





The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29 1892.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

The British Columbia Board of Trade Building promises to be an ornament to the city, and also a good investment to those who put their money in it.

Good progress has already been made in getting stock subscribed. Some gentlemen, who were at first indifferent and looked upon the project coldly, have since it has been set on foot and discussed, changed their minds and subscribed to its stock list.

CARPING AS USUAL.

The Times is exceedingly hard to please with regard to questions relating to education. The Board of City Trustees, on Tuesday evening, selected a Principal for the High School with perfect independence, and our contemporary is surprised that they did not require of the applicants for the office the sanction of the Superintendent of Education.

The Times is most industrious in trying to create the impression that the Superintendent interferes with the teachers in an arbitrary and capricious manner, and that none of them can consider his or her position safe. Nothing can be further from the truth than this.

MR. BLAKE'S DICTION.

There is some talk about the Hon. Edward Blake again entering the political arena. Some of the new Liberals do not appear to like the prospect of seeing him in Parliament again.

The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the United States, high duties being maintained against Great Britain, would be towards political union, and the more successful the plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections, and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and also especially through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty.

Hon. Mr. Blake tells the Liberals that unrestricted reciprocity makes for annexation and that if it were once established it would be impossible to prevent the accomplishment of that result. He places every

man who advocates unrestricted reciprocity as either consciously or unconsciously a favorer of separation from Great Britain and of union with the United States. Before that letter was published the Liberal who supported the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity might, with some plausibility, plead that he did not know what the policy he voted for led to, but now the plea of stupidity will not avail him.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Who are to be the candidates for this Presidency, is still a matter of conjecture in the United States. A short time ago it seemed certain that Mr. Cleveland would be the Democratic candidate. There appeared to be no other man at all eligible above the political horizon. But as time progressed it became evident that the Democratic Party was very far from being a unit on the subject. It was seen that the ex-President's opinions on the tariff were not acceptable to a large section of the Democratic Party, and that many of its members did not consider him sound on the currency question.

Mr. Cleveland's clean record as President made him many friends in all parts of the Union. He looked upon assassination and a safe man. His fiscal policy recommends him to a great number of the electors who have not always identified themselves with the Democratic party. There are very many in the United States who are not regarded as strong party men who disapprove of the extreme protectionism of the Republicans. They believe that American industries have passed the period of infancy and that to keep on fostering them is unfairly to burden other classes of the people. They believe, too, that the commerce of the country would be on a sounder footing if the artificial supports were taken from industries that have been hitherto propped and pampered.

The only other Democrat who, at present, seems to stand any chance of being nominated, is Senator Hill. He is one of the most astute and energetic of the politicians of the United States. He is engineer-in-chief of the machine in New York, and he knows where all the wires are and how to pull them. If the nomination of the Democratic Presidential candidate depends upon skillful political management, Senator Hill is pretty sure to out-general Mr. Cleveland.

With the Republicans, as far as can be seen, the situation is much more simple. There is, in the first place, no division worth speaking of in the Republican party, on either the tariff or the currency question. The Republicans are all strong protectionists and they are all for sound currency. The choice among them is almost solely one of men. The men are President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. Blaine appears to be by far the more popular man. It is confidently said, that if he will accept the nomination, he can get it. But it is not certain whether he is willing to become a candidate.

There was a time when it appeared quite certain that Mr. Harrison would be nominated in 1892. The speeches which he made during his progress through the States, some months ago, created a good impression. People said to each other that there was a great deal more in President Harrison than they suspected. But the favorable impression seems to have worn off, and the President can hardly be said to be now very popular. If Mr. Blaine cannot be nominated, or if he refuses nomination, according to present appearances, Mr. Harrison will, in all probability, be the next Republican candidate; but if Mr. Blaine is in the field, it does not appear that the President stands much chance of getting the nomination of his party.

LA GRIPPE.

No corner of the world seems to be free from the ravages of la grippe. It is as destructive in the country as it is in the city. Sanitary precautions do not keep it in check. It has no respect for rank or race. It attacks both the prince and the peasant, and the civilized European is as liable to be its victim as the untutored savage.

We find that people are beginning to call this disease by its old name, "influenza." It seems to be not so much a disease as an aggravation of ailments already existing. It finds out the weak spots in the constitution, and gives rise to complications which puzzle the most skillful physicians.

It does not appear that any cure has been found for it. It is declared to be unwise for the person whom it attacks to attempt to fight it out. His best plan is to go to bed, get medical advice, and take care of himself. The favorite remedies of ladies, old and young, for a bad cold are recommended. Warm aromatic drinks, and warmth generally, are prescribed. Much stress seems to be laid on good nursing. By good nursing we do not mean trying this remedy and that, and swallowing drugs and patent medicines on speculation, as it were. These frequently do a great deal more harm than good, unless prescribed by a skillful physician.

People get nervous and think they have it, when there is really nothing serious the matter with them. Although the disease has spread over a greater area, those who are in a position to form an opinion, say that it is not so dangerous as it was two years ago.

A HORRIBLE TRAFFIC.

An article in the January number of the Forum, by Judge Lambert Tree, late United States Minister to Belgium, shows that notwithstanding all that has been said and done by the humane men of many nations, the horrors of the African slave trade can hardly be said to be mitigated. According to the testimony given before the Brussels Conference by travelers, missionaries, naval officers and diplomatic and consular agents, the slave trade on the continent of Africa is still actively carried on at the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives every year, and an amount of suffering that is really unimaginable.

How to abolish this fiendish traffic is a problem which has occupied the attention of humane men for many generations. Great Britain has done much to effect its suppression, but the measures which she has taken to prevent slave transport by sea has aggravated the horrors of that greater part of the trade overland which has survived.

The area which is the hunting ground of the slave trader, is very great and, in spite of the ravages of the iniquitous traffic, populous. It is also rich in natural resources, and could be made the home of happy and prosperous nations. The slave trade, as can be easily understood, is an almost insurmountable obstacle to improvement of any kind. How to abolish it was the object of the Congress held in Brussels in 1890. There were at that conference the representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, the Independent State of Congo, Persia and Zanzibar.

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The Germanian saloon will be moved into the basement of the new Wilson & Dalby building as soon as the sidewalk is completed.

NOT WELL-INFORMED.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser discusses what it describes as "the dismissal of the late Principal of the Victoria High School," simply to show how little it knows about the subject. It says: "The discussion of the matter in the public press has called the attention of many persons to the unsatisfactory nature of the School Law which the government carried through the Legislature at the last session, and has awakened a feeling of opposition to the measure which will undoubtedly arouse a demand for its repeal."

If our contemporary had studied the subject on which it dogmatically so confidently would have found that the power to cancel a teacher's license has been given to the government, or some official of the government, by every public school law enacted in this province. And more than that, the power to cancel licenses is given to the government or some of its servants by every public school law in the Dominion of Canada.

It can readily be seen that no system of public education would be perfect, or indeed workable, if the Government were not invested with this power. We dare say that the power seems excessive to the editor of the News-Advertiser, who evidently knows very little indeed about the school law of this Province, or those of the other provinces of the Dominion. But to strike him that, since every provincial Government is clothed with and exercises the power of cancellation, it is necessary, for the proper working of the school system, that it should have this authority.

A INEXPIABLE OFFENCE.

The Toronto Globe, not very graciously, and no doubt, most reluctantly, makes an apology for having mentioned Lady Macdonald's name in connection with the Regina Leader's alleged revelations. It is a deep reproach to Canadian Liberalism that its chief organ should have placed itself in a position to make such an apology. The offence is indeed not one for which an apology, no matter how humble, can be considered a reparation. An apology may be sufficient to atone for hasty expressions made with respect to a man who is doing battle for his party in the political arena, but deliberately, and on insufficient grounds, to prefer an accusation against a lady who is not, and cannot be, engaged in politics, is an inexpiable offence.

Lady Macdonald finds that the connection of her name with the article which has been reprinted in the Globe, respecting certain alleged land speculations by Mr. Dewdney in the Northwest, has travelled far, and that the paper has been interested with Mr. Dewdney. The Globe, it will be remembered, did not originate the charge against Lady Macdonald or any one else, but merely mentioned her name as being apparently that of the person indicted by the Leader. But as our action has caused pain to her ladyship, we beg to express our regret at having made mention of her name at all, to withdraw all that was suggested thereby, and to accept without hesitation the assurance that she was in no way concerned in that or any other transaction in the Northwest.

It was said that Mr. Davin, editor of the Leader, secretly prompted the Globe to use Lady Macdonald's name in the unjustifiable way it did. The Leader stigmatizes this accusation as "another lie." It adds: "Mr. Davin would, of course, hold no communication with the Globe, directly or indirectly, for no other reason, he is not such a fool."

THE TESTIMONY.

The Times says that "Mr. McLeod did not assert that the evidence, on which he based his accusation was in his possession." This is rather a singular statement to make, in the face of Mr. McLeod's evidence before the Council of Public Instruction. When it was said to him by a member of the Council:

"You decline to answer what set of papers you examined, or what child's papers you saw, although I am in a position to answer it."

"And, again, when Mr. Pooley said to him: 'You make charges, and refuse to give the Council information to substantiate the same, which you say you possess?'"

Mr. McLeod did not then tell Mr. Pooley that he was not in possession of information to substantiate his charges, for, if he did, he would have contradicted himself. The Times may think that it can reconcile what is plainly irreconcilable by some paltry quibble. The whole drift of Mr. McLeod's answers to the questions put to him by the Council was that he was in possession of the information on which his accusation was based, but that he did not see fit to produce it. If Mr. McLeod had no such information, but was merely fishing for evidence, he placed himself in a very unenviable position.

The street cars stopped running on Sunday, not to let the passengers on and off, but to allow repairs to the machinery.

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RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

It is generally supposed that the days of religious persecution are past. Most people now believe that toleration, at least in civilized countries, is universal, and that the world has outgrown the mistake of maintaining uniformity in religion by pains and penalties. But this is taking too charitable a view of mankind. Bigotry and intolerance are extremely tenacious of life. The man who claims the right to believe and worship as he likes, but who will not allow his fellow-citizens to believe and worship as their reason and their conscience dictate, is not dead yet. He lives and persecutes in Russia. He, too, calls himself a Christian, and prides himself on being "orthodox."

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The Westminister Columbian has been lately trailing its coat, and during the COLONIST to tread on it. If our contemporary had produced one single original argument in support of its contention we might have thought it worth our while to notice its articles on the Victoria High School difficulty. We did point out that its mode of discussing the subject was an insult to the intelligence of its readers. What has published since has been very much of the same nature. The Times, we see, reproduces one of the Columbian's rebashes of its own utterances, which have been discussed, quite fully enough in our columns, and then reproaches us with having failed to respond to the Columbian's challenge. We hardly think that it has been slow to "respond" to its challenges, and to expose the shallowness of its sophistry. The very article in which it does its little bit of empty bragging, contains in a quotation from our columns a sufficient answer to its main charge. What could the Council of Instruction do with an accuser who, although he asserted that the evidence on which he based his accusation was in his possession, refused to produce it, even to give information with regard to it.

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slans were Stundists. They are chiefly peasants who believe in the Bible, and who endeavor to shape their lives according to its precepts. They live virtuous lives, they obey the laws, and they love one another. But they are not members of the Greek Church. They do not believe in its doctrines, neither do they practice its ceremonies. Work is part of their religion. It is said that the celebrated and eccentric Count Tolstoy obtained some of the notions, which are generally regarded as peculiar, from these simple religionists.

Although these people are harmless and are good subjects, they are persecuted because they do not believe in the national religion. They are boycotted and fined and banished to Siberia and other dreary regions, merely because they will not conform to the doctrines and ceremonies of the orthodox Greek Church. Reading the Bible, attending prayer meetings in private houses, praying and preaching are in themselves crimes deserving of severe punishment. For such offenses many are repressed to beggary by repeated fines; women are flogged; and good men who have lived the lives of saints are exiled because they have had the audacity to exhort and teach their brethren.

All this was not done a hundred years or so ago, but is going on to-day. The Russian clergy hate the Stundists and urge the Government to persecute and torture them. When it was found that the courts of law would not convict some of these Christians who had committed no offence worthy of punishment, even under the Russian law, Lenin declares, and produces his authority for his declaration, that "the ecclesiastical dignitaries wrote to entreat the Government to re-arrest and punish them administratively, viz., without trial or formal accusation." But the Government at the time refused to act upon the clerical suggestion. Under the present Czar, the condition of these poor people has been growing worse and worse, until now they are in a condition truly pitiable.

Mr. Walter Blackburn Harte says, in the New England Magazine, that "Many Americans will be surprised to learn how many of the leading editors of Canada favor complete separation from Great Britain." If Canadian editors favor a dissolution of the colonial connection they have a singular way of giving expression to their opinions. There is not in this Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one single newspaper that is an open advocate for either annexation or independence. Both subjects are discussed in Canadian journals in an academic way, but neither of them is, yet in the region of practical politics, nor, as far as present appearances go, are they likely soon to be "burning questions." The very circumstance that neither the annexationists nor the advocates of independence have a newspaper organ in this Dominion should convince any shrewd observer that no considerable part of the population of Canada favors either the one or the other.

Mr. Harte says, newspapers only echo public opinion in these days, the opinion in favor of separation from Great Britain in Canada must be very feeble indeed, for not the faintest echo of it can be heard from the press of the Dominion. On the other hand, the sound it gives out with regard to the continuation of British connection is neither faint nor uncertain.

Editors, as well as others, speculate as to what will be the ultimate destiny of Canada. Some believe that it will one day become an independent nation, and others incline to the opinion that it will be absorbed by the United States. A third class of speculators are now making their voices heard, who believe that Canada will, some day, become a member of a grand Federation of the British Empire, which will include Great Britain and all her present dependencies, and ultimately, perhaps, every English-speaking nation on the face of the earth. This glorious dream—if it is but a dream—is cherished by many Canadians, newspaper men and others. But it is easy to see that these are all mere speculative theories which have little or no practical effect on the political action of any journals.

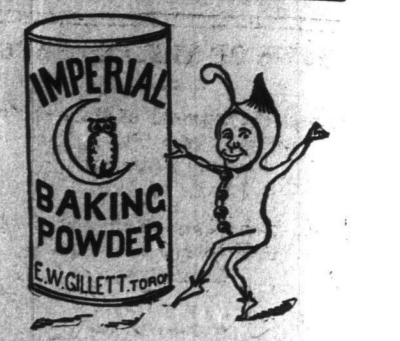
Mr. Harte is a young Englishman, who has been in America more than four years or so. He has occupied subordinate positions on two or three Canadian newspapers, and his opportunities of finding out what are the opinions of Canadian editors have not been many or favorable. When he gets older and knows more, he will be less hasty in jumping to conclusions, and not quite so ready as he is now in giving them publicity.

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NEWS OF THE Successful Shipments British Columbia conveyer New Items From Five Vessels For An WEST NEW WESTMINSTER Kozie, who has just says the proposed to cross Club will not owing to the great losses it may be. The city begins to next week, and hope emmentors. The N. H. Bain, H. Lader, died at night, and will be moon. A motion favoring franchise to not rate large pub meeting George Jessup, a fine been \$300 for license. The alterations to Claymore are well finished hereby. A. about four inches to the whole length of engines are about hauled. Several large river for Europe, to fill were made by canal. Advice has been given agents, definitely five large vessels to load of this port for direct and Chile. The traffic of the pay between the t satisfactory to the them in taking the increase of their roll responding addition sity. Negotiations are a eastern house and in view to the establish city's lands, on Lal The establishment manure factory at It is hanging on a que an inducement in the site on which to est purely nominal gain freedom from taxat New WESTMINSTER of Rufus Brown, fi William Irving, wh Year's Day, was rion, on Saturday wound in the head went up, to-day, re the Knights of P annual serial, to-ti an excellent progr Vancouver Knight the entertainment. Alex. McLean le by races, to sculler named Mar Club of Victoria, Bush using a shell Governor Morea day, by steamer witnesses in the to endeavor to get dian murderers wh some time. Croswery and E passed through the for Kamloops, wh five days. VANCOUVER, VA been issued agai Cyclone Laundry, real of his comp found. It is wic his business, whic and had gone on a Westminister. M aware of his wher It is reported th Manalimo, has been persuaded the question of hia. A number of his movements. The bridge acro the bridge across works will be co Springer, Mello telegram from J. ste, owner of the Trial Island settlement of the insurance Compa The Single Tex and the National chur. Gonnell oppos while G. Pollay favor of rectify was decided in fa to 23. As the regul Board of Trade, cronlers from the John, N. B., and acted that, whic which port shou dian terminals of it was of the opi he grants any reasons of which o part from a Cana A special exc Pythias and the Tuesday evening The fish broug wards has all be load will be fill-d and, by Tuesday, leave for the No- shipment of hali to Eastern mark the location of the predecessor of 1873, he went up established the f for sale on the rest. turn tried to inly discovery, but n said nothing was for miles the S and the M. W. was also familiar black cod, which down. The C. P. R. C the Northwest C ciation the privi baggage free on and Edmonton, B. L. C. York, t























THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Emperor of Russia will have no Nonsense from the Wheat Speculators.

Reported Immorality by Shaker Leaders—The Graves Murder Case—He Would not Fight.

Garza Won't Surrender. Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—Adjutant-General Mayberry returned, to-night, from the Rio Grande region. He believes that Garza is in trouble, because of the demoralization, and even desertion, of some of his men, and that he will either surrender or be captured within the next ten days.

Wheat Speculators Thwarted. St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—Owing to wheat speculators massing wheat in the Eastern provinces to the detriment of thousands of laboring people the empire, the Emperor has instructed the Mayor of Moscow to purchase 15,000,000 roubles' worth of wheat for distribution among the starving.

Only a Blank Cartridge. Tacoma, Jan. 22.—A cartridge, pronounced by a chemist to contain dynamite, or to be a nitro-glycerine bomb, was found yesterday afternoon, in the hallway of the police headquarters, where the officers handled it with extreme caution, fearing a terrific explosion should there be the least jar.

New Chilean Warship Nearly Ready. New York, Jan. 21.—The latest news from France concerning the fitting out of the Chilean armored warship, Captain Pratt, is to the effect that the warship will have her ready for sea in thirty days. A number of small fittings remain to be placed in position, though the larger part of the work is what almost any wide-awake officer would undertake to carry out at sea.

Tacoma Growing. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Secretary Noble is having prepared a resolution to send to Congress, containing recommendations in regard to the selling of certain lands belonging to the Puyallup Indians of Washington. The reservation of these Indians is situated near the City of Tacoma, and the town has, in the last few years, grown to such an extent that it has spread about parts of the reservation, and to enable the City to continue its growth, it is thought advisable to buy parts of it from the Indians, at the full value which the land has, some of it is valued as high as \$6,000 per acre.

Denial of the Reported Sugar Deal. New York, Jan. 20.—J. S. Earle, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, who said regarding the reported sale by Claus Spreckels of his Eastern sugar refineries to the American Sugar Refining Company, said: "I decline to say whether such a deal has been arranged, if there had been, I would not tell you. All I have to say is this, that I don't believe that an officer of the American Sugar Refining Company ever made the statement that such a deal had been made, and I don't believe that another, in a position to know, said there was no truth in the report, that it was simply a stock jobbing story."

Valuable Gold Find. RIVERSIDE, CAL., Jan. 20.—To-day, S. E. Herick, A. Martin and Dr. O. Oliver brought in a sack of gold nuggets weighing out \$700, which had been washed out by the three men in six days, using ordinary mining pans. The gold was discovered while laying the foundation for a water dam in Canyon El Eagle Mountain, about 100 miles east of here, and about 20 miles from the railroad. The nuggets were all sizes, some weighing out \$10. The Eagle Mountain mining company owns a strip in this canyon one and a half miles long, probably as rich as that just worked. The nuggets were obtained from a space of not more than ten feet square. As near as can be ascertained this cave is the site of the Paezky mine. When the company completes the reservoir and dam, abundance of water will be at hand for placer mining.

Comrade of Buffalo Bill Murdered. WHATCOMB, Jan. 20.—Moses Younk, an ex-Indian scout and a rancher at Fort Belknap, three miles from Whatcomb, was found at dusk by a man named Bunt beside the track near Little Squaw Creek, with his head in a pool of water and a knife in his skull. Bunt went to Younk, and found his skull fractured in several places, and his nose in a pool of water and a knife in his skull. He left Whatcomb about 3:30 p.m., and was found at about 5 o'clock. He was an old companion of Buffalo Bill, Will Bill, and other Kansas and Colorado scouts, and was about 65 years of age.

An Amazon's Bicycle Ride. PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Mary Roberson, of Hubbard, Clackamas county, intends to start off on a bicycle tour across the continent as soon as the weather will permit. She will start from Portland and New York will be her destination. She will carry a flag which will be dipped in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and will then be taken to the North Pole. Mrs. Roberson is somewhat of a bicycle rider, and says she has no doubt that she will be able to do it. She has not decided whether she will ride a saddle or not. She is 56 years old and has eight children living in Clackamas county. Her oldest daughter is 35 years of age and the youngest a girl of 16.

Sir Edwin Arnold Laid Up. MINNAPOLIS, Conn., Jan. 21.—The reading of the will has been given in this city to-day by Sir Edwin Arnold, under the auspices of the Alpha-Delta Phi Society, has been cancelled owing to his being forbidden by his physician to undertake a railroad journey in his present state of health.

Major Pond says that no further engagements will be fulfilled except those in New York, as soon as his health will permit. Sir Edwin will return to England.

Minister Constantine Returns to Fight Laur. PARIS, Jan. 22.—M. Laur, Boulangist Member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was struck by Constantine, Minister of the Interior, at the time of the stormy scene in the Chamber on Tuesday, has sent a challenge to the Minister to fight with pistols. Constantine answered that he would not fight. When Laur received this answer he sent a letter to Constantine repeating the insulting language he used, which led to the attack upon him.

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LILLOOET'S PROGRESS.

The Mining Prospects Improving—Indians and Miners—Defective Postal Facilities.

Wild Horses a Source of Trouble and Loss to the Settlers.

Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.P., Lillooet, is in town—one of the first of the Mainland members to put in an appearance for the approaching session. Mr. Smith looks well and says that his appearance is not deceptive in his case.

Asked as to the mineral development of the country, Mr. Smith said that great progress was being made. The Vancouver Enterprise, on Cayuse Creek, hoped to have the tunnel on which it is now working for the past couple of years, completed by April, when it is expected that the anticipations of those in the enterprise will be more than realized.

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BIG HORN STALKING.

The Mountain Sheep, the Noblest of a Game—Experiences of a Keen Hunter.

A Disquisition on the Merits of Men and the Weapons They Carry.

Of all the large game in British Columbia the Mountain Sheep (Ovis montanus) is the noblest, the grandest, the stateliest. I would detect nothing from the noble game qualities of the Moose, the Caribou, Deer and Elk. Each has its peculiar points of excellence, which endear it to the heart of the sportsman.

Returned to the subject proper of my letter, I refer to a very exciting stalk in the Bridge River Mountains. Leaving the trail at daylight, which was not far from a famous sheep ground, and it being near the love-making season, I felt certain to find a ram. I had just reached the ground when I saw a ram, and he was not far from me, stopping to listen, which the custom of hunters, I was delighted to hear the rustle of his hoofs, although unable to see them.

Organized Conspiracy. Oaths of the Most Binding and Dreadful Character Administered by the Officials.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Times Topika, Kansas, special, says: The suspicion that there was an organized conspiracy to kill Judge Botkin, Mr. Potter, an attorney, Sheriff Dorn and two or three other persons and to blow up the bridge at the mouth of the river, was recently substantiated.

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CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The Post, Wells Whitman, continues to gradually improve. He is gaining strength every day.

Representative Mills, of Texas, will resign his position as chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

An elevated railroad is to be built in Rio Janeiro soon. It is a kind of belt line, going one way and returning another.

It is stated that the United States Government has placed with the Gray's Harbor Commercial company a contract for gun carriages for use at Fort Point, San Francisco.

A dispatch from Russia states that a whole village in the district of Chelabinsk, government of Penzob, is partaking of the sacrament in anticipation of death by typhoid fever.

The country in that vicinity is strewn with unburied corpses, the survivors being too weak and indifferent to bury them.

In London only 1.6 persons in 1,000 use the telephone. In New York, 100 persons in every 1,000 use the telephone.

In Great Britain only 58 persons in 100,000 use the telephone. In Berlin 11, and in Paris 4.2 out of every 1,000 inhabitants use the telephone.

Considerable excitement has been created by the announcement that about twenty-five citizens of Bonne's Ferry had located on the Bonne's Ferry townsite property, owned by S. B. Wright and others.

As the result of a confession of judgment for \$2,535 made to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll by the Northern Pacific Reduction company, the smelter at Spokane was mortgaged to the agonist or sold by the latter.

It is said the numerous stockholders throughout the United States who purchased shares from Henry B. Clifford, will probably be frozen out.

Secretary Noble is having prepared a resolution to send to Congress containing recommendations in regard to selling certain lands belonging to the Puyallup Indians of Washington State.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Advices from Texas indicate the coldest weather in years. At Bonham the mercury fell last night to 7 degrees below zero.

Atm. Ala., Jan. 20.—The community was horrified to-day by the discovery that two aged people, Mrs. Martha Davis and her brother, W. E. Danforth, had been frozen to death in their little home in the suburbs of the town.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Times states that the trust in being considered by the directors of the trust. It is proposed to unite the distillers not in the whiskey trust, but in a trust to be known as the "Three Good Men."

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—The cold weather has moderated somewhat through this state. A British sloop-of-war is frozen to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches.

Yesterday Sergeant Walker received an order from the military department to give up all the goods he had in his possession belonging to George Fox.

OPENING UP KOOTENAY.

Most Feasible Route to Connect With the C.P.R., and Develop Tributary Interests.

Detailed Description of the Route to be Taken and Its Advantages.

At one time it was thought by many that the most feasible route for a railway to connect the Kootenay Lake country with the main line of the Canadian Pacific was from Six-mile Creek, a siding on the main line a few miles west of Donald, up the valley of the Beaver; thence over the summit and down the valley of Duncan river to Upper Kootenay lake; thence down the Duncan to Nelson, crossing the outlet at The Narrows, 3 miles west of the mouth of the valley.

Exciting Attempt at Revolution in Rio Janeiro—The Forces Holding them Barred.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 20.—This city has just passed through an exciting attempt at revolution. Two hundred prisoners confined in the fortress of Santa Cruz broke out in mutiny last night.

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PROSPECTS.

The President's Meeting to Congress—Prospects.

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