforced. And why is the limit fixed at two islands? If a man wants to purchase for residential purposes he hardly needs more than one. Why should the government return to the idea of selling the islands outright on any conditions? Very likely there is something in what the Montreal Witness says as to the government's reasons for taking this erratic course. The Witness thinks that the government "has some political end to gain in the county of Grenville, where the farmers are hungering to be the vassals and retainers and hevers of wood and drawers of water for such wealthy gentry as might settle on the islands near them. We would not equally object to the leasing of the islands for a term of years sufficiently long to warrant the erection of summer cottages and to secure the proper care of the islands until the people of Canada grow intelligent enough to appreciate their unequalled value as national park property. But permanently to alienate from public use any of the river islands is an act of vandalism against which the press of the whole country has protested." The islands, it seems, are held in trust for a band of Indians, and the minister of the interior professes to find it necessary to raise money for these Indians by its sale. In that case the country should be the purchaser, for then both the Indians and the country would find their interests better served.

HAWAII.

Grover Cleveland has shown by his courageous stand in opposition to the forcible annexation policy of the Republican party, in the Hawaiian matter, that he is eminently qualified to be the head of a great nation. It required a good deal of moral courage in a politician to do right in the face of popular opinion, and this President Cleveland has done. On examination, he found that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been overthrown by United States arms, for that was the effect of the landing of United States marines in Honolulu at a time when their presence was not required for any purpose other than to support the revolutionary attempt of a small minority. Not only was the United States minister guilty of an act of war in thus taking possession of the city and of the government buildings—his policy for a year before had been to lead up to just such a contingency. He advocated annexation in his correspondence with the Washington authorities, and seems to have been the centre of a small body of conspirators that sought the overthrow of the monarchy. To undo the wrong that has been done to a weak and friendless country, is now the duty of the United States and President Cleveland, backed by the people of the great republic, may be depended upon to make full reparation for the mistakes of its representative. The future of the islands, however, is still undetermined, for whatever the outcome of the present difficulties, there would seem to be little probability that the queen, if restored, will be permitted to govern in peace. The foreigners are opposed to the monarchy, and the foreigners are about the only rich and influential class in the country. They monopolize the brains, the capital and the business of the islands, and will not tamely acquiesce in the restoration of a queen who does not possess their respect or confidence. They are, besides, democratic and progressive, and if they cannot secure annexation to the United States, they will try an independent republic of their own, with possibly a United States protectorate.

NO "BETTER TERMS."

Mercier and the other opposition members in the Quebec legislature having found fault with the Tallon government for having resorted to direct taxation instead of going to Ottawa for "better terms," the Toronto Globe tells them that their scheme will not work. "It is time," says the Globe, "that Quebec and the other provinces were disabused of any lingering hopes they may entertain for any increase in present Dominion subsidies. Quebec \$839,252, Nova Scotia \$482,810, New Brunswick \$483,575, Manitoba \$437,006, British Columbia \$242,241, and Prince Edward Island \$189,544, making a total of \$3,935,913. This money is not the gift of Providence to the people of Canada, neither is it materialized from the atmosphere by any occult process known to the Dominion government. Every dollar of it is taken yearly from the people of Canada by the most cumbersome and oppressive system of taxation anywhere in existence. Practical statesmen have little regard for Adam Smith's canons of taxation, but think rather that it should be levied so as to cause as little grumbling as possible and to keep the people in the greatest possible ignorance as to the amount they actually pay. This principle smooths the way of the politician and increases the burden of the taxpayer, who feels the pressure without knowing whence it is applied. The people endure and even endorse extravagance in Dominion affairs which would not be tolerated from municipal councils, simply because the councils issue their yearly demands for taxes and the Dominion collects from the great importers. Of course the reporters recoup themselves from the retail dealers. And the people pay the tax, with added profits, on every purchase during the year. But their comparative ignorance of the fact tends to make them indifferent. Were the municipal revenues supplied by Dominion subsidies, though still paid by the people, the methods of spending them would be less closely watched. This doubly indirect method of raising provincial revenues by subsidies collected by the Dominion government serves to increase public apathy, the besetting sin in Canadian politics." There can be no flaws found in the Globe's philosophy. If spendthrift provinces were encouraged to seek better terms rather than adopt a policy of retrenchment and self-help, the national treasury would soon be in a nice plight. As British Columbians pay into the treasury at a per capita rate three times as high as those of other provinces they have a peculiar interest in the discouragement of this "better terms" idea. Quebec has been indulging in a financial "spree" most of the time since Confederation, and it should now be left to cure its own headache.

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A letter in the Nanaimo Free Press gives Premier Davie the following time: "Moreover, I believe he has a little explanation to the coal miners of this city and district, and this visit offers a good opportunity. The miners cannot forget that on the eve of the last general election the government, of which the present premier was then a member, showed a strong feeling of friendship for them, and passed a measure which they had long agitated for and felt very necessary for their welfare and safety. I refer to the act prohibiting Chinese from working in the coal mines. But for some unaccountable cause, as soon as the elections were over and the same government safely seated, for another term, they took what is vulgarly termed, a political flip-flop, and not only ignored but totally repudiated their former action. Indeed, some of the miners go so far as to say, that the Premier's interest in the poultry show is no more than preparatory training exercise for another acrobatic feat similar to the one alluded to four years ago."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, says: "It is passing strange that, after the practice has been prohibited for more than a century, anyone could be found in British America to attempt to buy lands from the Indians. In British Columbia the attempt has been made, and the signatures of the Indians concerned obtained to an agreement to sell land. Of course, it was understood that the sanction of the Ottawa government would have to be obtained to make the bargain effective. It would be dangerous to ratify any agreement of this kind: it would give rise to similar attempts and constant designs upon the Indian lands would crop up. The practice has long been abolished, for the best of reasons, and its revival, even to the smallest extent, should be impossible." The sanction of the provincial government would also be necessary to complete the bargain. Indian reserves in British Columbia became again the property of the province when they cease to be reserves.

Lord Beaconsfield once gave his opinion of the house of lords in the following uncompromising language: "No body wants a second chamber but a few disreputable individuals. It is a valuable institution for any member of it who has no distinction; neither character, talents nor estate. Is it not monstrous, then, that a small number of men, several of whom take the title of duke and earl from towns which they never saw, which never heard of them, which they did not form or build or establish—I say it is not monstrous that individuals so circumstanced should be invested with the highest of conceivable privileges; the privilege of making laws? I say there is nothing in a masquerade more ridiculous."

A correspondent wants to know why the amounts of the tenders for the erection of the new provincial government buildings have not been made public. He should ask Mr. Davie, who might possibly be able to give a good reason for withholding the information—or the Colonist, who would certainly be able to frame an excuse of some kind. If all the contracts have been let the tenders ought to be published.

A deputy returning officer of Monck who prevented the Liberals from exercising their right of voting has been called on to pay \$50 and costs for his arbitrary action. If all "irregularities" of this kind were punished in like manner the Liberal party would have a somewhat better chance at the polls.

One of the planks of the Patrons of Industry in Ontario is that the Dominion Senate should be abolished, and the Ottawa Journal, (Conservative) says it is a good plank. "The Senate is useless, expensive, and as a mere means of patronage, an embarrassment to decent government."

Hamilton, Ont., is offered 96 1/2 cents of the dollar for \$2,900,000 forty year 4 per cent civic debentures, but thinks it can get more.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

QUAKER CITY CHAMPION.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—Ed. McLaughlin, champion billiardist of Pennsylvania, was interviewed yesterday as to the probability of a match between himself and Spinks, who yesterday challenged any player, barring Ives, Schaefer and Stosson. He said, "I would rather not give my opinion as to the outlook until I hear from Maurice Daly regarding the match. Of course I am waiting to meet him, and hope that the game will be played in Philadelphia." The recent billiard boom has struck this city, and the prospects are bright for some very interesting matches this season.

VICTORIA BILLIARD MATCH. The billiard tournament at the Hotel Victoria commenced last evening. Mr. Bayley won from C. J. Prior by default. This evening Mr. Francis plays Mr. McKnight, both receiving 100.

THE WHEEL.

A SIX DAYS RACE. New York, Dec. 20.—All the arrangements for the six days international bicycle race that opens at Madison square gardens at midnight are practically completed, and about twenty riders are now in training. The contest promises to be one of the most exciting of recent years and to attend immense crowds.

BASEBALL.

A COAST LEAGUE. W. A. Hardy, of Seattle, formerly president of the Pacific Northwest Baseball League, left here for San Francisco this morning. At San Francisco he is to meet W. E. Rockwell, also an ex-president of the league and a great baseball enthusiast. It is said there to be a coast conference at San Francisco, and that possibly a general league may be formed next year.

THE TURF. MARCELLE OUT OF HER CLASS. San Francisco, Dec. 16.—Imported Marcelle, entered by R. P. Rither, went to the post in the mile race for the Norfolk stakes to-day, with odds of a hundred to one against her winning. Wildwood won, Charmion second and Marcelle third.

BLUE BLOODED. W. A. Dier, of this city, has purchased from Z. W. Burnham of Chico, Cal., the bay mare Geraldine by Singleton, by Buccaner, dam Patchen, 2:26, by Alce, Bays 2:19, used for San Francisco racing. He also purchased from Hambletonian Whipple 2:21, Geraldine has never been in training but her brother trotted a fifth heat on September 1st in 2:16 3/4 and she has made a mile in 2:40 in a carriage.

THE RING.

AN AFTERNOON FIGHT. Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 18.—The question of having the Corbett-Mitchell fight, which was postponed last week, is being seriously considered by the Daval athletic club for some days, and it is now thought the plan will be adopted. Corbett is not opposed to it, and what advice he has given is to have the fight at Mitchell and his backers do not indicate any hostility on their part. The question will be definitely settled to-day.

WHERE CORBETT TRAINS. Mayport, Fla., Dec. 20.—The alterations in the cottage of the Wallace estate, having been used for Corbett's training quarters, were completed today. A bowling alley has been built in the rear of the cottage, while the luxurious Kanabrenns cottage has literally been turned inside out and its sumptuous appointments turned into boxing and wrestling rooms and quarters for punching the bag. Corbett took possession to-day. He will take his daily runs on the beach, which has a clear stretch of nearly twenty miles.

LACROSSE.

NANAIMO TEAM. Nanaimo will next season have a team that will be able to hold its own with the other senior teams of the province. The club have already held meetings to discuss the best way of securing good men to play for them.

A LITTLE PREMATURE. A Vancouver special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer states that Mackenzie and Suckling, captains of the Victoria and Vancouver teams, have completed arrangements with the Midwinter Fair managers to play a series of games on Canadian day at San Francisco. They will be accompanied by the Victoria team and old rivals, so that expert scientific lacrosse, the best that can be procured, will be witnessed by California people, many of whom will see a lacrosse game for the first time. Every member of the Victoria team will be a crack player, and many will be ex-members of former world's championship teams. The dispatch then names those who will play, mentioning first the crack players of Vancouver and New Westminster, and then the Victoria men, Eckhardt, Morton, Cullin and Ditchburn of the Victoria team. The Victoria men, however, know nothing about the arrangements mentioned.

FOOTBALL. A large crowd assembled at the Hill on Saturday to witness the schedule Rugby match between Victoria and Vancouver. The crowd, in fact, was a little too large and enthusiastic for the comfort of the players, the police and members of the club being unable to keep the spectators behind the line. During the first half honors were about equally divided. Victoria scored a touchdown for Victoria, which Warden converted into a goal. Shortly after the kick-off Warden and Curtis came together and fell, the latter breaking his leg above the ankle. This delayed the game for some time. Then Senkler Westman, who was not in the best of improved, making the score Victoria 5, Vancouver 3. It was unchanged at half time. During the last half Victoria kept the ball in Vancouver's 25 most of the time. Haines kicked a goal from the field for Victoria, for which he received the applause of the crowd and the congratulations of the other players. This was the last point scored by Victoria, which was pretty playing before time was called.

Vancouver has a good team, but the members left too much to their best player, Harry Senkler. He is a good player, but could not manage the game by himself. The Victoria team played a good combination game.

In the evening the visitors were entertained at a "smoker" held at the Clarence hotel.

A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Albert Stroebel Convicted of the Murder of John Marshall.

CLOSING DAY OF THE LONG TRIAL.

Charge to the Jury of His Lordship Justice Walkem—Strong and Weak Points of the Case Pointed Out—The Deliberation of the Jury.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The prosecution recalled James Silverthorn as the first witness this morning and he swore he was not deaf nor even hard of hearing.

Peter Strum was recalled next and swore he lived at Sumas and knew Albert Stroebel. He was present at the hearing before the magistrate and saw Stroebel after the hearing at the jail in New Westminster. He knew Elizabeth Bartlett, Stroebel's wife, and he saw her revolver twice on Harrison street while Miss Bartlett was with him some time before the Marshall homicide.

After that he had a conversation with Elizabeth Bartlett. He met her while coming home from Westman's on Saturday, and he saw her at the hotel. He asked if Stroebel had fired off his revolver on Harrison street. Her reply was that Stroebel had never fired off his revolver in her presence. (The witness had "forgot" the exact day and could not recall if Stroebel had told him. Cross-examined he said it was the first time he had given evidence. He had no reason to be afraid of Lucas. He had a general conversation with Lizzy Bartlett. She asked how Stroebel was. He did not know of the incident of the revolver being fired off on the hill. He was sure Miss Bartlett did not understand him. He remembered meeting Stroebel on the hill. Stroebel came to his hotel. He did not want to give evidence before. He told Mr. Scofield and Mr. Moulton. It was not after he heard the trial was to be at Victoria but after he talked to Lizzy. He knew Theron Ackerman. He did not remember a conversation with Stroebel on the hill on Saturday. He could not remember saying he would testify against Lucas but was afraid he would stab him or burn his place. He did not remember telling John Bartlett yesterday to request Mr. Morrison to question him about Lucas. He also denied telling Johnny Bartlett yesterday that Moulton's land was worth \$1,300. He had also told Mr. Davie about his testimony. He did not know his evidence at this time could not be contradicted. He did not know he had talked to any one with reference to Lucas and his evidence.

The attorney-general volunteered to permit Theron Ackerman to be recalled to disprove anything Mr. Morrison desired. Mr. Ackerman was then called. He knew Peter Strum. Saw him at the Dominion hotel on Saturday. Had a conversation with him. Strum said: "It is a d-d shame the way those men are swearing. If I wasn't afraid of being stabbed in the back or having some property taken from me, I would not be here. I would go on the stand and swear. I would not believe Lucas under oath, and those fellows all know it." Examined by Mr. Davie he said it was in Saturday. He did not know to whom he alluded. He knew Peter Strum. Saw him at the hotel of Lucas. He did not question Strum any further. He had told Mr. Morrison about the conversation this morning. He might have mentioned it last night. He supposed Strum was to be a witness. He was at New Westminster on the afternoon of the trial. He had not thought it necessary to tell counsel about the conversation until Peter Strum was called. He denied that he had tried to persuade Strum to go into the box and swear he would not believe Lucas under oath. He had not done that to any witness. Mr. Morrison had said nothing to him which would lead him to believe.

The attorney-general consented to the recall of John Bartlett. He swore he had a conversation with Peter Strum yesterday morning. Strum came into court and sat on the upper bench and told Mrs. Bartlett that he wanted to speak to the witness. After a time they had a conversation. Bartlett swore that Strum had said he did not want to say anything against Lucas. He did not want to be on bad terms with him. The witness had replied that he would not care for Lucas or anybody else. Strum had replied that the consequence of the name being taken and wrote a note to Mr. Morrison. He read it. It was as follows: "Don't ask Strum if he gets on the stand if he would believe" Lucas on oath or anything that he has said and he heard the land that the house and Moulton got was worth \$1,300."

Examined by the attorney-general he said he had done what he did because Strum wanted him to. He had not repeated all that took place when examined by Mr. Morrison. He had not heard his sister testify about his conversation with Peter Strum at the first trial. Timothy Montgomery, alias Old Sleuth, was next recalled by the prosecution. He was on Harrison street one afternoon before John Marshall's death. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the day before the body was found, which was the 20th. The 20th was more or less stormy.

Myles Gray, a practicing attorney of New Westminster swore he acted for the plaintiff in the suit against George Strum. The total judgment was \$170.88, made up of \$143 face of note, \$15.70 interest and \$21.18 costs. The note and judgment were submitted. Judgment was default. He was instructed on Oct. 18, 1892. The suit was brought by Mr. Moulton who was a resident of British Columbia. The date of the judgment was Oct. 21st. He searched for property to levy upon, but found none in Westminster district that had not been transferred. A piece of 17 acres at Sumas had been transferred to a man named Draper. There was also some land in Vancouver which had been transferred to Albert Stroebel, the prisoner. He wrote the letter saying he had been instructed to bring suit against him to set aside the deed. The deed was dated Oct. 1st and offered for registration Oct. 19th. The letter was returned, not having been called for. He began the suit to set aside the deed on the ground of fraud. Nov. 4th, he knew of no other land at that time. He knew the service Mr. Moulton and Mr. Stroebel came to his office. They said Mr. Stroebel would like to secure the

amount of the judgment on some other property. The original sum with the costs of the pending action would be the amount of \$250, and that amount a mortgage dated Dec. 19th, 1892, was drawn. Mr. Stroebel executed it, and Mr. Moulton witnessed it. The mortgage was produced. The next step was to draw a deed from Albert Stroebel to Louis Laughgreen for the Seymour creek property and the Vancouver property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fell, he said the first time he saw Mr. Moulton in this transaction was when he came with Stroebel about Dec. 19th. He was not instructed by Mr. Moulton to begin the action. He was not in the habit of beginning actions for people without their instructions. This was probably an exception. There was no undue haste. The lis pendens was removed and the mortgage was cancelled after the deed was executed. He examined his original instructions given from Mr. Laughgreen, but at his suggestion to avoid cost, Mr. Moulton was made to withdraw.

Charles E. Twiss, a gunmaker, was recalled to rebut the evidence of O. B. Ackerman as to the cartridges. Mr. Fell objected to his being heard, as it would be new evidence. He quoted Taylor as an evidence, 300. The court sustained the objection and excluded the witness. Richard Lister, one of the jailers at the provincial jail, was called to rebut the testimony of Constable Miller. An objection to him was over-ruled. He met Lucas at the preliminary examination of Stroebel in May last. Lucas came to the jail to see Mr. Moresby. He had a conversation with him. Lucas was after some men to arrest them. Cross-examined, he would not swear it was Lucas's only visit or that the men mentioned by Mr. Miller were the same. Robert Stevenson was recalled by the prosecution. He and O. B. Ackerman had had no trouble.

James F. Trimm testified that he had known Mr. Stevenson 33 years and knew he had a good reputation. He did not know him in Chilliwack, or New Westminster, or Vancouver, but knew nothing bad of him at all. He knew his general reputation in the province.

The attorney-general put in the statement of the prisoner at the inquest, as well as his evidence at the former trial. The evidence at the former trial of Mrs. Bartlett, that of O. B. Ackerman, Ass. Ackerman and Elmer Jessup was also put in as contradicted. Stenographer Fred Evans certified to the correctness of the reports.

Court adjourned at 1:15 until Monday morning. (From Monday's Daily.) The trial of Albert Stroebel, charged with the murder of John Marshall, was resumed this morning in the assize court, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. The prosecution, which is submitting its evidence in rebuttal, placed Captain Pittendrigh, coroner of New Westminster, on the stand first. Captain Pittendrigh stated that he conducted the inquest on the body of John Marshall and remembered the testimony of Alfred Stroebel. He did not stop him in his evidence. There was nothing about mixing the cow at all in the inquest as Stroebel had testified that was the point at which he stopped. He had asked Stroebel if that was all and Stroebel replied that it was. Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison he said he did not know how many inquests he had held that month. He took the evidence down as nearly as possible in the exact words, he did not take hearsay evidence but relevant testimony. He took evidence as a coroner one would not take elsewhere. He had asked Stroebel at the inquest if he knew anything more about the case and Stroebel had replied that he did not. He then asked Stroebel if he knew where Marshall kept his money. He had no reason at that time to believe Stroebel did know anything more. He went up and viewed the body on April 20th and sent for Dr. Boggs, and the 21st took the evidence returning that evening. He examined six witnesses. He had examined the depositions before leaving home and again this morning but still would have remembered the conversation to a word or two. It was purely an inquiry into the death of John Marshall. He took down in writing all the witnesses said, except hearsay evidence. He also asked questions.

That closed the evidence and Mr. Morrison began his argument to the jury. He prefaced his remarks by referring to the ordeal of being called upon to defend a man on such a charge. He said it was needless to impress upon the jury the solemnity of the occasion. It was life or death and a man in the morning of life was the prisoner. He would remind them of their responsibility so would his lordship and so would the attorney-general. He complimented the attorney-general on his course through the trial and asked the jury to forget any sharp words that had passed. They did not concern the prisoner. While the course of the prosecution had been honorable all through, his learned friend would present one clear-cut issue. That was: Did Albert Stroebel kill John Marshall at Sumas, on April 19th, for the purpose of robbery? This was the question and he wanted the jury to bear that in mind. He cautioned them to avoid having their sympathies appealed to. They were here to consider the evidence and not unravel the mystery. He referred to the fair and impartial course of the court during the trial and complimented the court. Mr. Morrison again referred to the responsibility of the jury and repeated the oath administered, and reminded them that they were the sole judges of the facts. There were two judges. His lordship was the sole judge of the law, and they the sole judges of the facts. He wanted them to carefully weigh the case and brook no interference from anyone, and cautioned them against any prejudicial impressions. Again he said he wanted them to remember that they were not here to unravel the mystery. They were not to say they suspected him, he knew something about or he was an accessory. That was not the question. The prisoner was charged with murder and the burden of proof was on the attorney-general. The prisoner did not need to go into the box and his learned friend would not ask him to do so. The law of this land was capital punishment and the penalty for murder, but there were millions of people in the world, particularly in the United States, who were opposed to it, and while all allowances were due the law capital punishment should only be inflicted in the clearest cases. There were three things said to be in favor of a prisoner. One was the presumption of innocence, but that was a dead letter, and everything had a tendency to stifle it. He instanced the early suspicion, the progress of the case to the inquest and then to a preliminary

hearing unrepresented by counsel. Then the attitude of the press was against the prisoner. The counsel quoted Richard Choate upon the presumption of innocence. The second great point was the fact that the burden of proof rested on the prosecution. The prisoner could sit back with arms folded and without saying a word require the prosecution to prove its case. He quoted authorities on the point that the great point was the one of reasonable doubt that was one of the oldest features of the law. If there was a shadow of doubt the prisoner must get the benefit of it. There had been a dastardly murder committed. John Marshall had been murdered in cold blood and the perpetrator of it was entitled to no consideration. They were not to consider that but the question of this young man's connection with it. There was no cunning, there was no motive. It was like an effect without a cause. He learned friend had promised to prove there was motive and that it was robbery, and he had not proved it. A desire for revenge, to right a wrong would furnish a motive, but that was absent. The prisoner had been John Marshall's friend, knew him intimately for years and had done his chores for him. There had been no showing that the young man had been badly treated, no money and was driven to the crime. Earhart money? He came all the way from Iowa to trap him in an off-shoot. Had he a motive? Mr. Montgomery replied that he furnished a motive? Lucas had no money. Mr. Loggreen, the banker, had no money. The city of Sumas was poor. Why did he not put designs on the part of all of them? He would not swear to show that Stroebel was better off than many of the rest. They had no right to infer any motive from that. They must discard the testimony of Mr. Porter. Had he any motive for presenting his reputation? Mr. Morrison had asked the young man had a good reputation. Taking up the question of circumstantial evidence he admitted that there were grounds for conjecture. Supposing Earhart had been the body him, he picked up the purse and put it in his pocket how would he ever extricate himself? Or had a tramp slept in the barn that night and had after discovering the body taken the purse from the stolen purse. If he had been caught how could he have explained the predicament. Mr. Morrison cited a remarkable case which occurred in Massachusetts, and which extended from Willis to show the fallacy of accepting circumstantial evidence in every case. The assumption was that there were circumstances of suspicion of guilt. Suspicion was one thing but without evidence to support it could not be accepted. If there were appearances of guilt, they had planned them. Had they in any instance failed to do the latter it was of no consequence. They did not need to explain them. The crown must prove its case. Little weight should be put on the alleged quasi confessions made by the prisoner. The young man was under arrest and in the extremity of his despair when he gave vent to the words he used to Mr. Moresby. He cautioned the jurors about accepting evidence as to what words were used months ago. The tone of voice, emphasis, and countenance were not described. He believed Mr. Moresby and other witnesses of the prosecution were over-zealous in their conviction. They were filled with the idea that defendant was guilty. The defence had that every jot of evidence of the prisoner and under the new code have brought just as good evidence as witnesses and the jury was bound to favor them. The other great point which must be shown was that of exclusive opportunity. The crown must show that the prisoner had exclusive opportunity. That had not been shown. The locality was a highway for tramps from both sides. Jessup saw a tramp, and had given his testimony in a straightforward manner and counsel had that no point could be made out of the statement of Jessup that the man might have been a Scotchman. Counsel said he could not see how Mr. Baxter had been able to say that the tramp he saw on the treadmill was the same who saw the body. He cautioned the jury upon the tendency of the mind to link circumstances together. On the question of exclusive opportunity he quoted the celebrated Lizzie Borden case where there had been an acquittal because the commonwealth could not prove exclusive opportunity. The theory of the defence was that John Marshall had been murdered in the morning, and that the first who saw the body, says he heard Marshall's dog barking just before 10 o'clock, yet Earhart did not hear them. That was the only indication of the time the crime was committed. They had proved it was Ackerman's dog that barked and how, how, there was nothing unusual about a dog barking. What right had they to assume that the lamp had been filled the evening of the 19th? There was nothing to prove that the meal just eaten was dinner and then the bed was not made. Marshall had slippers on, yet he had work to do after dinner. The tramp who could have committed the crime might have been frightened away at the arrival of Earhart. The latter had testified that the cracking of his fire would have prevented his hearing revolver shots in the morning. Then the character of the evidence upon both sides the defendant would have to be favored.

At 12:25 a recess of an hour was taken, it being a favorable point for Mr. Morrison to temporarily suspend his address.

At the reconvening of the court Mr. Morrison resumed his argument. He reminded the jury again of their responsibility. They were the sole judges of whether the young man lived or went to the gallows and he was not responsible nor was the attorney-general for they had done their duty. The counsel then mentioned the principal points of his morning argument. Speaking of the motive he said the jury could not assume there was a motive or might have been, the crown had to prove that there was a motive. Passing to the evidence he took up Mr. Earhart. He said if he could show one discrepancy or a contradiction in his evidence he and the prisoner were entitled to the benefit of it. There was no evidence at all of robbery. If a man had the courage to go away in the dark he would have the courage to ransack the house. Montgomery was at least a picturesque character and there was nothing remarkable about his being called "Old Sleuth." Earhart said Montgomery had his place on the 17th while Montgomery said he was with Earhart on the 18th. He wanted to instigate or imply nothing when he asked the question why they

were gravitating between Black? He wanted exclusive opportunity. He reported the defence in the fish. The theory that Marshall had been man, for the bullet forward course. The shots was not a strat for they were true to first shot brought the that but struck the back, while the defence in making evidence of Porter's theory of the revolver that it was not loaded premeditated the crime shown the revolver Marshall's door. The defendant that day. He commented on the defence as to the exact and compared his evidence with Stroebel's. Blair proved nothing about the revolver defence. He said M in his statements, accept the time given the testimony of G posed of on Sunday ed the revolver to would have gone of thrown on the ground letter which he had all to show to whom it. Why had it not been Was Lucas a customer family to the revolver, but it was Mr. Moresby over-zealous. Mrs. by the crown simply self. Referring to the jury could judge box unseated after said Mrs. Bartlett for giving impulsive absconded by her in expert to support, he stand before and was The argument was

(From Tues) It is probable that night the "twelve" comprising the jury a case was called by Mr. Morrison, the defence, completed his 10 o'clock last evening his footing for five hours morning Attorney-General in both it was expected that city. When the last evening Mr. speaking, the conclusion was as follows: Counsel sought to evidence as to the point while the two room express going. Passing to the evidence, he said he had all expert testimony. Webb's definition of showed how much and apologized for incident, said a had been placed on what that regarded a most sensitive lawyer. He believed between Lawrence and the testimony of would believe the alongside of what he apologized to make ter a thimble-rigger perfectly rational sought to get board evidence. He believed Mr. Gray's words. Morrison related what he had about his co-hel about the size and what he had known that Marshall a 38 calibre bullet. The counsel drew a of Lucas in crawling Lawrence, dodging, especially like a line. The only of les Bartlett in evidence against the man yet he could not three character of Lucas his action in evidence with a plug of evidence against the was to be utterly swer of Stroebel to testify natural. Hussey that the pence was nothing den or why should seek to secure an cover? There v part in the city. General not called of Thomas Millington of the accused to be his he said what it was worth on dangerous gro experts on writing of the Parnell cases. He comm O. B. Ackerman evidence he suggested access to the B the evidence of M bullets had not evidence against the defendant was out that it had not place, and that t fore in the morning went to show that only man present could find that they could not bri ty. The judge accordingly. He tatory statement of Strum, who had called Mr. R. cause he was said from the evidence said to have said. Ralhe himself said shall. The fact was "knocked out" the reason that if Marshall had been on him. Seven Stroebel, and ack witness box, a Strum, a statement was significant.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

BOARD OF AL

Discussion Over the Appropriat

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected From Friday's Evening Times.

THE GAMESTERS.

Continuation of the McConnell Gambling Case To-Day.

The card playing case in which James McConnell alleges that he was fraudulently deprived of \$1700 by Thomas Garvin, W. Jackson and J. Magnes, was before Mr. Justice Crease all day yesterday. After court reconvened at 2:30 the plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Gregory. He did not remember what occurred in the Nickel Plate saloon on the evening of March 20th. After court reconvened at 2:30 the plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Gregory. He did not remember what occurred in the Nickel Plate saloon on the evening of March 20th.

CLOSING EXAMINATIONS.

Pupils of Girl's Central School Dismissed for the Holidays.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME PRESENTED

James Bay Ward School Also Closed. List of Prizes Presented and Attendance of Visitors at the Schools.

From Tuesday's Daily. The Rock Bay Ward school, Miss L. Horton, principal, was the first one of the public schools to close for the winter vacation. This morning the pupils of that school assembled for the last time this year and wished their teachers the compliments of the season. The programme of closing exercises follows: Prayer, recitation, singing, and a play.

TO AMEND THE CHARTER.

How Single Tax Advocates Want the City Governed.

The single tax bill forwarded to the city council last night, and the resolutions were read at last night's meeting. These resolutions will be discussed at the public meeting to be held in the city hall to-night. They are as follows: That in the opinion of this meeting the municipal act should be altered to make it compulsory to exempt all improvements from taxation; and that the system of taxing useful trades and industries by trades' licenses be abolished.

SAILING OF THE ALGAR.

The schooner "Algar," Capt. George W. West, will sail Sunday from Seattle on her long annual cruise after the fur seal, to be absent about nine months on the Japanese coast, says the Post-Intelligencer. Ever since the "Algar" has been the property of J. C. Nixon she has been a lucky vessel, and her large catch of last year made many applicants for positions in her crew of hunters for this season.

SEALING NEWS.

The appended dispatch has been sent out from Port Townsend: "Sealing vessels are being sent to seal the coast much earlier than usual. The reason assigned is that new and more rigid instructions from the government pertaining to the sealing question are anticipated about January 1. The vessels are being sent to seal before and avoid receiving notice of any new regulations. More than two-thirds of the vessels in British Columbia will depart this month for the same reason." The information is on a par with that which has filled the coast papers since the industry first came into dispute. The "reason" is nothing of the kind. The Paris arbitration recommended a series of regulations placing the best months in the middle of the season, a close season. The regulations have not been adopted but are likely to be and the sealers must start early in order to do any sealing at all.

CHIEF JUSTICE BETTER.

It was rumored around the city last evening that Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., was dangerously ill and not expected to live through the night. A dispatch from Kamloops to the Times says: "Chief Justice Begbie is considerably better. He was downstairs yesterday, looking well."

OPENING OF THE CLUB.

The Merchants' Exchange club was thrown open to the members to-day, and a couple of hundred members, each with a guest, took advantage of the opportunity to visit the premises and have their midday repast in the neatly furnished dining room. The exchange room was besieged by the merchants. The bulletin board contained a great deal of information, and files of all the local and prominent foreign papers were on the tables. The merchants and transportation companies have promised Secretary Edworthy a number of useful publications, which will also be placed on file. The latest shipping news by telegraph will be posted in the exchange. The reading room is comfortably furnished, and being well lighted will make a pleasant place in which to spend spare time. J. A. Virtue of the Oak Bay hotel has been appointed steward, and has a competent staff of assistants.

A GANG OF PIRATES

Arrested by Constable McNeill and Sheriff Thomas on Gosh Island.

George Stephens, aged 40, A. McIntosh, 35, and William Griffiths, 20, charged with pillaging the schooner Lizzie Colby, of Anacortes, occupy cells in the provincial police station. They are three very successful pirates who have been robbing on the Washington and British Columbia coasts, and the intervening islands. The story of the capture of these three brigands is best told by Constable McNeill himself, who effected their capture. Said he to a Times reporter: "I was stationed at Plumper's Pass during the winter, and on the 8th instant, I was on Pender Island. In the afternoon of that day two skiffs pulled into shore in a lurking and suspicious manner. There was something about the men that told me all was not right. I walked towards them. When I was within hearing distance, they shouted to me 'Where's a good place to stay?' I directed them to a spot where I could keep them under surveillance, and they went there. I had heard of the robbery of the fishing schooner Lizzie Colby, of Anacortes, and was convinced that these were the men, as they had come from Waldron Island, on the American side. I wrote Sheriff C. W. Thomas, of San Juan county, and three other men in descriptions. Sheriff Thomas replied in person; but in the meanwhile the three men had got away one dark and foggy night. They had learned that I was a police officer. The day the men got away was Thursday last. Last Saturday Sheriff Thomas arrived at Plumper's Pass and we began the hunt together, tracing them to Stewart Island, where we learned they had stayed two nights and a day. At this point we lost all traces, but directing our course northwards we soon got another clue. They were said to be at Gosh Island. We were there just off Saanich, and we put in there. I drove into Victoria for the naptha launch. We went out to Saanich in it on Monday afternoon. Making sure that our men were on Gosh Island, we remained overnight in Sidney, and at the break of day on Tuesday put out for Gosh Island. We then numbered five. I had engaged three other men in case resistance should be offered. The thieves were soon found encamped in a small hut partly covered with earth, and in this habitation was their booty. We stole upon them and they saw they were trapped. When I arrested them they quietly submitted. They wanted to go back to the States for trial. On the trip down to Victoria they behaved very well. Eight of us were in the small naptha launch and the sea was rather rough. We had the two skiffs and a large boat in tow. The skiffs and boat were well burdened with stolen goods. It was five o'clock yesterday afternoon when we arrived in Victoria and the prisoners were at once locked up in the provincial police station."

EMPRESS OF INDIA HERE.

A Light List of Expenses, But a Good Charge of Freight.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, 12 days from Yokohama, arrived in port at 12:30 this morning and after a three hours stay in port left for Vancouver later in the week. The Empress is a fine ship, and has been on a tour of the world, left the Empress here and went to San Francisco this morning on the steamship Umattila. Nothing of special interest is reported from the trip. Thirty-two Chinese and eighteen Japanese left the vessel here. In freight the ship had aboard a large shipment of oranges and other consignments for Victoria, some of which may possibly be re-shipped to the Province. The Empress brought a fair cargo of general freight.

SENIOR CLASS.

Recitation—The Owl's Critic. Carol—Sweetest Music. Composition—What Do They Say? Recitation (simultaneous)—Clear the Way. Carol—The Children's Hospital. Reading—In the Children's Hospital. Song—Good-bye to the Old Year.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

Song—The Christmas Carol. Recitation—The Children's Good-Night. Song—Daddy Wouldn't Buy me a Bow-wow. Carol—The Children's Hospital. Song—The Children's Hospital. Song—The Children's Hospital.

PROMOTIONS AND PRIZES.

From Second to First Division, Miss K. Fraser, teacher—Catherine Chapman, Jenny Lory, Beatrice Cook, Florence Hardie, Viva Babington, Alice Fletcher, Gertrude McFarlane, Maud Anderson, Mabel Dwyer, Winifred Cowley, Lily Cohen, Agnes Anderson, Edith Noble, Agnes Hanson, Amelia Hart, Gladys Cameron, Yvette Forster, Edith Anderson, Lily Sherriff, Margaret Hart, Jenny Nichol, Ethel Devlin, Annie Fletcher, Hannah Gonnason, Eva Thoburn, Laura Simms, Agnes Clarke, Gertrude Lohr, Elizabeth Strachan, Louise Day, S. H. Royerson, Miriam Franter, Grace Burt, Ethel Sinclair, Alina Buckman. Prize for general proficiency, S. Chapman, presented by Mr. Lovell.

FROM FOURTH TO THIRD DIVISION.

Miss K. Fraser, teacher—Catherine Chapman, Jenny Lory, Beatrice Cook, Florence Hardie, Viva Babington, Alice Fletcher, Gertrude McFarlane, Maud Anderson, Mabel Dwyer, Winifred Cowley, Lily Cohen, Agnes Anderson, Edith Noble, Agnes Hanson, Amelia Hart, Gladys Cameron, Yvette Forster, Edith Anderson, Lily Sherriff, Margaret Hart, Jenny Nichol, Ethel Devlin, Annie Fletcher, Hannah Gonnason, Eva Thoburn, Laura Simms, Agnes Clarke, Gertrude Lohr, Elizabeth Strachan, Louise Day, S. H. Royerson, Miriam Franter, Grace Burt, Ethel Sinclair, Alina Buckman. Prize for general proficiency, S. Chapman, presented by Mr. Lovell.

FROM FIFTH TO FOURTH DIVISION.

Miss K. Fraser, teacher—Catherine Chapman, Jenny Lory, Beatrice Cook, Florence Hardie, Viva Babington, Alice Fletcher, Gertrude McFarlane, Maud Anderson, Mabel Dwyer, Winifred Cowley, Lily Cohen, Agnes Anderson, Edith Noble, Agnes Hanson, Amelia Hart, Gladys Cameron, Yvette Forster, Edith Anderson, Lily Sherriff, Margaret Hart, Jenny Nichol, Ethel Devlin, Annie Fletcher, Hannah Gonnason, Eva Thoburn, Laura Simms, Agnes Clarke, Gertrude Lohr, Elizabeth Strachan, Louise Day, S. H. Royerson, Miriam Franter, Grace Burt, Ethel Sinclair, Alina Buckman. Prize for general proficiency, S. Chapman, presented by Mr. Lovell.

FROM SIXTH TO FIFTH DIVISION.

Miss K. Fraser, teacher—Catherine Chapman, Jenny Lory, Beatrice Cook, Florence Hardie, Viva Babington, Alice Fletcher, Gertrude McFarlane, Maud Anderson, Mabel Dwyer, Winifred Cowley, Lily Cohen, Agnes Anderson, Edith Noble, Agnes Hanson, Amelia Hart, Gladys Cameron, Yvette Forster, Edith Anderson, Lily Sherriff, Margaret Hart, Jenny Nichol, Ethel Devlin, Annie Fletcher, Hannah Gonnason, Eva Thoburn, Laura Simms, Agnes Clarke, Gertrude Lohr, Elizabeth Strachan, Louise Day, S. H. Royerson, Miriam Franter, Grace Burt, Ethel Sinclair, Alina Buckman. Prize for general proficiency, S. Chapman, presented by Mr. Lovell.

EVERYBODY SUFFERS PAIN.

It is the result of violation of nature's laws. Perry Davis has done much to allay the suffering of the people by bringing them out of nature's storehouse a "balm for every wound." Such is the Pain Killer; it stops pain almost instantly, and is of all other remedies the oldest and best. New Size 75 Bottle, 25c.

THE CANADIAN.

There is a lively contest going on in Hamilton for the mayoralty of the city. Ald. Carscallen, an old time Conservative, and Ald. Stewart, the nominee of the new P. P. A., are in the field. It is reported that Ald. Carscallen got out a very neat card with the map of the city printed in one corner in green ink, but fearing the P. P. A. influence he destroyed them all.

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James Bay Aldermen Street Drain Com Other Work Eats Up Loan—Other Business

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Discussion Over the Surface Drains Appropriations.

THE FUNDS WILL SO BE EXPENDED

James Bay Aldermen Want the Menzies Street Drain Constructed Before Other Work Eats Up All the Surface Loan—Other Business.

The Mayor and all the aldermen were present at last evening's session of the council. Much business was disposed of during the three hours the board was in session.

The 1894 municipal elections by-law was reconsidered and finally passed. The usual finance committee report was received and adopted, the only item that was discussed being that appropiating \$100 for widening Oak Bay Bluff.

Ald. Briggs wanted some information about the appropriation, which, he stated, he was not opposed to. He wished to know if the work should not be done under the local improvement system.

Ald. Belyea explained that the local improvement by-law did not apply to widening streets. A corner of the property purchased ran across Oak Bay Bluff, and if the owner wished to fence it, he could close the street. It would cost more to expropriate the land by local improvement than by direct purchase by the city.

Ald. Styles said that a by-law should be brought in to expropriate a piece of land on the other side of the street, which also blocked the street.

Ald. Henderson asked when the council intended to proceed with the work of the Menzies street drain.

Mayor Beaven said he had had a report from the city engineer, after referring which he did not feel justified in recommending an appropriation of \$10,000 out of the money loaned for the purpose. In fact there would not be more than enough money left to complete the works under way.

The library committee reported on the letter received from Mr. Hills respecting the behaviour of Librarian McGreger. They held an investigation and found it was true that Mr. McGreger was not too busy to wait on Mr. Hills, but had made a rule not to admit new members on Saturday evening; that Mr. McGreger said, "what impudence," which whether they are in arrears with their taxes or not, was next taken up.

The mover said there was no reason why people should be disfranchised for not paying their property tax, as the property was good security for the taxes.

Ald. McKilloan thought there were some objections to the proposed change. The resolution was adopted.

The sewerage committee recommended that a short addition be made to Spring Ridge drain and one to the Cornorant street drain.

Ald. Munn objected to the appropriation for that purpose. The mayor had money to do the work for which the money was borrowed, principally the Menzies street drain. This work should be done before money was expended for the by-law. If the money had been appropriated for the extensions, it was with the understanding that there would be enough money to do the work mentioned in the by-law.

Ald. Belyea thought there would be enough money to construct the Menzies street drain after the extensions recommended, and there would be a balance over to carry the Cook street drain to the sea.

Ald. Henderson contended that the money should be put aside for the Menzies street drain, for which the money was voted.

Ald. McKilloan was of the opinion that the most necessary work was the extension of the Cook street drain to the sea.

Ald. Baker favored the Menzies street drain, but he objected to the Spring Ridge extension. There was no necessity for extending the Spring Ridge drain. If the contractor had lost money on his contract, why give him the money you intend to give him for making the extension?

Ald. Styles—I cannot agree with that. Ald. Baker—You don't want to. Ald. Styles held that it was very necessary to extend the Spring Ridge and Alison street drains.

Ald. Briggs said that when a committee recommended anything to the council the mayor should not keep that recommendation back. The council should stand by the recommendation. They had been told that there was \$25,000 of the borrowed money left. The committee recommended that \$10,000 be appropriated for the Menzies street drain, and the council, not the mayor, should say whether that recommendation should be carried out.

The mayor said he had told the council that the engineer had reported that to complete the work already contracted for and to extend the Cook street drain would take all the money left.

Ald. Henderson—The extension of the Cook street drain has not been contracted for. It was more necessary to construct the Menzies street drain than to extend the Cook street drain.

The mayor—When the by-law was passed it was understood that the Cook street drain should be constructed to the sea. It was absurd to allow the water from the Cook street drain to run in a pond, as it would run if the drain was not extended.

Ald. Munn again contended that the Menzies street drain should be constructed before other work was gone on with. If it was not to be done say so. He would let them know that the James Bay aldermen would not be satisfied with the crumbs that dropped from the table.

The mayor explained that it would cost \$25,000 to extend the Cook street drain.

signs to E. Lewis for \$100, and also made a recommendation regarding the matter of changing the names of streets from Saanich road to Douglas street. There was a long discussion regarding the street signs, the report, however, being adopted.

Water Commissioner Wilnot explained at some length the reason of shutting off the water from J. C. Prevost's residence and wharf. The cause assigned was the non-payment of rates.

Ald. Belyea considered that there was something wrong about the way the rule was carried out. In Mr. Prevost's case the only way out of it was by the payment of dues.

The report was received and a copy offered to be sent to Mr. Prevost. Electric light at the southeast corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Referred to the electric light committee.

The Single Tax club invited the mayor and aldermen to attend their public meeting this evening. Received and accepted.

The building inspector reported that George Snider had completed his contract for grading a road to the isolation hospital. The inspector was authorized to accept the work.

Mr. Holland asked that the city cooperate with the province to have Tolmie avenue graded and water mains laid. Referred to the street committee.

The admiral's secretary wrote stating that he could not comply with the request to have the powder magazine removed from Beacon Hill park, as it had only been passed over to him temporarily. Copies were ordered to be sent to the city members of the Dominion parliament.

The Benevolent Society thanked the council for their donation of \$150. The secretary of the James Bay Athletic Association asked for a stone marking on Belleville street. Also that the sewer which empties near the club house be extended to high water mark. Referred to street and water committees.

A. S. Dumbarton complained of the condition of Jubilee avenue. Referred to the street committee.

Mrs. Coles wrote stating that her garden had been damaged by the breaking of a culvert. Referred to the street committee.

H. E. Levy requested the construction of a sidewalk on Turner street and also complained of the condition of John street. Referred to the street committee.

John Dalby claimed \$100 for a horse injured through North Chatham street not being closed. Referred to the street committee.

The Colonist offered the city 1,000 copies of the holiday number. Referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Harris' motion for information regarding the electric light system was carried.

Ald. Harris' motion providing that all property owners be allowed to vote at the polls, whether they are in arrears with their taxes or not, was next taken up.

The mover said there was no reason why people should be disfranchised for not paying their property tax, as the property was good security for the taxes.

Ald. McKilloan thought there were some objections to the proposed change. The resolution was adopted.

The motion of Ald. McKilloan it was decided to hold the election for school trustees in the market hall.

Ald. Belyea was granted leave to introduce a by-law to expropriate land to widen Oak Bay avenue, and \$100 was appropriated to purchase the land.

Ald. Styles asked leave to introduce a by-law to change the name of Saanich road to Douglas street. It was suggested that the by-law deal with other miscellaneous "what impudences" which Ald. Munn moved his resolution regarding amendments to the municipal act. He said there was no doubt that municipal legislation should be made more simple. Regarding the voters, the notice was intended to do away with inaccuracies. At the court of revision it was found that men who did not pay any municipal taxes were entitled to be placed on the voters' lists. The financial question was an extensive one, and it seemed wrong that the city should accept 4 per cent. from the banks when they could get 8 and 9 per cent. by lending their money on improved farming lands. Then he proposed that the court of revision should have power to equalize improvements. At present the man who appealed from the assessment had his taxes decreased, while his neighbor who did not scruple to pay the "kicker's" taxes, had to pay more.

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Robert Irving wrote inclosing additional plans for the terminus of the V. & S. railway. Referred to the special committee.

Mr. Wilnot reported on the sewerage as follows: Number of connections made with the sewers, 226; fixtures, 300; baths, 152; sinks, 242; wash basins, etc., 197; swimming baths, 1; number of flush tanks constructed, 10; also man holes and flushing syphons. The report was adopted and the council adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Montreal Christmas Star. We have just had an opportunity to inspect the Christmas number of the Montreal Star, which is now issued. It is really a superb publication, and the excitement it is creating throughout Canada is quite remarkable. The Christmas Star needs to be seen, for anything we can say will not do it justice. The art supplements that go with the Christmas Star are perfect gems, and the opinion is general amongst art critics that no fortnightly publication and no previous Canadian Christmas pictorial can for a moment compare with this year's Christmas Star. Of all the seasonable things, of all the sweet and acceptable presents that can be given or sent to friends, certainly the Christmas Star takes the palm, and it is only fifty cents. This is a very marvellous offer. The publishers are Graham & Co., Montreal, who will send it direct where it cannot be procured through a newsdealer.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Events of the Week in the Great Inland Country.

(Kootenay Star.) H. Senoy, discoverer and owner of the Black Prince claim near Trout Lake, has been in town for the past few days. He brought samples of a new ore which was thought to be tin, but after an assay, which is a tedious and difficult process, Mr. Holdich found it to be titanium, metal of little worth. Mr. Senoy also brought from the Lardreau some fine specimens of gold quartz and some pyrites containing silver and gold.

The news has just reached here, on the best of authority, that Messrs. Handfield and Greenlee have disposed of one-fifth interest in the Black Prince for \$5000 spot cash. While this amount is far below the value of the share in the property, Messrs. Handfield and Greenlee are to be congratulated on the sale at a period when silver is at its lowest ebb and silver mines a drug on the market.

If Revelstoke people would show a little more humanity towards their neighbors the town would be a much more pleasant place to live in, but it seems that charity is unknown here. It was ever thus.

There is about 200 extra population in town just now, the houses being full to overflowing, and the streets are crowded, one dwelling house having 20 occupants. A great number of the newcomers are Italians who have been working on the new railways, and who will winter here so as to be at the spot when work opens in the spring.

The Browns report that they have been taking out gold from their placer claim every day, notwithstanding the severe weather, which renders sluicing difficult.

The pack trains from Thompson's, on the north east arm, have made their last trip this season, and any communication with the outer world must now be by Shanks's pony.

No mail has reached Lardreau for two weeks. The weather continues bright and frosty and although the snow is 30 inches deep on the flat it is not difficult to get about.

The Columbia river and Arrow Lake route is being kept open to Nakusp, New Denver and Three Forks by means of sleighs from the end of the R. & A. L. railway at the Great Falls by steamboats at Cariboo Bar, the mail for those places are being dispatched regularly. News was received last night that the river is now blocked below Cariboo Bar, and the shipping point at the head of the lake, the sleigh road is completed with the exception of a short piece of the river front this side of Hall's Landing, where there is a steep bluff to get over or around, which will take about a week to overcome.

The blizzard yesterday was a pretty sight for those who were not compelled to be out in it. The wind scooped the snow off the roofs and carried it away in powdery clouds. Dry, excepting a few foathes obliterated all over town. Fortunately it was not very cold, only a few degrees below the freezing point. The front of Cousler's old warehouse, which had remained unsupported since the roof fell in last week, was blown down by a gust in the wind, and it was deemed advisable to take it down before it fell and crushed some passerby. A few blows from behind with a big axe and the structure was demolished. About half a dozen Italians found employment during the remainder of the day clearing away the debris.

Worse Than Drinking. There are many people who while regarding it as vulgar to tipple spirits or other alcoholic drinks, do not hesitate to acquire vicious habits of indulgence in stimulants in other forms. Either drinking or smoking, especially in the case of Ireland, and the use of narcotics and opiates such as opium in various forms, antipyrine, and cocaine appears to be on the increase. In addition to secret indulgence in the drugs named there exists a great danger from the use of apparently innocent natural—e.g. Cocaine. Anyone can buy as much of this article as is wanted. It is in common use and it stands on the dressing table of every lady. It is used for other purposes than simply as a perfume, and ladies are rapidly acquiring the habit of tipping with the stuff. It is not difficult to fall into practice, many, many, slip up, but the habit is complete and apt to take up of the fragrant liquid, to sweeten their breath, and the stimulus it gives encourages frequent recourses to its use. But it is an extremely pernicious fluid to drink. Whiskey, brandy, and rum are less harmful and less intoxicating. Whiskey only contains from 40 to 60 per cent. of alcohol, brandy very little more, but eau de Cologne has from 80 to 90 per cent. It is, therefore, much more potent than pure alcohol, deodorized with a little rose water and a few drops of essential oil added. Its fiery nature is physically destructive, and its habitual use demoralizes, weakens, and sways the mind without least compunction or misgiving. The use of this spirit as a drink is largely on the increase, and many who regard ordinary tipping with horror and detestation have become victims of its seductive influences. Scientific Siftings.

An M. P. and His Hat. The first thing that strikes a visitor to the house of commons is that—here also it is exceptional among the legislatures of the world—the house of commons prescribes the members to retain their hats during the sitting. Indeed, it is the rule to wear and the exception not to wear the hat. Mr. Gladstone never wears his hat—there have been exceptions—nor did Mr. Smith, the late respected leader of the house of commons on the Conservative side; nor did Disraeli, nor does Mr. Balfour, nor Sir Charles Russell. A member, however, can keep his hat on only when he is in his seat. If he rises to speak he, of course, takes his hat off; if he rises to leave his seat and go out of the house he has to take off his hat; so long as he remains standing in any part of the house he has to keep off his hat.

There are some of the older members who, even when they lean over their sats to converse with a member in front of them, take off their hats. It is usual, when a member intercepts an observation across the floor, to take it off. It was also the invariable custom, when a member was referred to, that he should raise his hat, but this rule is falling into desuetude. Thomas Power O'Connor in Harper's Magazine.

Suckingham's Dye for the Whites is the best, brightest, safest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

INDIAN CHARACTER AND LIFE

With the increasing desire abroad for knowledge concerning India and its various peoples, at present scarcely satisfied by the hasty and superficial accounts of cold weather tourists and breathless globe trotters, efforts should be made to place before the public such books as can really enlighten and not mislead. But though we may give credit to the large number of very excellent statistical and historical works, it has not produced a single trustworthy book about the people, their condition, manner of life, and above all, their character. With their religion, as embodied in their sacred books of antiquity, we have now ample means of becoming acquainted. But if we want to know their living, present-day religion, how it enters into their daily life and affects it profoundly, how it has formed their national character and made them what they are, and what we but partially see them to be; above all, if we are desirous to know what this character really is, and what sort of people they are among men, perhaps, we may have to pick over texts, there is very little in Anglo-Indian literature to help us. That little was written long ago. Sleeman's Rambles, Bishop Heber's Journal, Tod's Travels, Dubois' 'Essays on the Character, Manners and Customs of Hindus,' Forbes' 'Ras Mala,' and the 'Oriental Memoirs of an older and more famous Forbes, are almost all the books which help us to arrive at a true and just estimate of Indian life. But these works are not easily accessible to the English reader.

The difficulty of the subject accounts to a great extent for this paucity of books. Our greatest living historian has in an eloquent passage described the difficulty of appreciating human character. 'Where,' says Mr. Froude, 'has attended but a little to the phenomena of human nature has discovered how inadequate is the clearest insight which he can hope to attain into character and disposition. Every one is a perplexity to himself and a perplexity to his neighbors; and men who are born in the same generation, who are exposed to the same influences, trained by the same teachers, and live from childhood to age in constant and familiar intercourse, are often quite unrecognizable to each other, and intelligible in superficial form and outline, but divided inwardly by insuperable and mysterious barriers.' It is just these barriers, mysterious yet palpable enough, and almost insuperable, dividing the Englishman from the Hindoo, the Arab and the Mahomedan from the Parsee, that render not only full social intercourse, but even complete mutual knowledge impossible. Nor can it be said that the exclusiveness is only on the side of the foreigners. That pride in their religion which made the Romans and Greeks call the rest of the world barbarians exists to the full at the present day among the people of India. How can the Hindoo who looks down upon all those who do not bend the knee to his gods as 'Kaffirs,' the Mahomedan who is in theory bound to detest those for whom Mahomed is not the Prophet, and the one God as 'Kaffirs,' the Parsee in whose enlightened eyes all beyond the pale of his race, religion, and caste are 'all evil,' terms applied by each of these people to the rest of the world—how can people with such inherited notions ever come closer towards one another or towards Europeans? That the reality is much better than this, that the barriers exist all the same, and we want all the help we can get to look across them, and learn what is going on upon the other side.

In order to know the manners and customs of a people, one must be personally acquainted with it for a long time, must mix, without reserve, with all grades of its society, must know them, not in formal business intercourse alone, but in the bosom of their families, must see them deshabille, as it were. This opportunity is given to only a few, and even by these is not much made use of. Formerly foreigners had better opportunities, owing to circumstances that have passed away. The railway that has brought nearer to us the most distant parts of the world has increased the distance between the people and the ruling class. The former leisurely method of travelling, which took months where now hardly as many days are required, afforded means of knowledge which were when they really can be known, in their villages, with their unsophisticated habits and views, is certainly ill-exchanged for the present rushing through the land in the minimum of time. In the good old times, when wheelers took sometimes as long as a year to join their new appointments—as when Elphinstone travelled with his camel load of books from Delhi to Poona during the best part of one year—there were many Anglo-Indians who knew more of native life than even our English life. Rapid and frequent intercourse with England has also made the Anglo-Indian more of a mere sojourner than a settler, as he used to be. In the absence of the society of his own people, with the opportunities of going home during his period of service, he was thrown, much more completely upon the country and bound to it by strong ties. Official work, too, formerly left greater leisure for other studies, and did not make such pressing demands upon his time as it does upon that of his hared and worried successor of today.

Owing to these causes the Anglo-Indian of former times knew better than his successor some aspects of native character which are now hidden from us. The native is, like all men, a many-sided being, but the Englishman sees of him, as of the moon, only one side, and that the least natural and most unnatural. Hence the one-sided and partial judgments, either excessively favorable or downright condemnatory, passed upon him by other people. According to one set of observers the native character is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods and chicanes, treachery and hypocrisy, against which we can never be too much on our guard; whilst, on the other hand, there are many sentimentalists in whose eyes the people are the embodiment of nothing but what is just and honest and truthful. Both these extremes, the unreasonable indictment of a whole people, as well as the indiscriminate and exaggerated praise, are the result of hasty and partial induction. Words like those of Sleeman are an excellent corrective to such extravagances. He was for nearly 50 years in India, knew towns as well as villages, came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, from

POUPOUS AND GUNTILOUS RAJAS AND NATALS

to the ungodly and ungodly, from the ascetics of the cave and the forest to the thugs and dacoits of the plains. He had served in all parts of Hindustan in various responsible posts, from Nepal to the Nerbudda, from Lucknow to Gwalior. He saw the people in their homes, in the village communities, where alone they can be seen as they really are, and where alone they still retain many of the good qualities noticed in them by foreigners two thousand years ago, from Manasseh's and Artaban's down to Hionen-tsang and even Idrisi, when India was on the eve of the Mahomedan conquest. This conquest had a markedly unfavorable effect upon the character of the people, who fell directly under its influence. Most of the vices now to be seen among them were assumed then as a protection against their powerful oppressors. Lying, cheating, hypocrisy, so much noticed in towns by pilgrims during the last six or seven centuries, are the weapons with which a crushed nation depends itself against cruelty. But the village communities have remained more or less unchanged in their form, as well as in the character of the people. Sleeman was one of the first to see the great importance of these communities for arriving at a proper estimate of the Indian character. The answer which he once got from a native when he asked the reason for the enthusiasm of the villagers, 'foresters goes to the root of the whole matter and disposes of many far-fetched theories. "They have not yet learned the value of a lie, sir." In his "instructions to officers," acting under him in 1821, Sir John Malcolm has embodied his long and intimate experience of the native character, and briefly gives to Englishmen such a true insight into it. Malcolm had no prejudices one way or the other, and this is what he emphatically says: "If the young officers that knowledge and that temper of mind which are essential to render him competent to form an opinion, he will find enough of virtue, enough of docility and disposition to improvement, enough of regard and observance of the best and most sacred ties of society, to create an esteem for individuals and an interest in the community, which, when grounded on a sincere desire of its being deserved will render his kindness natural and conciliatory." H. H. R.

Germany's Commercial Treaties. Berlin, Dec. 15.—There was much excitement in the reichstag when the Spanish treaty of commerce was introduced for the second reading. Manteuffel attacked the general and commercial policy of the government, whose treatment of the agricultural classes encouraged agrarian agitation. Von Caprivi made a vigorous reply. He said it was not true that the Russian treaty would be made at the expense of husbandry, neither was the present Russian treaty made upon concessions through it. The chancellor added that he was only opposed to the method of agitation resorted to by the Farmers' alliance, and asserted that it was not consistent to appeal to majorities against the authority of the government. The latter must seek support from large portions of the population, and not from any individual party, and would take support wherever it could be obtained. From Caprivi's speech the effect of the deputies' speech was not influenced by the masses caused a decided sensation. Alluding to the currency, the chancellor said it was impossible to connect with the direction of the Reichstag. He said that the Spanish and the Serbian treaties passed the second readings by large majorities.

London, Dec. 14.—The correspondent of the Post at Berlin says: Caprivi's speech in the reichstag was made when he was fresh from an audience with the emperor. He was evidently in the highest spirits, and treated the reichstag to a speech of such point and nerve as has rarely been heard by the Reichstag. His remark retired to private life. In reference to the currency question, the chancellor denied that the buying power of gold had risen high enough to injure German husbandry. The Prussian minister of commerce was to make a speech on the subject of extending trade in the interior of Australia and Africa, and the result of this inquiry must be awaited. The head of the English government, Mr. Gladstone, had most patiently expressed his antagonism to bi-metallicism, and therefore a change in the attitude of England could not be hoped for. If he himself, continued the chancellor, were a fanatical bi-metallicist, he would not have the present circumstances move a single step in that direction.

Mr. Gladstone Sustained. London, Dec. 14.—There was an exciting time in the house of commons today, arising out of the announcement by Mr. Gladstone that owing to the present state of business the government proposed to adjourn on Friday, December 22, and meet again on the following Wednesday. Sir John Dorrington, Conservative, moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the backward state of the public business. The opposition intended this motion as an indication of the government's intention of pressing the motion to a division. Sir Richard Paset, Conservative, seconded Dorrington's motion, was loudly cheered, especially when he declared the present condition of things in public affairs was becoming positively intolerable. These attacks finally brought Mr. Gladstone to his feet, and he replied warmly to the onslaught of the opposition, and amid frequent interruptions he declared the house must meet again as he had indicated or the parish councils bill must be abandoned. Balfour, the Conservative leader, accused the government of trying to transplant the opposition, who, Balfour said, were very little below the government supporters in number. After a heated debate, during which Mr. Gladstone was greeted with groans by the opposition and with cheers by his supporters, the motion was moved, and the motion to adjourn was rejected, 165 to 115. The announcement of the vote called forth loud cheers from the government supporters. In the house yesterday the morning reading of a bill authorizing a loan of £10,000,000 to India owing to the failure of the government to sell India bills, was passed, 145 to 69.

Susan and Fudeles, Kloofchmen, were each fined \$5 in the police court this morning for being drunk. Three tramps secured a night's lodging at the police station last night. Four Chinese peddling cases have been adjourned until Thursday.

TARTE TO THOMPSON.

The Frenchman Tells the Premier He is Untruthful.

TARTE NEVER RECEIVED ANY MONEY

From Mercier or Mercier's Government.—The Payment of a Large Sum to the Connollys on the Kingston Contract.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Following up my reference in regard to the speech of Sir John Thompson at Antigonish a few days ago, and bearing out what I then said, the following letter from Mr. Tarte, M.P. for L'Islet, will be of special interest. It is addressed to the Montreal Herald:

To the Editor of the Herald: Sir.—In the report of Sir John Thompson's speech at Antigonish, I find that he paid a good deal of uncomplimentary attention to me. It looks as if the right honorable gentleman has been in adverse political circumstances that cool temper and self-control for which he was reputed in brighter days. He used big hard words about me. Quantum mutatus ab illo! There was a time when he professed much friendship for me, much confidence in my ability, and my career too. But these are things of the past; I had not then left the Conservative ranks, and Sir John Thompson was kind enough to warmly express the hope that I would never do so. Now I have chosen to throw my lot with the opposition and to criticize the policy of the right honorable gentleman. I am very severely punished by him. He has described me to his electors as a very black man indeed, and he has undertaken to prove it as follows:

"After extracting all the plunder he could from Mr. Mercier Mr. Tarte became Mr. Laurier's standard bearer in Richelieu and was victorious by the aid of McGreger and Connolly."

These are serious charges, the more serious they are on account of the fact that they are preferred by a man occupying the high position of prime minister of his country. Fortunately for me, there are not a particle of truth in the aspersions of the right honorable gentleman.

Ist. I was never a candidate in Richelieu, where my friend Mr. Brunet was elected in 1881. I did not even go to the constituency on that occasion.

The prime minister is then sadly mixed up in his denunciations against me. Will he have the manhood to retract what he has said and what he should have known was untrue?

2nd. I never received one dollar from the Mercier government or from Mr. Mercier himself.

The prime minister has once more said what is not true. He has shamefully vilified me, while I was not there to defend myself.

Oh, I admit that I have deserved his wrath. I have proved his double dealings; his lack of good faith in the Manitoba school question. It has also been my duty to point out his duplicity towards Mrs. Chapleau, whom he deceived in a scandalous manner.

The right honorable gentleman has said an untruthful thing about me in connection with Messrs. McGreger and Connolly. He must take it back, or he will be called by the epithet applied to any man who has stated what is false.

Now I desire to put to him two short questions: Mr. Morgan says: Is it a fact that on his advice as minister of justice a large sum of money was paid by the government to the Connollys, while they were being prosecuted by this same government for the recovery of \$500,000 of stolen money, in the opinion of Sir John Thompson?

Is it a fact that the same Connollys gave out of that sum \$4,000 to help the ministerial candidate, Mr. Metcalfe, in Kingston?

Of course the right honorable gentleman did not know anything about that \$4,000. He is one of those men whose right hand always ignores what his left hand is doing! ISRAELI TARTÉ.

showing the utter unreliability of what the premier said at Antigonish, perhaps the following letter from E. A. D. Morin in Richelieu, in the election referred to, is still more important. At any rate, the information it contains cannot be well refuted on the grounds that the party is a political opponent of Sir John Thompson's.

As to these gentlemen being my friends, I am very happy to be able to count them as such, and I will take advantage of the present occasion to state that I feel very deep sympathy for them in their present trouble, the outcome of a trial which, I am sorry to say, was conducted in anything but a fair spirit of justice.

Was it British justice or fair play to have these men dragged from the city where they lived and were both widely known and as highly respected, and where the so called offences had taken place, and force them to stand their trial at Ottawa with both governments arrayed against them, not to see justice done—but one to find victims in order that they might speak and compromise other political opponents and the Ottawa government to find scapegoats?

Then, what will any fair-minded person think of the selection of the jury? I know I never thought less of the great institution of the jury than when I saw a Roman Catholic lawyer acting on behalf of the federal government sedulously and scrupulously challenge and set aside every Roman Catholic on the panel, so that, to use Sir John Thompson's expression at Antigonish, a black Connolly and a black McGreger should be tried by a very yellow jury.

The press has a great deal to say at present of the Protestant Protective Association, but is it not carrying things too far when, as in the Connolly and McGreger case, a man being a Roman Catholic was held sufficient by the crown lawyers to declare him unfit to sit in the case?

This is about enough to show that the premier did not know what he was talking about. SLABTOWN.

Everybody knows that the conditions for health are not favorable when the stomach, liver, and bowels are disordered. In such cases, headache, indigestion, and constipation are the result; for all which ailments the proper remedy is Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

SHORT LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News... The Royal Arthur is again in Esquimalt harbor...

The Young People's Association of Central Presbyterian church discussed Imperial Federation at last night's meeting...

The Young Men's Institute elected officers last night. President, F. J. Soli; Vice-President, M. Steele...

The sheriff of Tacoma has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of S. H. Hart, alias Louis L. Kann...

Hotel Victoria billiard tournament last night. E. Pauline (250) beat Mr. Albert (238)...

At the meeting of Christ Church Cathedral branch of the Canadian Church Union, Rev. Mr. Schofield read a paper on the "History of the Book of Common Prayer"...

At the meeting of the Diocesan and Scientific Society to-night, The society meets in the board of trade building at 8.

The Reformed Episcopal church bazaar opened at noon today in Pitharmonic hall. The ladies in charge had a choice luncheon ready...

The children of the Victoria West Methodist church enjoyed their Christmas tree last evening.

The Y. P. L. A. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church held a concert last night.

C. W. Rhodes (250) beat P. T. Patton (243) in the Hotel Victoria billiard match last evening.

The total proceeds of the Y. L. I. concert was \$161.40; expenses, \$58.65, leaving a balance of \$102.75.

The concert given by the ladies of the R. E. church in the Philharmonic hall last evening, following their bazaar, was well attended.

The case of Carruthers, charged with killing a Chinaman at the Saw-wood mill, upon which a jury were unable to agree, was this morning adjourned until the spring assizes.

At the Victoria West school examination Miss Northcutt, teacher, was presented with an address and a handsome piece of jewelry by the pupils.

The concert of the Arion club last night was another great success. A large number attended. A good programme was presented as usual.

The steamer Burt was sold yesterday to Money Bros. of Vancouver. The price paid was \$2,500.

The "smoker" concert and supper which the young men of the city are going to give to the officers and members of the Victoria team will probably be of the spirit of "ye yuletide."

Mr. Daniels has been seen so many times in the streets of Victoria, in connection with the pen splashes in endeavoring to record a new sensation which he inspires.

Trade has been brisk during the week on account of the approach of the holidays. The dealers have received supplies of turkeys and geese from the district.

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and it proceeds to the upper regions, where the vault is situated, thus doing away with the awkward job of lugging half a hundredweight of ledger upstairs.

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SINGLE TAX DISCUSSED

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

Believers in the Principle of a Land Tax Only

GATHER FOR BUSINESS LAST NIGHT

Resolving Addresses by Earnest Men—The Franchise League. Exposed—Dignity of Labor; Arrangement of Wealth.

There was a fair attendance at the public meeting of the Single Tax Club held in the council chamber of the city hall last night.

At 8.15 President Howell of the Single Tax club took the chair. There were among the audience at the time the mayor and several of the aldermen, besides many prominent citizens of Victoria.

Howell said it had been decided to bring forward three resolutions bearing on the municipal act. These resolutions embodied the most vital points in connection with municipal matters.

Under the present act men who were not paying their poll tax were not eligible to be members of the council. The legislators from Cariboo, Nanaimo and other points had it in their power to say what should be the government of the city, who should be taxed and how they should be taxed.

W. G. Cameron then moved "that in the opinion of this meeting the municipal act should be amended so as to make it compulsory to exempt all improvements from taxation; and that the system of taxing useful trades and industries by trades licenses be abolished."

He said there were many bad and good points in the present charter. A great many members of the legislature did not pay any attention to the municipal act. The matter fell into the hands of a few who were interested in municipal government and their cities had found it necessary to have special acts, as Vancouver and Westminster.

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ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

to the period to which it belongs, the dark ages. (Applause.)

J. Alex. Cohen asked those in the audience who opposed Single Tax to give their views. He spoke of the growth of the Single Tax club. That club had succeeded in getting part of the improvement tax removed.

He looked at his watch and said the hour was growing too late to go into the full discussion of the question. The ward system was a bad one; it enabled men who had friends in a certain portion of the city to get into office.

The chairman asked if the resolution should be called. There was only one dissenting voice.

B. H. West proposed and spoke to the second resolution, which read as follows: "That in the opinion of this meeting the property qualification for mayor and aldermen should be abolished."

He said the best qualifications a man could have for office were his mental and moral capabilities. The speaker's sympathies were naturally with the working man, being a workman himself; but in the case of two men running for office, one rich, the other a workman, the richer man mentally the superior, he would vote for him.

The entertainment given by the Odd Fellows on Monday and Tuesday in which Miss Sara Lord Bailey took a prominent part (and the bulk of the proceeds) was a social success, but did not result in any great financial help to the cause.

A social was given by the Presbyterians at Okanagan Falls on Friday last, and an "At Home" at Enderby by the Methodists at Enderby on the same day.

The Mining Review, lately published at Okanagan Falls—the "proposed" town has been suspended. Mr. Mathison, who has been waiting for the proprietors, left last week for his home in Ontario.

Grippe has still a firm hold of many of our residents, but in general the attack is mild.

Election matters are quiet. Mr. Fuller of the Hudson Bay Company, will probably be elected mayor by acclamation. No alternate candidates have yet shown up.

Two weddings are announced at Enderby at or about New Year, for one of them invitations are already out.

E. C. Thompson sustained severe injuries by falling against a hot stove in the building to be used as a curling and skating rink has been completed for some time, but the proprietors have failed to secure a solid bed for the ice.

It is understood steps will be taken to form a rural municipality at Okanagan Mission, immediately after the holidays.

Sick headache can be cured in the simplest way by using Esbey's Liver Laxatives.

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

on account of the labor, etc., necessary for a successful canvass, be it therefore "Resolved, that the abolition of the ward system is desirable, and that elections take place in the form of proportional representation, which will prevent the board of aldermen being elected (entirely) by any organization or party, or by the exercise of undue influence."

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The candidates' cargo. There is one more salmon ship to be loaded with this year's pack, the Harold, now in Esquimalt dock. The Canada completed her cargo yesterday and will probably sail this evening.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICES' Clean Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia, No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.