

A NEW CONFEDERATION.

Energetic Endeavors Making to Unite the Five Republics of Central America.

And Still the War Goes On in earnest Between Nicaragua and Honduras.

New York, Jan. 3.—The world says that for the first time in many months the representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whose meetings were long irregularly held in the old capital building in San Jose, in Guatemala, have been able to reach something like an understanding. At the final conferences, which will come very shortly and continue for some weeks, the new Confederate Republic of Central America, comprising the five independent states of this revolution-racked region, is expected to assume something like constitutional shape. The new constitution provides for a president with a term of four years. Senor D. Salinas, well known as the vice-president of congress in 1887, has been chosen for one year term for the chief magistrate and eligibility to re-election, and this provision may be embodied in the instrument. There is to be a senate composed of four members from each of the high contracting states, with a term of six years each. The popular branch of congress is to be chosen by universal suffrage. The judicial power will be like that in this country. Meanwhile, preparations for the assembling of delegates are actively making and Senor J. Leizaola, the most influential Costa Rican that ever represented his country in Salvador, has formally extended an invitation to President Duran of the San Salvador chamber of deputies to visit the Guatemalan capital. In the latter place Vice-President L. M. Flores has been formally receiving such of the foreign representatives as have been arriving.

The stately capital buildings at San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and at Nueva Guatimala, will thus become the theatre of most complicated intrigues before many weeks. If Barrios should feel that the Ezeetas are outwitting him in the congress (which, by the way, numbers some forty members with deliberative and only advisory powers), he will not balk his schemes will be by an opposing party. The stately capital buildings at San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and at Nueva Guatimala, will thus become the theatre of most complicated intrigues before many weeks. If Barrios should feel that the Ezeetas are outwitting him in the congress (which, by the way, numbers some forty members with deliberative and only advisory powers), he will not balk his schemes will be by an opposing party. The stately capital buildings at San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and at Nueva Guatimala, will thus become the theatre of most complicated intrigues before many weeks. If Barrios should feel that the Ezeetas are outwitting him in the congress (which, by the way, numbers some forty members with deliberative and only advisory powers), he will not balk his schemes will be by an opposing party.

Senor Jose Vargas, of Costa Rica, will, it is announced, proceed to Guatemala in the interests of federation, and the Congress is to urge hostility to the United States of America. This ardent gentleman was very bitter against this country during the Chilian imbroglio. He accuses Uncle Sam of being selfish and of asserting the Monroe doctrine from unworthy motives. His adherents in the Costa Rica chamber of deputies (a few of whom will go to San Jose this winter to vote for the new federal constitution) are likewise enemies of the North American eagle. Indeed, it is curious that this republic has manifested very little interest in the efforts of the five Central American governments to form a united nation.

The drift of opinion is that General Barrios will be made first president of the new republic. One of the Ezeetas would probably be given second place. But the trouble is that these rival leaders are so anxious for power that one would very unwillingly play second fiddle to the other. This fact has given rise to a moderate party, pledged to repudiate all present leaders and elect non-military officials under the federal constitution when it has finally been made the law of the land. In Honduras and in San Salvador, where the people are suffering from revolutionary adventures, this policy finds most favor. But these facts are both of minor importance.

The Herald's special cable from Managua, Nicaragua, says: Already Pollarco Bonilla, leader of the Honduran insurgents, has invaded Honduras from Nicaraguan soil, and captured the towns of Corpus and Yucatan, having set up a provisional government in the former place and President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has recognized his authority. Bonilla's insurgent forces, aided by a body of Nicaraguans, captured Yucatan only this afternoon, and immediately President Zelaya issued a decree formally recognizing the provisional government of the victorious general. The provisional government was set up in the town of Corpus on December 30, the day on which that place was captured by Bonilla, after a five hours' siege.

President Vasquez's losses in that engagement were twenty-three men killed and five wounded. The invaders had two killed and several wounded. Bonilla's men are now surrounding Cholotea and cutting off communication. They made a desperate attempt to take Quatreil, which was successfully defended by General Villalaz. General Rojas was killed in this engagement. The besieging army has not given up hopes and will try it again. They are camped around the town, and are endeavoring to starve out Vasquez's troops.

President Vasquez's haughty challenge to Nicaragua in his decree of October 26 was accepted by the Nicaraguan army, and they decided to invade his territory and help Bonilla and his Honduran rebels. Three thousand Nicaraguan soldiers, commanded by General Ortega, occupied San Luis and Cincoipino on December 24, awaiting Vasquez's threatened invasion of Nicaragua. Vasquez had reinforced his command by loyal troops from Cholotea and Corpus, and a battle near Cholotea seemed imminent. The invaders are now trying to gain possession of Amapala, and in the meantime Nicaragua is recruiting more troops to send to the frontier.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Right Rev. Francis McNulty, bishop of Albany, died at 9.30 o'clock last night in this city from typhoid pneumonia.

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—In looking over an expert diagnosis of the military situation for the past five or six years it is curious to note the number of reasons given connected with the changing of weapons, completing fortresses and so on, for the belief that nobody would be ready to fight until 1894. Every body studying Europe's vast preparations for a struggle seems to pitch upon this as the date when they will come naturally to a head. Throughout Europe there is estimated to be, at least, 1,500,000 more men under arms than a year ago. It is the expectation that when the end of 1894 comes around it will find an altered map. The strain is too heavy. Something must give way somewhere during the coming year. There is no exaggeration in speaking of this view as universal. So keen was the anticipation of the war, that General Dilke, who has been always heretofore in the habit of saying that the chances really were heavily against a war, has now changed his mind. This is true of other students of the French situation, less well known, but whose opinions are given great weight.

But not the wisest prophets can foresee the most characteristic feature of all which is the mission of 1894 to develop. That it is undoubtedly the force of an anti-phobia which has now taken such a powerful hold upon the French mind. Englishmen who habitually visit France at midwinter return shaking their heads. While there has been no overt discourtesy, they have been conscious this time of an almost universal antipathy surrounding them as by a wall. All through what remains of the winter and increasingly so in the spring we may be prepared for a succession of war alarms much more definite and violent than any during recent years. Just at the moment Constantinople happens to be the centre of apprehension. Much of this, doubtless, turns upon the fear that Russia intends a sudden naval descent upon the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. All experts agree that Constantinople is practically unable to offer a defense against such a descent. The Turkish fleet is all laid up inside of the Inner Horn when the ports are quite unguarded and the practical result would be a union of the Black sea and Mediterranean fleets, a total of eleven vessels, backed by ten French battleships, which makes twenty-one to offset England's single fleet. The Greek fleet, consisting of a single first-rank battleship, and only a few second-rate vessels, would be of little service in such a contest. The international aspect of Greece's proposed repudiation of her debt. This is the most important aspect of the Greek question really involves the Greek exterior gold loans, amounting to over \$100,000,000 and chiefly held in England and Germany, are secured by hypothecating certain forms of international securities. Greece simply proposes to annul these pledges and declare these loans available for Government uses instead. No doubts, with these public debts of \$80 per capita, the Greeks find this an extremely comfortable way out of the dilemma; but the London and Berlin Foreign offices have served a plain notice that no such thing will be permitted, and I know that steps to enforce this warning are being taken by the officials here regarding the matter in an extreme. Here also everything is felt to have been altered by the fact of the presence of the Russian warships in the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—No official notification has been made to the members of the Chilian claims commission that the suggestion for the extension of the period of its legal existence has been denied by the government of Chili. The first official act of the commission when it met on the 9th of last October was to address a communication to the two governments calling attention to the fact that six months was a very brief period within which to transact the business committed to it. It is intimated that if the U. S. government is desirous of an extension of the career of the commission, its attitude toward that proposition has changed since the subject was first broached, at which time and later representatives of the United States were reported to be opposed to the extension. Favorable consideration thereof has been manifested only since December 31, after which date, according to the terms of the treaty, no claims could be filed. The docket then showed three claims filed against the United States and thirty-nine against Chili. The government of the latter country is also said to have undergone a change of opinion as to about the same date with respect to the expediency and desirability of giving the commission further time. For whereas it was previously the understanding that Chili would authorize her minister here to agree to an extension, now it is reported she deems it more expedient for the commission to do its business. The effect of the change to extend the term of the commission, in the opinion of those connected with it, will be to put beyond any hope of determination all the claims not fully submitted by January 15.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Imperial Government on behalf of Canada to support the British Pacific cable project. It is strongly urged, in view of the fact that the French and the willingness of Canada and Australia to co-operate in the enterprise, that the British Government ought, on imperial grounds, to assist the project by some guarantee. Prospects of a favorable response to these solicitations are very doubtful. The budget outlook alone is probably sufficient of itself to make the treasury authorities extremely loath to undertake fresh endeavors of any kind. It is thought here, however, that the scheme will prove feasible, even if the Imperial Government decide to hold aloof.

SIE SAMUEL W. BAKER.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The body of Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer, who died on Saturday last, was reduced to ashes at the crematory to-day after a religious ceremony in the chapel. The body was placed in a retort. A number of relatives and friends were present.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

The Government's War Ships Under Orders—Bago Not Believed to Have Surrendered.

Story of an Application for United States Interposition Emphatically Denied.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 4.—News from Rio de Janeiro is that Peloux has sent a dispatch to Toulon, France, ordering that his war vessels, the Rebellion and the Benjamin Constant, which are being built at that place, go to Pernambuco with all speed and join the fleet the President is gathering there. New York, Jan. 4.—The steamer Endeavor arrived this morning from Brazilian ports. She left Rio on November 28. The captain reports there were daily conflicts between Mello's ships and the forts on shore. A great deal of firing took place at night, consequently it was impossible to see the effects of the shots or the amount of damage sustained. At the Victoria the next port the Endeavor made, all was quiet when she left on December 16. At Pernambuco, which port the Endeavor left on December 16, the feeling was in favor of Mello. The steamer was cruising outside the harbor. She was ordered to come close to the Government wharves, and was fired upon by the forts. The English torpedo boat Aurora was ordered when the Endeavor left. Nothing had been heard of the shooting of the twelve cadets, said the captain.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 4.—There is no important change in the situation here. Rumors have reached the city that the vessel, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which has been besieged by the insurgents for about a month, had finally capitulated, but these rumors are not confirmed by official dispatches received here. The loyal garrison of Bago consists of 1,200 troops, while the forces besieging it are numbered 2,000. The Government officials place no reliance whatever in the reports of the surrender of Bago, though they admit that the garrison here has probably been broken up by the long siege to which it has been subjected. As about the same time has been lessened by the same engagements that have taken place. Orders have been issued by the Minister of War for a force to proceed at once to the relief of the town. Acting under these orders General Eyppolito, commanding a column of two thousand six hundred men, today left Livramento for Bago. At about the same time General Sapayto, with 3,000 men, left Cerro Chato, his destination also being Livramento is 75 miles from Bago, while Cerro Chato is only twenty miles from the besieged town. Bago is an important place and the Government dispatches a strong force there in order to guard against any possibility of its falling into the hands of the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—State department officials when asked in regard to an alleged dispatch from Montevideo asserting that negotiations were in progress between President Peloux and Mr. Thompson, U. S. Minister to Brazil to end the Brazilian blockade of the intervention of the American fleet, said they had never received such a communication. No such negotiations were going on, or had ever been contemplated. The story was of a piece with the alleged capture of Rio, and resignation of Peloux emanating from the same source some days ago.

PREMIER GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone is visibly older than at the beginning of last year. He does not sit up at nights as he did, and since the Irish question was temporarily shelved Parliament exerts no unusual attention to his health, as he has done, on which occasion Home Rule will not be allowed to remain up to the longer than is absolutely necessary. Almost his only surviving school fellow at Eton, Lord Arthur Hervey, who is also Bishop of Bath and Wells, and nearly two years his senior, was being recently giving lots of reminiscences. When the Duke of Wellington opened the Waterloo bridge and distributed commemorative medals to the select invited spectators this time Bishop put his hand in the bag and started with a piece of gold, and the Duke to take only one. The House of Commons contains only one member six years older than Gladstone, Hon. Charles Villiers, who has sat fifty-eight years for a single constituency. But when on rare occasions he visits the club, he can only go to the billiard room, owing to the steady friends cluster around him ears close to his mouth to catch his whispered mummings. Even older still is Admiral Jones of the Greenwich hospital, who bore part in the Welshmen expedition of 1809. Surely there is no other country where men live like this.

There has been observable during the past two months a marked softening of the feeling toward Mr. Gladstone on the part of the Tories. This change of feeling was well illustrated in the Commons when on the occasion of his birthday, the Opposition benches, under Mr. Balfour's leadership joined the Government's following in lustily cheering his appearance in the House. Such bitterness toward him as still exists is principally confined to the Unionists, who appear to be captured the House of Lords, and will be able to use their majority as a weapon against Mr. Gladstone's staying powers, but he fairly conquered the Commons when on his birthday, with his fine, spare, erect figure, sprightly step and kindly countenance, and resplendent with a bonnet in his buttonhole. No one could help shouting.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

PALESTINE, Jan. 4.—Owing to the disturbed condition of Sicily and the fears that the Fasi del Lavoratori, the powerful secret socialist society, might attempt to make further trouble, a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the island. Gen. Morro di Lariano, who was ordered to this city to take Sicily's place as Prefect, has been endowed with full powers both civil and military.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The proclamation of the state of siege in Sicily has made a profound impression upon the people there.

ANTI-TAX RIOTS.

A Mob in Sicily Set Fire to Public Buildings and Defy the Soldiers.

To Quiet the Populace the Council of Syracuse Remove the Wheat Tax.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Dispatches received from Sicily yesterday show that the anti-tax movement has made great progress in the province of Trapani. Several days ago the discontent in Campo Bello, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, near Trapani city, has become so threatening that the town council passed a resolution abolishing the wheat octroi. As a protest against this action the millers refused to reduce the price of flour, and the bakers announced an increase in the price of bread. When these measures became known, yesterday morning, about a thousand men and fifty or more women of the working class gathered from the town and surrounding country and began marching through the streets. The police who tried to disperse them were put to flight. The rioters set fire to all the public buildings except the town hall. From these buildings the fire spread to the houses and shops of the town. A large district was in flames and the owners and officials alone to fight the fire, and the rioters set fire to all the public buildings except the town hall. The rioters set fire to all the public buildings except the town hall. The rioters set fire to all the public buildings except the town hall.

The whole town looks as if it had suffered from a bombardment. Among the buildings destroyed were the mill and every other public building. At Salemi, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, in the same district as Campo Bello, fire was started by anti-tax mobs before dark yesterday, and half a dozen buildings were burned by 9 o'clock. The fires were set by the rioters in several smaller towns also, and in the evening voting who districts seemed ablaze. The troops, although repeatedly provoked by the rioters in Salemi, did not fire, and several rioters were arrested after a struggle. A private was shot in the chest. At Pietra Perzia, a town of 11,000 inhabitants, the rioters, an anti-tax mob set fire to public buildings, and tried to set fire to the town hall. The rioters set fire to all the public buildings except the town hall.

The communal councillors of Syracuse have taken steps to quiet the populace by removing the wheat tax. The announcement of this policy, yesterday morning, was received with joy throughout the city, and the Governor was received with tremendous enthusiasm when he attended the theatre last evening. The dispatch from Trapani giving details of the riots in Campo Bello arrived during the cabinet council this morning. They were read first by Premier Crispien, who at once communicated them to his colleagues. All the ministers pronounced the situation in Sicily to be graver than at any previous period. Several ministers expressed the opinion that the communal councils, whose bad administration has caused the disorder, ought to be dissolved by the Government.

SEATTLE SMUGGLERS.

NANAIMO, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Excise-officer Good returned early this morning from an unsuccessful search for a sloop supposed to have gone North from Seattle loaded with whisky. Mr. Good went up as far as Euclataw Narrows on the steamer Esperanza, searching every possible hiding place and making careful inquiries en route. He could learn nothing of the boat he was in search of; but recent information from hundreds of loggers that smuggling has been and is being carried on by American sloops on a most extensive scale. The loggers appeared to be in a state of great fear of the smugglers, who, they said, had threatened to kill any man giving information against them. At one camp Mr. Good found that one man had fully barricaded his bunk with his sacks filled with sand, and said he had done so for fear of the smugglers returning. Two sloops in particular, one red, the other white, the former from Seattle, the latter from San Juan, have been very busy the past few months. It is learned that this white sloop only recently disposed of a cargo of whisky, principally to Indians. B. H. Smith, collector of customs here, will forward full particulars to Ottawa. The loggers begged of Mr. Good to make the state of affairs public, so that the Government might be induced to do something for their protection.

RHEUMATISM ENTIRELY CURED.

DEAR SIR,—I have suffered very much from rheumatism and bad blood for seven years past. Six months ago I commenced using B.B.B. internally and externally and on new say that I am entirely cured and have been so for some time. To all sufferers I recommend B.B.B. as an excellent remedy for rheumatism. MISS A. B. PARKER, Milton, N.S.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The report that the committee on Indian affairs of the House had recommended that all Indian agencies in the State of Washington be abolished is without foundation. Even had such a report been made by the committee, it would have had no effect on the House, since the recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs would have far more weight. The publication of this report was the work of Congressman Holman, ex-watch-dog of the Treasury, who has been deposed from the place which he so long held as chairman of the committee on appropriations, but who still retains the chairmanship of the committee on Indian affairs. He is determined to make a record somehow, and he thinks he can do it by cutting off the few thousand dollars allotted to the men who take care of the Indians in the State of Washington. He bases his views, which are personal and have not yet received the sanction of any other member of the committee on Indian affairs, on a census report made not long ago by Prof. Donaldson, a special agent of the census bureau, on the condition of the North American Indians. The theory advanced by Prof. Donaldson is that when the Indians have been allotted lands in severalty and have been admitted to citizenship they should be treated as other citizens of the state in which they reside, and all governmental restraint be removed from them. This is a very pretty theory, but any one who knows the condition of the Indian after he has received his allotment of land will readily see how impracticable it would be to put such a theory into practice. The Indian bureau, which has at its head men of practical experience in dealing with Indians, laughs at the idea of abolishing the Indian agencies. Assistant Commissioner Armstrong, who is nearly every case the Indians are worse off when they are received their lands in severalty than they were before, until they have learned to till the soil. Even then they have troubles about which they appeal to the government and it is much cheaper to maintain an agent to look after these matters than it would be to appoint a special commission to look up every individual complaint. It is safe to say that there will be no abolishing of Indian agencies in Washington this year.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Some idea of the number of people who may be expected in San Francisco on the official opening day can be gained from the fact that the Executive committee is constantly in receipt of letters from different States asking that the date of the fair be postponed. The committee at the earliest possible moment, as parties of their friends are arranging to come in company to the opening and wish to know the day so that they may be ready. As has been already stated much will depend on the date of the fair, and the foreign exhibitors will be in London and will be properly installed. In all probability, however, Jan. 20 will be the day, though an authoritative announcement will be made at the earliest possible moment. M. J. Hennessy, who was connected with Barney Castle, in the Midway Plaisance, Chicago, has applied to the Executive Committee for space in which to erect an Irish Inn, a fac-simile reproduction of the "Coach and Horse," Merrion, County Dublin. This inn was used as a half-way house, between Kingstown and Dublin, over 50 years ago, before railways were introduced into the country. A suggestion has been made to the Executive committee that on one day each week during the exhibition, preferably on Sunday, the price of admission should be reduced to 25 cents, as it has been during the preliminary period. This suggestion is being made in the interests of the mechanical laborer, to whom the charge of 50 cents for himself, his wife and possibly a family of several children, is quite an item of expense. This plan was adopted at the great London Exhibition of 1881. It was known in each week as "shilling day" and was eagerly taken advantage of by the laboring classes. At the same time the experiment proved to be highly satisfactory to the exhibition management. Another advantage gained was through the fact that the mechanical and artisans of the country were thus brought face to face with the educational features of the fair. The executive committee of the Midwinter Fair have taken the suggestion under consideration.

BERDEEN IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The annual banquet of the Board of Trade to-night was a brilliant affair. The Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, was present and made one of the most interesting speeches of the evening. The Dominion Cabinet was represented by Hon. Finance Minister Foster, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Interior and Commerce, and Minister of the Interior Dr. Lord Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin, was a guest, while the United States was represented by Hon. G. Raines, president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Among the other guests were Vice-President Shughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and several members of Parliament. Letters of regret were received from Premier Sir John Thompson and other notables.

THE PRESS GANG.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 4.—Government authorities are going to great lengths in their efforts to levy soldiers to serve in the regular army. Even boys and young and old men are seized in the streets by recruiting parties and dragged to the barracks, where they are forced to enter the ranks. The classes of persons who have been exempted from forced enlistment do not escape in time. Even national guardsmen are made to join the regular forces. It was impossible to bury some corpses which had been taken to the cemeteries for interment yesterday, as the grave-diggers employed at these places had been forcibly taken away from their work and without moment's warning hustled off to become soldiers.

A TREASURE FINDER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—A stranger has come to town with a strange machine. He says it will locate minerals two miles off. It resembles a box with a tin fog horn sticking out of one side. A test of the machine was made yesterday. Several curious citizens wrapped \$30 in silver in a handkerchief, and leaving the manipulator of the machine in town, went to Stanley park and hid the wealth. Early in the afternoon, say those who were present, the tin horn indicator was pointed north towards the park, and at 4, it was getting dark, the man and his machine were 600 yards from where the money was buried. Fearing that they would not be able to see it if they waited much longer, the committee took the stranger within 200 yards of the spot. The pointer of the "machine" was slowly moved in its circle when the operator suddenly stopped, while a faint rattling sound was heard inside the machine. As its inventor remarked: "When you hear that rattling sound it is the sign that I am in a direct line with the treasure." He then fastened himself with a rubber band and advanced cautiously, while the machine continued to rattle until a certain spot had been reached, when it ceased, for, as the inventor explained, I have my back to the treasure. He walked backward carefully until the demonstration inside the box recommenced, when the pointer was poked to the ground and the treasure dug up.

TO SHOOT THE PREMIER.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—A crank has written a letter to the Evening News, in which he threatens to shoot Premier Sir John Thompson in case contractors McGreevy and Connelly, sentenced at Ottawa, two months ago to one year's imprisonment, were released from prison before the expiration of their sentence. Friends of the prisoners are working for their pardon on the ground of ill health.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A New Match Manufacturing Co. to Be Established—Dealers in Adulterated Tinctures.

Contemplated Changes in the Steamboat Law—Sentence on Manitoba's Boy Murderer Commuted.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—Twenty-seven chemists all over the country have been challenged for selling adulterated pharmaceutical tinctures. The New Jersey Match Co. have decided to establish a branch here. The death sentence passed on Hill, the Manitoba boy murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The board of steamboat inspectors will meet here shortly to consider the proposed changes in the law. OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—It is stated at the Fisheries department that if any canneries are established in American territory they place themselves in a position that they cannot obtain licenses, as such can only be granted to British subjects.

L. P. Hebert, the well known French-Canadian sculptor, now resident in Paris, is the successful competitor for the Sir John Macdonald statue to be erected in the Parliament grounds in this city. Fifty models were sent in, but the Government were unanimous in their choice. They did not know the name of the artist until after the selection had been made. The revenue for the six months was \$18,815,709, a decrease of \$44,000; expenditure \$13,838,150—decrease, \$5,000.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonies.) BRANSTON, Jan. 4.—John Hope, for the past twenty years manager of the Bow Park farm, died suddenly of apoplexy. He was one of the most successful breeders and was sought after by Americans as a judge at Western fairs.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—The Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Ayr, eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, arrived in the city last night. The primary object of His Excellency's visit is to attend the Toronto Board of Trade annual banquet to-night. TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Miss Helen Harding, of Milton, later of Devonshire, England, is suing her uncle, William Harding, of Markham township, for \$20,000 for alleged libel and slander. HAMILTON, Jan. 4.—A writ has been served on F. A. Field, of Waterdown, on behalf of Miss Annie L. Humes, of Ansonter, for \$5,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. A Nova Scotia recently married a Hamilton girl.

HALLTAX, N.S., Jan. 4.—The Nova Scotia legislature was opened this afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Daly with the usual ceremonies. There was a large attendance of spectators. LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is announced that Nicholas Wray, M.P. for South Westworth, will shortly be appointed to the Westworth shrievalty, and Sheriff McKellar superannuated. The latter will be remembered as having been a member of Blake's administration in Ontario, and was specially noteworthy as an effective stump speaker when a member of the provincial Opposition. QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—The Liberals of Quebec banqueted Hon. Wilfred Laurier at the Chateau Frontenac, last night. Over two hundred guests were present. MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—There is a serious outbreak of diphtheria in Beauport, and Dr. Beaudry, inspector for the Provincial Board of Health, has gone to assist in quelling it.

A TREASURE FINDER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—A stranger has come to town with a strange machine. He says it will locate minerals two miles off. It resembles a box with a tin fog horn sticking out of one side. A test of the machine was made yesterday. Several curious citizens wrapped \$30 in silver in a handkerchief, and leaving the manipulator of the machine in town, went to Stanley park and hid the wealth. Early in the afternoon, say those who were present, the tin horn indicator was pointed north towards the park, and at 4, it was getting dark, the man and his machine were 600 yards from where the money was buried. Fearing that they would not be able to see it if they waited much longer, the committee took the stranger within 200 yards of the spot. The pointer of the "machine" was slowly moved in its circle when the operator suddenly stopped, while a faint rattling sound was heard inside the machine. As its inventor remarked: "When you hear that rattling sound it is the sign that I am in a direct line with the treasure." He then fastened himself with a rubber band and advanced cautiously, while the machine continued to rattle until a certain spot had been reached, when it ceased, for, as the inventor explained, I have my back to the treasure. He walked backward carefully until the demonstration inside the box recommenced, when the pointer was poked to the ground and the treasure dug up.

TO SHOOT THE PREMIER.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—A crank has written a letter to the Evening News, in which he threatens to shoot Premier Sir John Thompson in case contractors McGreevy and Connelly, sentenced at Ottawa, two months ago to one year's imprisonment, were released from prison before the expiration of their sentence. Friends of the prisoners are working for their pardon on the ground of ill health.

olly sentenced to one year's imprisonment; Martin defeats Campbell in re-election at Winnipeg. Accidental shooting of James Kin at Englishman's river; the Carlin rescued. Queen Liliuokalani's statement of death nement reaches Washington. Earthquakes in Eastern Canada. Stevens replies to Blount's report.

DECEMBER. New French cabinet formed, with Mr. Perier as prime minister. Professor Tyndall dies; President hand seals an important message to France; death of Lieut.-Governor Boyd. Revolutionists fighting with Government troops in Mexico. Jury accused in the Cr-nan case; vian troops called to arms. Capt. Zalinski, pneumatic dynamite inventor, retired; Cronin trial ad.

The fight opens for the Andrew millions. A bomb explodes in the French Chamber of Deputies. Rioting breaks out in the streets and; war brewing between Peru and Bolivia. \$8,000,000 to be spent in gathering the British navy. Immense body of ore uncovered at Slocan Star, B. C.; Big Brazilian begun. Trouble arises in the Mexican; Chamberlain discusses Gladstone's policy. Bridge at Louisville, Ky., collapses and many workmen. The Queen reported in feeble health. Brazilian Consul to Canada summarily dismissed. Capt. Williams killed by the Mataje.

Anarchists arrested at Barcelona. Women vote for the first time in Zealand. Italian troops defeat the Soudanese; the N. & F. S. R. R. makes round trip. Development of plan to remove the British from the United States to Congo states; Russian spies discovered in United States. Matabele completely subjugated; Asana announced to run for President. Carnot to be re-elected; wide-spread rioting in Sicilian towns; a heavy general between government forces insurgents at Rio. Evans, the noted train robber, dies from jail; Northfield coal mines down by the miners. Death of Sir Samuel Baker.

INLAND REVENUE.

Comparison of the Receipts for Three Years—A Steady Increase.

The following table of Inland Revenue receipts for the past few years shows a steady increase in Victoria of the branches ad covered by the returns:

Table with columns: Months, Receipts, 1891, 1892, 1893. Rows: Total, Spirits and Malts, Tobacco Licenses, Inspectors, Cigars, Etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in Victoria During 1893.

Table with columns: Births, Marriages, Deaths. Rows: Total, 1893, 1892, 1891.

A vital statistics for the year just are of a satisfactory character, for they show about the same number of marriages as in 1892, the deaths are fewer, the marriages—a good index of the general prosperity—far exceed those of the previous year.

UNDULY EXERCISED.

A telegram from Vancouver to the Winnipeg Free Press has it that it is quite unduly excited the Times of this city. The information which the telegram conveyed was not new at all and it was very far indeed from being important. It was to the effect that there had been negotiations between the Opposition proper and the Independents and that they had made a new arrangement. They had agreed to unite their forces and with the solid phalanx thus made, to attack the Government when the Legislature meets. This, as everyone knows, is not news; for the Independents with the Opposition did all they could last year to worry the Government, but so far from "crushing" it they did not even annoy its members. The efforts of the curious combination were regarded with good-natured contempt by the Ministers and their supporters. The indications are that the Opposition this year is not in any respect stronger than it was last winter.

The telegram goes on to say that one result of the negotiations was to appoint a leader for the new Opposition. The choice, it seems, was difficult. The negotiators, it appears, found it hard to adjust the claims of the leading man, and not one of them would give way to the others, so as is generally the case in such contests, the dark horse won. The "dark horse" we mean no disrespect—in this instance is Mr. Charles Augustus Semlin. The story may not be true, as the Times, with an unnecessary energy declares, but it is like a dream to us that we heard a rumor resembling it in its main features some time ago. It was then said, if our memory serves us, that the only thing which the caucus, or conference or whatever it was, could agree upon was that Mr. Beaven must be deposed. The old Opposition were, it was said, sick and tired of Mr. Beaven as leader, the new men would have nothing to do with him, and the leader agreed upon was Mr. Semlin. It may be that the Vancouver news-oyster, being short of matter, revived this old story. Some active Opposition politicians seemed a little excited a short time ago, and hinted sarcastically that there was something in the wind that would surprise the Government and its supporters, and it may be that the "political secret" they were hinting at was the mere news which the Times denounces with an energy that appears almost suspicious.

The Times is right, however; the story is a silly one. The Opposition is exceedingly weak—weak morally and intellectually than it is numerically, and is not likely, no matter what combinations are attempted to be made, to give the Government much trouble. Even men who are not too well disposed towards the Government, when asked to give their support and influence to the Opposition, laugh at the proposition. They see that the men who compose it do not fit to direct the affairs of the Province, and they therefore decline to assist in placing them in positions of power. The tactics of the Opposition during the recess have lowered them in the estimation of all sensible and fair-minded men, and it would appear that notwithstanding their bluster and their clumsy attempts at self-assertion, they are painfully aware of this fact.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we cannot help thinking that our contemporary is wasting its force in denouncing so angrily the fabrication of the Vancouver telegram. The report of the deposition of Mr. Beaven need give it no concern, for it matters very little indeed whether the Opposition at the next session is led by him, by Mr. Semlin, by Mr. Cotton or by Mr. Brown. Not one of those gentlemen, if he possessed the talents of a Tupper or a Laurier, could make the present Provincial Opposition formidable.

DISLOYAL TO CANADA.

Previous to the last general election it was proved that at least one man writing in the interests of the Liberal party took upon himself to show what measures Congress should take to compel the people of Canada to sue for annexation. It was strongly suspected, too, that the American journalists and public men who insisted upon political union as an essential condition of unresisted commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, were inspired by Liberals on this side of the line. These men foolishly supposed that if the United States took high ground and refused to reciprocate in trade with Canada unless she consented to become annexed, Canadians would feel the loss of American trade so much that they would consent to any terms to get it back again. But the Liberals did not understand their own countrymen, neither did they place a proper estimate upon the resources of Canada.

We find that now, when the Americans are showing a disposition to deal liberally with Canada in matters of trade, there are disloyal Canadians who have taken the alarm and who are trying to impregnate United States legislators that it will be bad policy to extend too many trade advantages to Canada without stipulating for a large return. A late Washington dispatch to the Buffalo Commercial says:

"The Liberal party of Canada has all along contended that the way to secure generous concessions from the United States was to make reciprocal offers from the Canadian side, and the policy of opening up (American) markets to agricultural implements, saved lumber, and textile fabrics made in Canada, without any corresponding concessions they have professed to regard as a mistake on the part of the United States and an injury to the

Liberal party. Several letters to this effect have been received by Republican members of Congress from Liberal leaders, and they declare that the giving away of our market without return puts real reciprocity or commercial union further away than ever."

Those Canadian Liberals who are urging the Republican high protectionists to oppose making the Wilson tariff too liberal to Canada are traitors to their country. If the Americans are disposed to open their market to everything that is produced in Canada without demanding any concession in return, it is not for the Canadian who is loyal to his country, whether he is Liberal or Conservative, to raise the slightest objection. It is to the interest of his country that the United States market should be open to all the products of Canada if Congress is willing to admit them. The Canadian who objects to too liberal a trade policy on the part of United States because, in his opinion, his party will be injured by that liberality, is the meanest and most narrow-minded of mortals. He would deprive his countrymen of a great advantage in order that his political clique may be benefited. Partisanship of this kind is only another name for diabolicality of the most contemptible kind.

Mr. John Thompson, however, in his speech at Plover, headed off these contemptible Liberal letter writers, for he then, in effect, said that for every step the American Congress would make in the direction of freer trade with Canada, his Government was prepared to make a corresponding step. He very properly leaves it to the United States to take the initiative. There is little fear of the Americans going too far in this direction, for every move that Congress makes in the direction of tariff reform is closely watched by deeply interested and very influential observers, and it so happens that the industries on this side of the line that stand most in need of protection are those which, on the other side of it, will cling most closely to protection. It is said that the meeting of the Dominion Parliament is deferred for the very purpose of seeing what the Americans will do in the matter of tariff reform. We do not know whether this is the case or not, but we think that the Dominion Government will act wisely if it defers making any important changes in the tariff until it is known exactly what is the trade policy of the United States.

THE MAYOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Times not being able to show that our representations as to the state of the city are incorrect, tries to convey the impression that the Mayor, the head of the city's administration, is not responsible for the neglect and mismanagement. It says: "It is a great mistake to represent the mayorality as all important in the line of civic government." We suspect that the editor of the Times has not studied the Municipalities Act 1892 very closely, for if he had he would have found that the "Mayorality" is of very great importance in the line of civic government. The law clothes the Mayor with such extensive powers that it is very difficult to set bounds to them. A careful study of sub-section (3) of Section 21 of that Act will convince the reader that the Mayor must be held responsible for neglect and mismanagement of the officials of the Corporation, and for blunders made in the management of the Corporation's business. This is how it reads:

The Mayor or Reeve shall have unrestricted authority and power to inspect and order the conduct of all officers and employees of the Corporation, and to direct the method of management of the Corporation business and affairs and to suspend the officers and employees of the Corporation, and so far as may be in his power to cause all negligence, carelessness and violation of duty on the part of the said officers and employees to be prosecuted and punished, but every such case of suspension shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting, and if the Council decide, by resolution, to re-instate any officer who has been so suspended they may do so, or the Council may decide to make such suspension absolute.

We direct particular attention to the words we have italicized. The powers with which the Mayor is invested by this sub-section without doubt involve a corresponding responsibility.

The Mayor's authority does not end here. Section 22, of the same Act, gives him the power to return to the Council or to veto any by-law, resolution or proceeding which has not been reconsidered by the Council. This is the section:

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law it shall be lawful for the Mayor or Reeve of a Municipality at any time within one month from the passing or adoption thereof to intervene and return for reconsideration, or to veto any by-law, resolution or proceeding of the Council which has not been reconsidered by the Council in a manner mentioned in the sub-sections hereof, and which has not been affirmed by the vote of the ratemayers.

What, it may be asked, has ever, for the good of the city, been recommended by the Mayor to the Council as his duty to do under sub-section (b) of section 21, or what had resolution of the Council or false step taken by them has Mr. Beaven, under section 22, even sent back to the Council for reconsideration?

It is folly for the Times to attempt to lead the electors to believe that, having such powers as are conferred on him by the Municipalities Act, the Mayor is not to be held responsible for the way in which the city's business has been transacted during the last two years. He has been, so to speak, the managing director of the city for that time, and the law, as the reader sees, gives him great authority—"unrestricted authority"—and he should be held strictly responsible for the way he has used that authority, and for refraining from using it when the good government of the city required its exercise.

It is useless now for the Times to attempt to lead the electors to believe that the Mayor is little better than a figurehead in the hands of the City Council. The law

shows that he is in a very different position, and any alderman who has occupied a place at the Council Board during the last two years has the best reason to know that Mayor Beaven is fully aware of the extent of his powers and is always ready to assert them. The complaint has been that he treats the aldermen as if they were so many school boys. But now when there is an account to be rendered to the people of the manner in which the Mayor has exercised his powers, the Times for him disclaims all responsibility. This is neither fair nor reasonable. Mr. Beaven must be made to shoulder his full share of responsibility for the disgraceful condition in which the city is found after he has occupied the Mayor's chair and exercised the Mayor's authority for two years.

AN ENLIGHTENED VIEW.

Many American newspapers represent President Cleveland as wholly in the wrong in the Hawaiian business. They condemn his interference as being both unwarranted and unconstitutional. According to them, he should have allowed matters to take their course, and when the time came recommended Congress to accept the territory that had been so generously offered the United States by the Provisional Government, which exercised its powers by grace of J. L. Stevens. Those papers express themselves so positively and so confidently that their readers might be excused if they come to the conclusion that there is but one side to the Hawaiian question, and that in acting as he has done, President Cleveland is manifestly in the wrong.

But there are two sides to the Hawaiian question—the right side and the wrong side, the honorable side and the dishonorable side—and there are many people and many journals which maintain that the side taken by Mr. Cleveland is the right and the honorable one. Among these latter is Harper's Weekly. Its article on "The President's Hawaii Message" is a complete justification of the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland. These are its opening sentences:

We risk nothing in saying that no fair-minded person can read President Cleveland's message on the Hawaiian affair without coming to the conclusion that the President and the Secretary of State are absolutely right in every position they have taken with regard to this unfortunate business. No State paper concerning a similar affair has ever come from the Executive office that reflected more honor upon our Government, and of which every patriotic American citizen had more reason to be proud. It sets forth once more in a plain, clear and candid way, the well-established facts of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Government by a small band of conspirators under the instigation of the American Minister and in the aid of United States troops—facts so well verified by documentary proofs and all manner of conclusive evidence that the most unscrupulous partisan mendacity has not been able to obscure them. It is well that the President's message shows more fully than it has any official document before the eyes of the American people, how the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; how he had yearned for the "golden hour" of opportunity; how he had asked the State Department to permit him to use the United States forces in maintaining the rights of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; how he had yearned for the "golden hour" of opportunity; how he had asked the State Department to permit him to use the United States forces in maintaining the rights of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; how he had yearned for the "golden hour" of opportunity; how he had asked the State Department to permit him to use the United States forces in maintaining the rights of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

SEALING REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Gazette says: "The plea which the British Columbia sealers are making for a reconsideration of the regulations laid down by the Executive Council for the regulation of the Behring Sea seal fisheries receives striking confirmation in an able statement which Mr. Barclay has contributed to the Revue de Droit International. Mr. Barclay affirms that the value of the British view of the liberty of the sea, strictly in accordance with the established canons of international law, is a matter of course, and that the principal that upon the nature of the ships of all nations are equal, whether they be the ships of a great or an insignificant power. But when Mr. Barclay comes to examine the regulations which are clearly in the opinion of the author, they are designed to equalize the balance between the parties rather than to protect the seal fisheries in the general interest. The close season for fishing in the waters of the Behring Sea being from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, instead of from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, as proposed by Great Britain, gives to the inhabitants of the Pribyloff Islands the advantage of a monopoly during the month of June, and this month, as the little diagram borrowed from the reports of the English Commissioners makes clear, is one of the best two months in the whole year. The seal-outhers on land thus get both the good months of the season; the seal-outhers on the water get only one, the breeding months is not, Mr. Barclay concludes, served at all. It remains to be seen what reply can be made to Mr. Barclay's criticisms."

Head and Only Head.
Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandarica, Dock, Fucus, Juniper Berries, and other well known remedies, by a regular chemist, using the best and purest materials, and containing no poisonous ingredients. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Government, to exist until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon. I submit that no such anarchy has been conferred, and in support of such contention present the following reasons:

1. If the parties in Hawaii contending for the control of the Government had intended to submit their differences to the arbitration of the United States, a formal statement of such differences, and the points to be settled, would have been drawn up and signed in the usual form of agreement of arbitration. No such action has been taken.

2. An arbitration is essentially a judicial proceeding the essential features of which, under the principles and forms of procedure in use both in the United States and Hawaii, are, first, the notice of the charges made, or the points at issue; second, the opportunity to hear and cross-examine the evidence produced by the opposing party; third, the opportunity to produce evidence in support of the claims made and meet that of the opposing party; fourth, a full and fair hearing accorded to both parties in open court.

"In particular have these considerations fundamental to the just and equitable decision of the simplest judicial issue, been observed in this admittedly complicated question? It is an axiom of law that no man may take advantage of his own wrong. The fact that the United States minister, with or without the authority of his Government, may have stepped upon the international rights of Hawaii, does not thereby confer jurisdiction upon the Government of the United States to now again and deliberately trespass upon such rights. If the United States minister or naval officers have exceeded their authority or violated their instructions they are responsible to their Government; therefore the Hawaiian Government has no control over them. It is not responsible for what they did and cannot be held answerable to the Government of the United States for its attributes of independent sovereignty, or wrong authorized."

The correspondence closed with a dispatch from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, December 4, 1893, in which he says: "I have a message from the telegram from Secretary Gresham of Nov. 24, telling him all interests will be promoted by prompt action, and then adds, in reference to Secretary Gresham's celebrated letter of November 18, advising the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, which had been published in the United States and had gone to Honolulu, 'the Government last Wednesday inquired as to authenticity of your printed letter and intentions of the Emperor, and I have declined to-day to answer; prompt action desirable.'"

"(Signed) WILLIS."

Important Letters and Official Instructions Forwarded to U. S. Minister Willis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The papers transmitted to Congress with the President's message of December 18, contain the following: A confidential dispatch from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham, dated November 11, 1893, reads as follows: "Honolulu, November 11, 1893.—On the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock I presented to the Provisional Government Mr. Blount's letter of recall and the letter accrediting me as his successor. The time since then has been occupied with the reception of the executive, judicial and diplomatic representatives of the Provisional and foreign governments. I have no, therefore, had an opportunity of executing more fully your instructions nor was fuller action advisable while the excitement was so great. I expect on next Monday morning (November 13) to have an interview with the Queen, which, upon such rights will be followed immediately by one with the Provisional Government."

The interview with the Queen was evidently not so friendly. On the 16th of November Mr. Willis indicated to the Secretary as follows: "The views of the Secretary are so extreme as to require instructions. Willis." This was doubtless what the Hawaiian Government had no control over them. It is not responsible for what they did and cannot be held answerable to the Government of the United States for its attributes of independent sovereignty, or wrong authorized."

The correspondence closed with a dispatch from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, December 4, 1893, in which he says: "I have a message from the telegram from Secretary Gresham of Nov. 24, telling him all interests will be promoted by prompt action, and then adds, in reference to Secretary Gresham's celebrated letter of November 18, advising the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, which had been published in the United States and had gone to Honolulu, 'the Government last Wednesday inquired as to authenticity of your printed letter and intentions of the Emperor, and I have declined to-day to answer; prompt action desirable.'"

"(Signed) WILLIS."

KASLO AND KOOTENAY.

Rich Returns From Slovan Ores—Recently Developed Properties Give Promise of Wealth.

An Intricate License Case—Contemptible Conduct of a Theatrical Sleighting Party.

KASLO, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—The holiday season in Kaslo has been anything but a holiday so far as our mining and business men are concerned. The past week has been the busiest in the mining history of the city. Nearly 1,000 tons of ore were shipped to the American smelters during the past week. This large quantity had been accumulating since the Bonner's Ferry route was closed a short time ago by the freezing over of Kootenay river, and the mining men had been praying for relief through the opening for traffic of the Fort Sheppard railway, running from Five Mile Point, on the western arm of Kootenay lake, to the international boundary line, where it connects with the Spokane & Northern railway, thus giving an all-rail outlet to the smelters. The splendid large wharf and storehouses of local wharf company, who store there, in capacity to contain the ore stored there, and Hughes' wharf and storehouse also were filled. The Fort Sheppard road opened a week ago, and immediately the work of taking out the ore was begun, and during the week there was a very busy scene, on and about the wharves. The activity was heightened by the enormous inward cargoes of freight in the shape of merchandise, mining machinery, and building material, which had been accumulating on the outside awaiting the opening of the railway to fetch it in. To-day the wharves are clear of ore, and the storehouses are filled to the roofs with imports.

One thousand tons of the character of ore mined in the Kaslo-Slovan District when packed for shipment will represent a gross value of \$140,000 to \$160,000. The exact value, of course, is not ascertainable except by the smelting returns. The mining men, however, have made very favorable arrangements with the banks, whereby they are enabled to get advances of a considerable percentage of their value immediately that the ore is placed in store here. This ensures them an abundance of ready money, and so well established is the high grade character of these ores, that no other guarantee of value is necessary for the banks to advance on them than the name of the mine whence any particular lot of ore is taken. If the miners are desirous of getting the larger percentage of the value than the bank advances on warehouse receipts, here, which determines very closely the real value. The sampling works are capable of running through from 100 to 200 tons per day.

The sleigh road is now in first class condition, and the daily receipts of ore here will average about thirty tons.

The approaching municipal elections continue to absorb a good deal of attention. It is probable that Messrs Green will be re-elected, and there will not be more than one or two changes from the present council.

The Theatre Comique, a variety place, is in trouble. The council has passed a by-law, directing the institution \$10 a night as a theatre, and the proprietors are contesting the validity of the by-law. The case has not yet had a hearing owing to the fact that one of our three local magistrates has been summoned as a witness, another refuses to act, while the third is willing to hear the case, he has no conferee to sit with him, and two are necessary. They are now negotiating for an outside magistrate to come in and help them out of the difficulty. This case makes no charge for admission, and sells liquor under an ordinary Provincial license, and while the place is entirely conducive to the moral well-being of those who frequent it, still many think the proprietors are being harshly dealt with, having paid no license fee to call for one year the liquor out of which they make their sole profit, and otherwise conform to statutory requirements.

The Payne group of mines, on Payne peninsula, one of the most notable properties in the Kaslo-Slovan District, but on which very little work has hitherto been

CABLE LETTER.

British Parish Councils Bill and Some of Its Provisions—A Momentous Revolution.

Reflections on British Public Officials—Kaiser Wilhelm and His Cabinet.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The compromise on which the Conservative leaders agreed to the passage of the Parish Councils bill has tied the hands of the House of Lords as regards the modification or rejecting of this measure, which is intended to revolutionize the whole system of rural government in England. The concessions granted as the compromise to the Conservatives in no wise alter the main proposals to place the control of the main administration under the popular vote. Henceforth the agricultural laborers, if they choose to exercise their power, can rule.

PARISH INTERESTS.

The last struggle over the measure in the House of Commons concerned the allotment and constitution of poor law boards. The Government agreed to the Conservative amendments by which the boards are to co-operate with four of the former members, and the allotment of one acre arable and the rest pasture. Another Conservative amendment provides that, after the termination of the allotment occupancy, the landlords will not be liable for the rate. The improvements, in compensation for the loss of the allotment, are recommended by the Board of Guardians. "Quite as momentous a revolution will arise from the application of part of the bill to London. The present system of local government, through vestries and poor law guardians, both elected by the ratepayers, is abolished and a method of franchise quite equivalent to manhood suffrage with the secret ballot becomes law. Even the rating qualification of candidates is abolished, and women are electorally eligible. It is complete democratic home rule for London.

COMING LEGISLATION.

The ministers have given pledges to the Irish members that the Queen's speech at the re-opening of the session shall announce the urgency of a bill to reinstate evicted tenants in Ireland. The bill has been already prepared, and is pending the recommendation of Justice Maxwell's commission, which was appointed in Dec. 1892, to inquire into the condition of the evicted tenants. It will be pressed through the House of Commons at once, and in the other bills which will be promulgated in the Queen's speech will provide for Welsh disestablishment, one man one vote, the local veto, the eight-hour day in mines and exceptionally unhealthy industries and equalization of the rates in London. Seeing in the course of the session, who announces the certainty of a protracted session, the Irish Nationalists agree that it will be futile to renege on the Home Rule bill until 1895, shortly before the dissolution.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY.

Referring to the more stringent precautions of the Admiralty to keep away from the designs of the new warships, Fabrice says that anybody can obtain such designs if he chooses to pay the officials. A sufficient bribe, says this official, is enough to get the most valuable confidential document in any Government office.

POLITICS IN PRUSSIA.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has issued invitations for an official dinner that will be held on Tuesday night next. Chancellor von Capri and all the Imperial and Prussian ministers will attend. The concert between the ministers appearing on the surface to be so complete that it might not be thought that the underground conflict continues. The real situation is chiefly visible through the inspired utterances of the organ of the opposing statesmen, whose antagonism of interest prevents genuine accord. Dr. Miquel cannot carry on his financial work in Prussia, unless he is backed by the Conservative majority in the Landtag.

Chancellor von Capri is bound to carry through the Reichstag's commercial treaty against the unflinching hostility of the Conservatives in the Reichstag.

CABINET MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Emperor William held a prolonged conference, first with the Chancellor and Baron Marschall-Biberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then with Dr. Miquel, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers. His Majesty is trying to maintain an entente cordiale with the ministers. The consensus of opinion in ministerial circles is that Chancellor von Capri is exacting of Prince Bismarck when the latter, in 1873, ceded the Presidency of the Council to Gen. von Roon.

Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOODRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saves the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be under control. One night it was started by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangled. I resorted to such remedies as were given. Realizing that the child's alarming condition was no of aival. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I gave it to the child three doses, at short intervals, and the child was cured, at short notice, and was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. Do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
Prompt to act, sure to cure.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Chloroquine is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, and whooping cough.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be such singularly potent medicine, supply a want and fill a place. Medico, Times, Jan. 12, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and Typhoid. Colic, etc.

CAUTION—Do not confuse without the name "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper. Overwhelming medical testimony is given by the following eminent surgeons: J. T. DAVERPORT, 35 Great Russell St., London; G. M. ...

THE IMPROVED ROYAL INCUBATOR
It is simple and reliable. Hundreds in successful use. Send for circular.

J. S. SMITH INCUBATOR WORKS, CHILLIWACK, B.C.

FRUIT GROWERS.
The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of B.C. will be held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1894. All interested are cordially invited to attend, and by sending their names to the Secretary by sending their names to the Secretary, J. S. SMITH, 250 Burrard St., Vancouver, Dec. 23rd, 1893.

is now being energetically develop-
Some samples of ore were brought
yesterday, which, upon being assayed,

German Cabinet Discards
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The primary cause of
ministerial discord is traceable to the

saved Her Life.
Dr. J. C. WOODBRIDGE, of Wortham,
has saved the life of her child by the

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLOROXYNE.
Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated
in court that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

THE IMPROVED
ROYAL INCUBATOR
It is simple and reliable.
Hatches all kinds of eggs.

FRUIT GROWERS.
Annual meeting of the Horticultural Soc-
ety of Victoria, held at the City Hall, New Westminster,

CABLE LETTER.
British Parish Councils Bill and Some
of Its Provisions—A Momentous
Revolution.

Reflections on British Public Officials
—Kaiser Wilhelm and His
Cabinet.

PARISH INTERESTS
as they please. The last struggle over the
measure in the House of Commons concerned

German Cabinet Discards
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The primary cause of
ministerial discord is traceable to the

saved Her Life.
Dr. J. C. WOODBRIDGE, of Wortham,
has saved the life of her child by the

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLOROXYNE.
Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated
in court that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

THE IMPROVED
ROYAL INCUBATOR
It is simple and reliable.
Hatches all kinds of eggs.

FRUIT GROWERS.
Annual meeting of the Horticultural Soc-
ety of Victoria, held at the City Hall, New Westminster,

Government scarcely knew how to dispose
of the enormous annual surplus.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The police last night pre-
vented a proposed public meeting to protest
against the acquittal of the Frenchmen

PARISH INTERESTS
as they please. The last struggle over the
measure in the House of Commons concerned

German Cabinet Discards
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The primary cause of
ministerial discord is traceable to the

saved Her Life.
Dr. J. C. WOODBRIDGE, of Wortham,
has saved the life of her child by the

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLOROXYNE.
Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated
in court that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

THE IMPROVED
ROYAL INCUBATOR
It is simple and reliable.
Hatches all kinds of eggs.

FRUIT GROWERS.
Annual meeting of the Horticultural Soc-
ety of Victoria, held at the City Hall, New Westminster,

THEY WILL RESIST.
Hawaii's Provisional Government Will
Not Resign, But Will Resist
Interference.

Advices by the "Corwin"—Congress
Will Take Up the Subject
at Once.

KILLED BY MISTAKE.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from
Leeds, on the northwest coast of Africa,

FOUGHT BY MISTAKE.
Severe Conflict Between British and
French Troops in
Africa.

DISTRESS IN OREGON.
Governor Penneyer Believes That Unem-
ployed Employment Is Lacking—
Matters in Idaho.

NORTH PACIFIC PILOT CHART.
Advance Copies Sent to the Customs Department.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.
Dan. Coughlin Will Testify in His Own
Behalf.

BADLY BURNED.
NAMAHO, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—At the
close of the children's entertainment in the

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The official figures of
the prohibition vote in Toronto were de-
clared by the city clerk as follows: Male,

AMERICAN NEWS.
United States-Australian Mail to Be
Forwarded by the Cana-
dian Liners.

Orange and Lemon Crop Injured.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The unusually
cold weather of the last few days in Southern

CONGRESS AT BRUCE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Ex-President
Harrison and Governor McKinley of Ohio

REMOVAL OF DIRECTS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The recent discus-
sion in the British House of Commons concern-

RECRUITS FOR BRAZIL.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Harry Tarchell,
the Englishman who has been enlisted men

AMERICAN MAILS VIA CANADA.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.—Acting Sur-
intendent Nielsen, of the railway mail

ADMIRAL MELLO WOUNDED.
MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 7.—A correspondent
at Rio sends word that news has been

ARRIVAL OF A LONG-DELAYED SHIP.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The British ship
Yarkand, according to advices received at

THE TARIFF BILL.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the House to-
day there was no more difficulty encoun-

SICILIAN RIOTS.
ROME, Jan. 6.—Dispatches received from
Palermo late this evening say that the pro-

CONGRESS AT BRUCE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Ex-President
Harrison and Governor McKinley of Ohio

REMOVAL OF DIRECTS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The recent discus-
sion in the British House of Commons concern-

RECRUITS FOR BRAZIL.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Harry Tarchell,
the Englishman who has been enlisted men

AMERICAN MAILS VIA CANADA.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.—Acting Sur-
intendent Nielsen, of the railway mail

ADMIRAL MELLO WOUNDED.
MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 7.—A correspondent
at Rio sends word that news has been

ARRIVAL OF A LONG-DELAYED SHIP.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The British ship
Yarkand, according to advices received at

THE TARIFF BILL.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the House to-
day there was no more difficulty encoun-

A HOME TESTIMONIAL.
GENTLEMAN.—Two years ago my husband
suffered from severe indigestion, but was com-

CAPITAL NOTES.
Increase in Canada's Consumption of
Spirits—New Grading of
Cereal Products.

A Liberal Case Arising Out of the
Municipal Elections—Epiphany
a Holiday.

MATTERS IN RIO.
Government Claims the Right to Bombard
Echando Island—Accepted by
Insurgents.

IRREGULARLY IMPRISONED.
Loud Protests in Rio Janeiro Against Arrests
of Orderly Citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.
More Fighting Going On—Bonilla's Troops
Outnumber Their Adversaries.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It has transpired
that, quite innocently and, indeed, with the

CAPTAIN WILSON AND PARTY.
LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir Henry Leitch, Im-
perial Governor of Cape Colony, cabled

Only the Scars Remain.
"Among the many testimonials which I
see in regard to certain medicines perform-

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

Govt Report.

Baking Powder PURE

By members from town and the riding country. The more settlers have taken up...

SEA WINDS.

THE HILL, Jan. 5.—The Loyal gun lodge No. 84, C.O.O.F., held...

PLUMBER PASS.

PER PASS, Jan. 3.—The little twelve have wrought but little change in...

DOG FISHING.

DOG FISHING AND salmon fishing by the principal operators...

THE GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE OF yesterday that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly...

THE GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE OF yesterday that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly...

PACIFIC CABLE.

January 5.—Sir Charles Tupper and Fleming, C.M.G., had made...

REVISED.

REVISED, corrected copies of the Hawaiian message, transmitted to Congress...

REVISED.

REVISED, corrected copies of the Hawaiian message, transmitted to Congress...

THE CITY.

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. J. P. Plana as Police Magistrate of Nanaimo was officially gazetted yesterday.

ERNEST T. W. PEARSE, of Kamloops, has been appointed clerk of the peace for the County court of Yale...

A MEETING of the British Columbia Deposit & Loan Co., Ltd., in liquidation, will be held here on February 2...

THE CALIFORNIA Rugby union men met Wednesday night and voted to pick a team to represent California in a series of games...

THE INCORPORATION of the Victoria Athletic Grounds Association, Ltd., was formally gazetted yesterday...

THE FUNERAL of the late Miss Perry took place yesterday from the family residence on South Turner street...

TWO NEW DISTRICT municipalities—the one to be known as Mission Valley and the other as Scarborough—have been incorporated...

MAGISTRATE E. BAYNES REED held court at Esquimalt yesterday for the trial of William Farrell, a sealer, who was arrested during the morning upon a charge of theft...

LAST EVENING, in the presence of a number of friends, at the residence of the bride's father, 73 King's road, Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fred W. Rudge and Miss Jessie Duggan...

THAT the citizens of Victoria have no intention of allowing the Y. M. C. A. to remain closed is evident from the liberal response which has been made to the appeal of the young men for financial aid...

WORKING, the owner of the building in which the rooms are, has made a most liberal offer, which will be published in a few days. The second large help came in the shape of a check for \$100 from Mrs. R. Dunsmuir...

MESSES. McPhillips & Williams give notice in the Gazette of yesterday that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its next session, for an act incorporating a company to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of steam or electric railway, and a telegraph or telephone line from Vancouver to New Westminster...

THE NEWLY FORMED Victoria Choral Society have adopted the report of the organization committee, whose appointment was announced in the COLONIST some time ago, and have also approved the constitution...

THE largest gathering that has been held at a dinner on Mayne island in the schoolroom on Monday evening, 25. Over 1000 people were present and the committee of management feel proud of the success attending the dinner...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

THE Sunday school children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, will, enjoyed their annual Christmas entertainment last evening in Fairhall's hall...

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 A.F. and A.M. Enjoys Its Annual Banquet.

Pythian Castle Also the Scene of Installation Ceremonies and Presentations.

At last evening's meeting of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 A.F. & A.M., the first meeting in the new year, officers were installed by R. W. Bro. McMillan...

The evening a magnificent Past Master's Jewel, the handiwork of Messrs. Pennock & Lowe, was presented to Bro. A. St. G. Flint by Immediate P. M. Bro. B. Williams on behalf of the lodge...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P., for in addition to the usual business there was an installation of officers, presentations were made to the present workers in the order...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Immediate Benefits of the Sealing Industry—Steamer "Mischief" Alterations and Mission.

Navigation Interrupted on the Fraser—R. P. Rithet & Co. for December.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

THE CITY.

DR. CROMPTON, who was intimately acquainted with the late Norman Friend, has communicated the sad facts of his death to the bereaved relatives in the old land. No further effort will be made to recover the body, as it could not be proved unavailing.

In the Provincial court yesterday afternoon George L. Brown was charged before Stipendiary Magistrate Macrae with writing a threatening letter to Dr. E. B. C. Hamilton. The evidence, given by Dr. Hamilton, Superintendent Halsey, Provincial Chief Steward, of Nanaimo, and Mr. T. S. Milligan (the latter as an expert in writing), was fairly conclusive, and the accused was formally committed for trial.

Dr. HASKELL, district coroner, presided yesterday afternoon at an inquest held to determine the cause of the death of Loritz Bentzen, whose body was found at the ceiling of an outhouse near his cabin. The jury was composed of Messrs. A. Knata, Thomas Elliott, F. Gloorist and W. J. Joiner. Peter Hansen gave evidence as to the identity of the deceased; Peter Barnes deposed to finding the body and H. Stickman to cutting it down; and Dr. George H. Duncan furnished medical testimony as to the cause of death.

The verdict submitted was "That the deceased Loritz Bentzen committed suicide by hanging, while in a dependent state of mind. Halsey directed the attention of the coroner and jurors to the fact that nothing could be found in the evidence to justify the latter portion of the finding, and it was thereupon amended to read that the deceased was, as his papers show, an experienced and capable seaman. He had signed for the round voyage on the Candida, but deserted that vessel here, hoping to make more money by shipping as a sealer.

The case of Joseph Nucoli, the Italian bootblack charged with stabbing Rafael Paltan on Christmas eve, was again reopened yesterday under very unusual circumstances, the hearing now being set for the 13th inst.

Chief Sheppard had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

Chief Sheppard asked yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case. He had intended to proceed in the matter yesterday, but explained why he could not do so for the continuation. The principal witness for the prosecution is of course the man Paltan, who since the stabbing has been a patient at the Jubilee hospital. He was brought to the hospital yesterday at 4 o'clock and has remained in the hospital since that time. Paltan's condition is reported to be such that he will be able to appear in court for the defence, announced in court yesterday. Paltan's escape until he was referred to by the Chief and the application was made for a warrant for his arrest as a necessary part of the case.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Immediate Benefits of the Sealing Industry—Steamer "Mischief" Alterations and Mission.

Navigation Interrupted on the Fraser—R. P. Rithet & Co. for December.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Immediate Benefits of the Sealing Industry—Steamer "Mischief" Alterations and Mission.

Navigation Interrupted on the Fraser—R. P. Rithet & Co. for December.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

Line the first sealer—the Esterpriese—departed on the 10th proximo, there have been up to the present time twenty-one schooners cleared at the customs house on sealing cruises.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Union Drowning Accident—A Lady Dies on a Railway Train.

John Hilbert Declines to Be a Candidate for Mayor of Nanaimo.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—Chilina Connell Morris has been informed that the Chilina Government has invited tenders for the establishment between Chili and Europe of a line of steamers. It will be a Chilean company with a capital of \$4,000,000. The annual general meeting of the Metropolitan club will be held on the 13th inst. The club is in a flourishing condition, with a membership, valuable assets and a credit balance.

Path Yon Naval, of Victoria, addressed the Y. M. I. to-night on the progress of the order. The reverend gentleman's remarks were pronounced entertaining and interesting.

Many of those opposed to Ald. Towler as candidate for mayor attempted to void his nomination by the charge of non-qualification. This has proved unsuccessful, and the little "holy terror" of the Labor party will stay till the last vote is polled.

The address of the Empress of India gave a very enjoyable course, the lecture hall of St. Andrew's church last night.

Dan'el Sully in the "Corner Grocery," delighted a large audience by his clever coveering on Thursday night. Mr. Sully is careful of details and is one of the most natural actors that has appeared.

The Y.M.C.A. will entertain the employees at the different factories each week. The hands at the British Columbia Iron Works will be the first to enjoy the hospitality of the Y.M.C.A. on Friday.

A Dupont street woman stole a quantity of goods from Mrs. Haggerty valued at \$100. The goods have not yet been discovered.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8.—The appointment of officers for the new Vancouver company of garrison artillery arrived from Ottawa to-day. T. O. Townley, late captain of No. 1 battery, New Westminster, has been assigned the command with the rank of major. Major Townley's promotion is recognized with general favor in military circles.

The annual dinner of the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Association was held at the 90th street, on Tuesday evening. The dinner was a success, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

A large number of young people drove over to Walker lake some two miles from town to enjoy an evening's skating. Mr. Hanson and Miss Mellado were skating in hand and had evidently forgotten a dangerous place some thirty yards from the shore when they suddenly disappeared.

The gathering darkened, and the rest of the party from noticing it just at the time, but the cries of Miss Mellado brought Mr. Ed. Wood to their assistance. Seeing the danger her friends prevented, he found himself gradually being drawn to the edge. Quick as thought a little boy named James Turnbull got hold of Wood, and together they managed to save the girl.

In the meantime Hanson had sunk and was not seen to rise again, as possible where she lies in a precarious condition. Search party was organized and the lake dragged, but the body of the unfortunate young man was not found till 10:30 a.m. to-day. Hundreds of people viewed the lake and lent assistance in searching for the body. Mr. Hanson was a young man of quiet disposition and gave every promise of a bright future. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

While at work in the shop at Maple Ridge, McLean Bro's, dredge, brought up an old fashioned rifle marked Harper's Ferry, dated 1852.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 6.—William Miller fell on a slippery sidewalk to-day and broke his leg. This is the second accident of the kind during the week, a Chinaman breaking his leg in a similar manner on Wednesday.

A maiden lady named Jessie Law, 67 years of age, died on the 10th inst. after a long illness from heart disease while on her way to this city for medical treatment. She was a resident of Mission City and a sister of Robert Law of this city.

No steamers attempted to make the upriver trip to-day, though there was no ice in view of the city.

The Westminister Fish Co. shipped a car of halibut to New York to-day.

The first oak ever known on the lower Mainland was cut on Pitt Meadows yesterday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 8.—The result of the municipal nominations are coming in very slowly. W. H. Laidner, for Delta, and N. C. Schou, for Burnaby, were elected reeve by acclamation.

A nearly fatal stabbing affray occurred in the swamp last night. A Spaniard named Lewis Goomer was beating a half-breed woman who had been living with him, but wanted to go back to her home in Nanaimo. A Swede fisherman named Johnson heard the screams and went to the woman's rescue. In scuffling Johnson fell, when Goomer plunged a knife into his head. The blade penetrated deeply, cutting a branch of the main artery. He was taken to the lock-up, where he fainted twice from loss of blood before the doctor arrived, while the latter did just in time to save Johnson's life. Goomer was captured, and committed for trial to-day.

John and Ernest Johnson, for breaking into and robbing the West End Methodist church, last November, were sentenced by Judge Bole to-day to three years in the Provincial Reformatory. William Ross, for larceny, at Vancouver, last May, got a similar term in the same institution.

A small fire occurred in the Court house to-day while Judge Bole was hearing a speedy trial case. It was occasioned by a defective fuse. The damage was trifling.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 6.—E. Carmichael and E. Merrick left this morning for Alberni. They will be up at the mines about a week.

There is excellent skating at East Wellington, and there is renewed talk of forming some kind of skating rink in town.

The funeral of the unfortunate miner David Hopkins, killed in the mine on Thursday, took place this afternoon. There was a large turnout of miners, deceased having been a member of the M. & M. L. P. A. H. L. Good has been regularly appointed inspector of gas and gas meters in this city, having charge of the new apparatus recently installed here for the purpose of testing the gas supply by the Dominion Government.

The annual dinner of the New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Artisan Club took place last evening at the International hotel. There was a large attendance, quite a number of invited guests being present, and a very enjoyable time was passed.

John Hilbert this evening declined in the columns of the Free Press to stand for Mayor at the municipal elections next week.

A new Presbyterian church is to be opened on February 5, when Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of San Francisco, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

NANAIMO, January 8.—Nominations for council and school trustees took place this afternoon. E. Quensell was the only nominee for mayor, and was declared elected by acclamation. Aldermen: South ward—George Churchhill; Middle ward—Richard Nightingale, John H. Plescoe, N. R. Roskelley, Fred Rowbottom, W. E. Webb, R. Brown, Arthur Morrison; North—Ralph Craig, Mardook Morrison, E. Dolson, Joseph M. Brown. There were ten nominations for the three vacancies on the board of school trustees.

The auditors report that the city's finances show liabilities of only \$1,232,47, against \$4,334,17 at the beginning of 1893.

UNION.

UNION, Jan. 5.—On Friday afternoon a rumor reached here that an American soap maker was to open a branch in the wharf business. Customs Officer A. Fraser raised a posse and started in pursuit, but returned on Tuesday having been unable to find the vessel.

The boarders at Union hotel are a handsome set of fellows, to judge by their behavior lately in presenting Miss May Greenaway, the young lady attendant of the dining room, with a handsome gold watch and brooch, in token of their appreciation of her faithful services during the year.

The Cumberland hotel was formally opened on New Year's day. Mr. A. Lindsay has charge of the restaurant department, and is doing a good business.

The public school at Union is making rapid progress under the new master and mistress. During the past term there were enrolled one hundred pupils with an average daily attendance of seventy. At the close of the term the number will be considerably increased, necessitating an additional teacher and increased accommodation.

The examination held on December 21, was highly satisfactory, reflecting great credit on the teachers, Mr. Watkins and Miss Powell.

On New Year's day at 3 p.m. the Knights of Pythias of Benevolence lodge, No. 14, held a public installation, when D.D.G.C. J. V. Nicholls, assisted by brethren of Comox lodge, No. 5, and Naimo lodge, No. 4, duly installed the officers elect. An excellent programme was rendered by the friends and brethren of the lodge, together with a stirring address by Rev. John Robertson, B.A. In the evening a grand ball was held, attended by a large number of members and friends. The music was supplied by the Union String Band under the leadership of Mr. Henry Becco. At 11 p.m. the company adjourned to the I.O.G.T. hall, where an excellent supper had been prepared, presided over by Geo. W. H. Campbell, V.G. After supper a return was made to the hall, where dancing was indulged in till 5 a.m., when the singing of "God Save the Queen" brought a very pleasant festival to a close.

Miss Jessie Whyte was the belle of the ball. Capt. Freeman and Mrs. F. D. Little returned from Victoria yesterday, where they spent the New Year.

A fatal ice accident happened here yesterday, whereby a young man named Martin Hanson, aged 19 years, lost his life. It appears that a party of young people drove over to Walker lake some two miles from town to enjoy an evening's skating. Mr. Hanson and Miss Mellado were skating in hand and had evidently forgotten a dangerous place some thirty yards from the shore when they suddenly disappeared.

The gathering darkened, and the rest of the party from noticing it just at the time, but the cries of Miss Mellado brought Mr. Ed. Wood to their assistance. Seeing the danger her friends prevented, he found himself gradually being drawn to the edge. Quick as thought a little boy named James Turnbull got hold of Wood, and together they managed to save the girl.

In the meantime Hanson had sunk and was not seen to rise again, as possible where she lies in a precarious condition. Search party was organized and the lake dragged, but the body of the unfortunate young man was not found till 10:30 a.m. to-day. Hundreds of people viewed the lake and lent assistance in searching for the body. Mr. Hanson was a young man of quiet disposition and gave every promise of a bright future. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

While at work in the shop at Maple Ridge, McLean Bro's, dredge, brought up an old fashioned rifle marked Harper's Ferry, dated 1852.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JAN. 9. MUNICIPAL NOMINEES.

The Two Majority Candidates Formally Before the Public—Nomination Addresses.

The School Trustees and the South Ward Aldermen Elected by Acclamation.

Nominations yesterday gave a more definite aspect to the municipal contest, and there are now in the field, besides the two candidates for the mayorality, five aspirants for aldermanic honors in Central Ward, and the same number in North ward, while in the South ward the elections went by acclamation. The three school trustees seeking re-election were unanimously favored.

The nominations went off as usual at 12 o'clock, and after the names of the candidates had been presented in the Returning Office Ball, those present adjourned to the nominating place, in the Police court room, to the Council chamber. There ex-Ald. Robertson was elected chairman, and the candidates were invited to speak. Mayor Beaven was first called on. He referred to the outbreak of the school tax, showing made by the published financial statement, which, he said, seemed to him, indicated that the tax might be a reduction in the assessment. Though he had not been taken personally since the contest opened, he was glad to say that it had not been his opponent, Mr. Teague, who had treated him throughout in a gentlemanly manner, and on his part he had not up to the present mentioned Mr. Teague's name in his addresses. As to the charges made against him, there seemed to be a difference of opinion even amongst his opponents, for while some of them asserted that he had usurped power, the Colonist blamed him for not having taken advantage of the power given him by the Municipal Act. He thought, therefore, that his opponents might be left to themselves to fight out this question. As to the business of the city, he would first refer to the sewerage. This, he spoke of, should be carried out to completion in a certain portion of the city so that the system could be given a thorough test, and to carry this out he would recommend borrowing \$250,000. If this was not done, he would see to it that it was completed under the Local Improvement by-law, those portions already approved paying in proportion to the amount already spent on them. He asked a large turnout of the ratepayers on Thursday, and hoped they would elect the best man.

Ald. Baker spoke briefly, thanking the ratepayers of the North ward for having again nominated him, and promising to continue to serve them to the best of his ability. He thanked the City Council, and in particular W. J. Ledingham, who had spoken so ably at Victoria, last Tuesday evening, as he had many interesting points in municipal politics to discuss. He favored the franchise to all who took part in the welfare of the city. He spoke of general welfare of the city, and of the people to speak out their opinions on civic matters, as very often good measures could not be carried because the public had not been brought to concerning them.

W. J. Dwyer then expressed himself as giving a long list of subjects upon which municipal action is needed. He specially emphasized the necessity that the city should secure the Indian reserve.

J. C. Blagden said he had struck to every word of the address he had read at the Work Estate meeting on Saturday night. As to the answer then made by Mr. Teague about the sewers, if it was correct so much the better for the people, if not so much the work he advocated would be the more the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people.

Ald. Styles gave the meeting statistics showing the extent of the work done during the year on the streets, crossings and sidewalks, and also the work done on the public works, and the reclamation of the James Bay mud flats, stating that while the Council had rejected a by-law he introduced for borrowing \$300,000 for building a causeway across James Bay, which would do away with the causeway, he would seek to decrease the rate of taxation, but he would be willing to see it increased for a time if this would be the means of bringing a transcontinental railway to this city.

Louis Vigilius said that he did not feel like a new man in coming forward, as he had for many years represented Yates street ward, for which, after a term in private life, he had again come forward. He had no special facts to add with the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

WALTER WALKER, seconded by Robert Lettice.

By Walter Walker, seconded by Robert Lettice. Styles, Samuel Thomas, proposed by Carlo Bossi, seconded by George Stelly.

Harris, D. R., Real Estate Agent, proposed by R. H. Hall, seconded by John Irving. Mann, Henry A., Alderman, proposed by William Prout, seconded by Percival Brown.

Wilson, James Keith, Captain, proposed by W. H. Ellis, seconded by William Tempanman. The above three were elected by acclamation.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES. Yates, James Stuart, Barrister-at-Law, proposed by Annie Calder, seconded by Mary J. Courtenay.

Bishop, Caleb, Gentleman, proposed by Robert Beaven, seconded by Robt. Carter. Marchant, William, Agent, proposed by James Baker, seconded by W. J. Dwyer.

The Of the aldermen elected by acclamation in South Ward, it will be noticed that two of them were members of the board of 1893, Henderson. Mr. Wilson takes the place of Aid.

OF THE BOARD OF THE ORIENT. The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India departed for the Orient last evening, well laden with four and a half million dollars worth of goods and passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Wills, of Galt, Ont.; Dr. and Mrs. Cross, of London, Eng.; C. E. Masoun and party, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Hong Kong; Miss Gibbs, England; Captain and Mrs. Richeardi, Italy; Col. and Mrs. Vitchy, England; Rev. Syle Way, Ann Arbor. There were also, in the steerage, 157 Chinese and six Japanese.

SEALERS AWAY. The tug Sadie and Vela were kept busy yesterday towing sealers out of port. The following are the latest schooners to receive clearance papers, with their respective masters and crews: Triumph, Capt. C. N. Cox, 7 whites and 80 Indians; Otto, Capt. J. E. Harris, 24 whites; S. B. Marvin, Capt. W. Cox, 8 whites and 27 Indians; Annie E. Paint, Capt. R. Bissett, 26 whites.

WILL NOT RETIRE. Auckland, N.Z., Jan. 4.—Advices from Honolulu, Dec. 22, have been received here by the steamer Alameda, just arrived from San Francisco. The officers of the vessel stated to the Associated Press correspondent that the excitement at Honolulu over the political situation was growing in intensity. The Provisional Government is at present in a state of uncertainty as to its position, and in its determination to maintain its position, and in completing preparations to resist any effort that might be made to restore the monarchy. The members of the police force of the island have been notified that they would be expected to take up arms in defence of the Government, and a number have been dismissed for refusing to do so.

The Minister of the United States has written the Provisional Government regarding the surrender of the office, as the United States has decided in favor of restoration of the Queen. The Minister has informed the Government that Lithuania has agreed to grant amnesty to all who took part in the revolution, to ratify the obligations of the present Government, and to govern faithfully in accordance with the present constitution. The Government is preparing a long reply to the Minister.

The Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, in an article supporting the Government, declares the United States Congress had taken the matter out of President Cleveland's hands by calling for the papers on the Hawaiian correspondence, and asserts that the Provisional Government will not retire from power unless compelled by force, which is not likely to be employed.

Mr. J. C. Blagden said he had struck to every word of the address he had read at the Work Estate meeting on Saturday night. As to the answer then made by Mr. Teague about the sewers, if it was correct so much the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people.

Ald. Styles gave the meeting statistics showing the extent of the work done during the year on the streets, crossings and sidewalks, and also the work done on the public works, and the reclamation of the James Bay mud flats, stating that while the Council had rejected a by-law he introduced for borrowing \$300,000 for building a causeway across James Bay, which would do away with the causeway, he would seek to decrease the rate of taxation, but he would be willing to see it increased for a time if this would be the means of bringing a transcontinental railway to this city.

Louis Vigilius said that he did not feel like a new man in coming forward, as he had for many years represented Yates street ward, for which, after a term in private life, he had again come forward. He had no special facts to add with the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The "Tacoma's" Stormy Passage Across the Pacific—A Sailor Swept Overboard.

Departure of the Liner "Empress of India"—More Sealers Sail.

The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived from China and Japan shortly after noon yesterday, completing an exceptionally rough voyage in which one of the sailors, a Chinaman, lost his life. He was helping the chief carpenter in some work on deck, when a tremendous sea swept over the ship. The carpenter held on and was but little injured; his helper was carried overboard and never heard of more.

The Tacoma brought 900 tons of freight to be discharged here, of the 3,000 tons comprising her cargo; two saloon passengers and 125 in the steerage. The arrangement is that she will proceed to the Sound at 5 o'clock this morning.

OFF FOR THE ORIENT. The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India departed for the Orient last evening, well laden with four and a half million dollars worth of goods and passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Wills, of Galt, Ont.; Dr. and Mrs. Cross, of London, Eng.; C. E. Masoun and party, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Hong Kong; Miss Gibbs, England; Captain and Mrs. Richeardi, Italy; Col. and Mrs. Vitchy, England; Rev. Syle Way, Ann Arbor. There were also, in the steerage, 157 Chinese and six Japanese.

SEALERS AWAY. The tug Sadie and Vela were kept busy yesterday towing sealers out of port. The following are the latest schooners to receive clearance papers, with their respective masters and crews: Triumph, Capt. C. N. Cox, 7 whites and 80 Indians; Otto, Capt. J. E. Harris, 24 whites; S. B. Marvin, Capt. W. Cox, 8 whites and 27 Indians; Annie E. Paint, Capt. R. Bissett, 26 whites.

WILL NOT RETIRE. Auckland, N.Z., Jan. 4.—Advices from Honolulu, Dec. 22, have been received here by the steamer Alameda, just arrived from San Francisco. The officers of the vessel stated to the Associated Press correspondent that the excitement at Honolulu over the political situation was growing in intensity. The Provisional Government is at present in a state of uncertainty as to its position, and in its determination to maintain its position, and in completing preparations to resist any effort that might be made to restore the monarchy. The members of the police force of the island have been notified that they would be expected to take up arms in defence of the Government, and a number have been dismissed for refusing to do so.

The Minister of the United States has written the Provisional Government regarding the surrender of the office, as the United States has decided in favor of restoration of the Queen. The Minister has informed the Government that Lithuania has agreed to grant amnesty to all who took part in the revolution, to ratify the obligations of the present Government, and to govern faithfully in accordance with the present constitution. The Government is preparing a long reply to the Minister.

The Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, in an article supporting the Government, declares the United States Congress had taken the matter out of President Cleveland's hands by calling for the papers on the Hawaiian correspondence, and asserts that the Provisional Government will not retire from power unless compelled by force, which is not likely to be employed.

Mr. J. C. Blagden said he had struck to every word of the address he had read at the Work Estate meeting on Saturday night. As to the answer then made by Mr. Teague about the sewers, if it was correct so much the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people, if not so much the better for the people.

Ald. Styles gave the meeting statistics showing the extent of the work done during the year on the streets, crossings and sidewalks, and also the work done on the public works, and the reclamation of the James Bay mud flats, stating that while the Council had rejected a by-law he introduced for borrowing \$300,000 for building a causeway across James Bay, which would do away with the causeway, he would seek to decrease the rate of taxation, but he would be willing to see it increased for a time if this would be the means of bringing a transcontinental railway to this city.

Louis Vigilius said that he did not feel like a new man in coming forward, as he had for many years represented Yates street ward, for which, after a term in private life, he had again come forward. He had no special facts to add with the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

Hugh H. Macdonald criticized the Council's proceedings, and stated that he would have preferred to see the work done by the outgoing Council, but thought his best to reduce it. He was in favor of giving a bonus to secure a transcontinental railway for Victoria.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

"Tacoma's" Stormy Passage across the Pacific—A Sailor Swept Overboard.

ture of the Liner "Empress of India"—More Sealers Sail.

Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arriving from China and Japan shortly after noon today, completing an exceptionally voyage in which one of the sailors, a man, lost his life. He was helping a carpenter in some work on deck, tremendous sea swept over the ship, carpenter held on and was, but little help, his helper was carried overboard, and the sailor, who was swimming, was rescued by more. The Tacoma carries 800 tons of freight to be discharged, the 3,000 tons comprising her cargo of 1500 passengers and 125 in the steerage. The arrangement is that she will proceed to the Sound at 5 o'clock this morning.

OFF FOR THE ORIENT. C. P. R. steamship Empress of India for the Orient last evening, well equipped for the following passengers: Mrs. W. J. Galt, Ont.; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Galt, Ont.; C. E. Mascareny, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lookhart, Hong Kong; Miss Gibbs, Col.; Captain Camillon, Riochard; Col. and Mrs. Vitchley, England; and Mrs. Barclay, Winnipeg, and the way, Ann Arbor. There were 47 stowaways, 157 Chinese and six seals.

SEALERS AWAY. The Sigsbee and Velos were kept busy loading sealers out of port. They are the latest schooners to receive papers, with their respective masters and crews: Triumphant, Capt. J. J. Whites and 30 Indians; Otto, Capt. A. J. 24 whites; E. B. Marvin, Capt. J. J. 24 whites; Sapphire, Capt. C. J. 28 whites and 27 Indians; Annie, Capt. R. Bissett, 25 whites.

ZEETA'S AMMUNITION.

to settle for a Large Quantity of Supplies.

FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—In May last, an ammunitions packer, who was the time staff of President Zeeta, of San Francisco, died in this city with instructions to consign them to the bank of the city of San Francisco. The goods were sent, but in the time Zeeta died, he had quarreled with and had to flee from San Francisco. A consignment arrived at its destination, and although requests have been made for payment, the same, some \$12,000, Zeeta's estate, time refused to settle up. The case has been appealed to the court, and now the authorities at Washington will be asked to take action.

Jan. 5.—Chris Evans, the outlaw, is still at liberty. Nothing is known of either him or his companion. Yesterday was the day when the life sentence upon Evans was called for and was continued.

to the Saturday Blade of Chicago Ledger Largest Weekly 500,000 COPIES WEEKLY CHICAGO

FRINS' SAUCE

FRINS' SAUCE. Prepared & Bottled by Blackwell, London, England. HERE. ART & CO., MONTREAL.

Printing ST. Employed.

A BIG BROTHER'S IDEA

HE CHOSE THE DRESS WITH THE RED FRONT IN IT.

Which Goes to Show that Men Have Heredical Taste—And Yet Soloman In All His Glory Was Not Arrayed Like One of These Ladies—The Mysteries of Fashion.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.) The really well dressed lady is she who has everything in keeping from "tip to toe" upon all occasions. Only too many make a point of appearing well in public at the expense of the no less essential garments not seen outside of the intimate home life. It is like the fairy story of faces without heads and fronts without backs to the women of the fairy land. It is not considered now so necessary to have dozens upon dozens of undergarments of each kind, for fashion changes very sensibly in the matter of underlines, and so six different undergarments and six petticoats are considered a suitable outfit. Less petticoats would do.



LOUNGING ROBE WRAPPER.

Let us begin at the beginning. Six underdresses of flannel, three for warmer and three for very cold days, and a few of gauze if in summer. Flannel tights are worn in winter by almost everybody, and over these cotton drawers.

These are trimmed lavishly with lace, sometimes there being six and eight ruffles. Bows of ribbon are often set on, but the majority of ladies wear plain embroidery and tucks or heavy hand crocheted lace. In some cases ribbon is seen through the meshes. Few ladies of the new generation wear chemises, but put the corset of whatever kind it is next the vest, and over this the neat corset cover. Now, the corset cover can be as plain as the wearer likes, or it can be embroidered in lace and embroidery, but it is generally medium, as too much trimming makes the dress look bulky. So we will set that garment down as profusely trimmed for young and middle women and rather plain for elderly and old ladies.

After the corset cover, which may or may not have a skirt, comes a pretty flannel skirt, white or colored and embroidered. It depends upon the lady's age and condition as to the outside skirt. It may be of eiderdown flannel in pretty colors, or it may be silk or white cambric, elaborately ruffled or trimmed with numerous ruffles of lace. Silk skirts are not considered high style now, but rather the white muslin with several edged with narrow lace, generally valenciennes, though some other of the narrow laces are used, notably cluny, which is very durable as well as pretty.

All these are garments which would really come under the head of everyday wear. The nightdresses are of every degree of beauty and finish, the plainest having rows of tucking and the most ornate being nearly covered with lace and embroidery and often ribbons. There are some ladies who would really prefer to have their undergarments so trimmed that to put the money in a sealers' coat if they could have but one, so fine and dainty is their nature.

Next to these garments come the lounging dress, which is slipped on for that delicious quiet half hour before retiring when one sits in a great easy chair with her feet on the fender, and thinks over the events of the day, and passes in review all the pleasant things that have happened, and plans revenge and sharp sayings to pay for the mean little stings she has been made to feel. In the morning for the petti leve, as the French call it, there is such a cozy, comfortable eiderdown flannel robe, which is as simple as any garment can be, but so loose and so warm that it is no hardship to leave the downy bed to don it. This is generally of bright color, like red and blue, or pale pink and gray or blue, and it could not be improved upon for the purpose. For the hour or so before breakfast that one passes in one's room after the bath or putting things to rights this wrapper is a delight. Then, when the bell rings, a minute's work serves to hang it in the wardrobe and see another gown in its place, generally a neat, plain frock, snug and where it can be compressed, in bright color, or at least with some bright spot about it, like, for instance, a basque of red or blue, or at least with some touch of color. Men like to see bright colors and to take away with them in the morning the vision of a spark of brilliancy that keeps their hearts warm all day. Didn't Josiah Allen's wife wear a pink bow, and didn't Josiah get up courage to tell her that it made him feel like courting her all over again?

I have a brother—one of those dear, heedless men that are so busy providing for their families' needs that they never seem to notice anything that goes on around them. There came a rather sudden invitation to a wedding, and Flora declared she hadn't a suitable dress for the occasion, as she had been in mourning for several years. "Wear that dress with the red front to it. That's pretty," said my big brother, speaking of a breakfast wrapper made of black cashmere with a cherry sash front. No words of ours could make the dear fellow understand that the dress he had admired so much in silence was not pretty enough for anywhere. So it behooves women to wear something that their sons and husbands may remember as bright and pretty at home, and it takes so little trouble to do it. I find I have not described that delicious lounging robe. It is of pale blue cashmere, gathered full at the neck and falling from there to the feet and is lined all the way through with white china silk. The only trimming is a bow with loops and long ends of blue ribbon. Now, such a lounging robe can be made of any soft material, and figured challie would be an ideal material. The color should be chosen to suit the wearer.

Some ladies like a loose sack better than a loose robe, and others only slip on a sack while dressing, but in either case a sack is a handy addition to one's wardrobe, as it is useful in case of recovery from illness and for many other occasions that present themselves. A pretty one that I know of was made out of the back breadth of a flannel dress of blue. The edges were bound with the scalloped castles braid binding, and so were the square pockets and collar, and there was a feather stitching in scarlet saddle's silk. Herring bone and feather stitching are pretty and neat trimming for any such garment. Another sack had the front and back plaited fan shape and across the bust and around the collar a ruffle of white lace. The material was gartered silk. The sleeves were puffs, and the forearms were set under ruffles of lace, finished with a bow. One beauty of these garments is that they do not require a great amount of material, and they can be made of something already on hand, such as the back breadths of dresses that have seen their day. Some lace and a little ribbon usually finishes them up so that they are really elegant. For new cloth it would take 3/4 yards of cashmere. One very dressy and pretty sack, quite sufficiently so to wear for a tea jacket "before company," is of mordore challie or crepon. The bottom is herringbone with contrasting silk, and the front of the waist is gathered in and held at the bottom by a ribbon belt with end showing. In the back there is a wattleau plait flanked by two folds on each side. The sleeves are simple bishop with lace and ribbons at the wrists. There are a round collar bordered with lace and a lace jacket down the front. This same model is suited to silk as well as all woolen fabrics. A more ornate tea jacket, which, after it has lost its first freshness, can be worn as an ordinary sack, is of marvellous armure gathered in front, but cut simple coat shape in the back. There are two deep frills of lace on the shoulders, forming a berthie in front and a round cape in the back, and a draped armure collar. The sleeves reach a little below the elbow and are finished with a fall of the same lace. There are a handsome ribbon bow and ends at the waist, and one may be added on the back of the collar, the ends falling below the waist in the back if desired.

Let us say a word now on the necessity of keeping one's ordinary as well as extraordinary attire in repair. Every garment should have a hasty but comprehensive glance before it is put on, and whatever needs mending or cleaning should have immediate attention. Clothes last long and look well when taken care of, and nothing on earth

A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY.

Mr. A. L. Poudrier Tells of the Civilization and Progress of the Tinnecs.

A Community of Agriculturists—The Newspaper as a Practical Civilization.

Away to the north-west of the American continent, in the mysterious corner of British Columbia bordered by "unexplored territory" and hemmed in by mighty mountains, there dwell a race of red men who daily grow more numerous, who have learned to admire and have made themselves proficient in many of the arts of peace, and who, as they become known in their customs and conditions, must excite the wonder and attention of the civilized world. Flowing out of the land which they inhabit and taking its course toward the leeward north is the Parsnip river; from the opposite borderland the Fraser trails southward toward the sea. The people are known to the few travellers who have found their way among them as the Tinnecs, and they have their frequent communication with "civilization" chiefly through the Hudson's Bay Company posts at Fort George and Fort Fraser. Knowledge of the Tinnecs is at the present time extremely limited, but the information available concerning them shows that they are an exception to all other Indian races inhabiting Canadian territory, few of which they have anything in common with in physique, language, or in their history. Their morals are guarded by laws and customs of some of the white nations of the day; they esteem cleanliness, both of person and surroundings, as they do courage, and they have a saying that "to desert a friend is worse than to slay him."

The white visitors to the home of the Tinnecs were those composing the Government survey party sent last summer under the direction of Mr. A. L. Poudrier, all of whom returned with wonderful stories of the educational and industrial progress of this strange people. The chief of the expedition gave some interesting facts regarding the Tinnecs and the land they live in: "The immense country north of the 54th parallel of latitude, generally described as the 'lake region,' is hardly known to the present generation. It is a great deal of trade and travel was taken that way, and nearly all the old pioneers are familiar with the wonderful scenery of the section. The larger lakes—Fraser, Stuart, Lake des Francais, Tette, Rembrant, etc.—have, perhaps, no equals for picturesque beauty in the north of America. Since the gold boom the only inhabitants of this extensive country have been the Indians and a few H. B. Co. employes. The natives are known as the 'Tinnecs,' 'Tette,' 'Rembrant,' and 'Porteur,' and some of the representatives of the race inhabit the territory east of the Rocky mountains, others peopling the lake region proper, and still others living as far to the south as the Chilcotin river. The race is of strange people, not of the wilderness, but of the civilized world. The Chilcotins, living in the plain of that name; then the 'Carriers' or 'Porteurs,' around Fort Fraser; and again the Sicoanais and Nahaiies, occupying the country north and east of the Nechaco river.

The language the Tinnecs have no relationship with the other tribes of the northwest, but curiously Indians living as far south as California (the Navajos for example), or in Oklahoma—as the Chilcotins, speak a tongue very similar to that of the Tinnecs. The missionaries of the Roman Catholic church have long been resident among the race, and the majority of the 'Carriers' at least have embraced the faith of which these devoted priests are the messengers and the exponents. Of late years a young and energetic missionary, Father Morris, of Stuart lake, has been giving his time and talents to the upbuilding of a Tinnec mission, which stands compare favorably in many ways with that of the whites. That he is succeeding beyond the expectation of any is admitted by all who have had the opportunity of observing the results attendant upon his teaching.

The mother tongue of the Tinnecs, which is exceedingly rich in expression, has been through his efforts reduced to a system of phonetic writing, the characters—Father Morris's own invention—being remarkable for their simplicity, and from the fact that they rest rather than tire the eyes of the reader. The characters, which suggest the phonetic, to others are Egyptian. And yet the chief characteristics of either, or both of these ancient languages are wanted. The written language is so simple and so systematic that a child or a man may with equal facility learn to read or write it to a red man of the tribe, from a child of six to the old man who can read three scores and ten, is unable to day to either read or write. The phonetic Tinnec is employed by the Indians in their correspondence—for they have arisen to the level of a postal system of their own—in the marking of signs for the guidance of travellers and explorers, and in hundred and one other ways familiar to civilized nations. To further develop the theory and render its success complete, Rev. Father Morris, one of the few Indians, had special types cast, bought a printing press, and had engraved and published several elementary works on the language and history of the nation. For the past two years he has been issuing a monthly newspaper, to which every Indian in the vast district is a willing subscriber. It is called 'The News.' The first page is devoted to local affairs, such as hunting and trapping and all else which may practically interest the community in which it circulates. Another part is devoted to religious subjects, and the remainder is given to the general news of the world in general, a great deal of attention being paid to science, the customs and manners of civilized countries, useful inventions, etc. A number now in the possession of the Colonist gives a good description of the development of the steam engine, as applied to railways, boats and stationary machinery. Besides his journalistic work during the past two years, Father Morris has completed a Tinnec grammar, and at the present time has a dictionary in type. There is also a Tinnec primer, and no other part of the Tinnec language is so highly civilized, so truthful, or so honest. One great advantage traceable to the publication of the News is the development of a taste for and a knowledge of agriculture. The hunting and trapping industry, which has been in the lake region, and the natives see that the resources which they must in future look to in farming. The new generation is fast becoming a community of sillers of the soil. Were all the Indians of the Province in so advanced a state they would at no time be a cause of anxiety, and the Government would seldom, if ever, be called upon to relieve their wants. Very

SACKS AND TEA JACKETS. looks so terrible on a woman as dirty or bedraggled finery. No garment intended to be worn again should be pitched down anywhere. If a girl cannot keep her belongings neat while she has little else to do, how can she be expected to be clean and well dressed when the cares and labors of a home or her own and perhaps children claim her time? If, on the other hand, she acquires the habit of order and neatness while young, it will become a sort of second nature to her, and she will mechanically hang up each garment or fold and lay it aside each time after brushing it and seeing that it is ready to put on again. Ribbons and gloves, laces and such things need a certain amount of care, and with such care they will last long and always look fresh and dainty. A couple of sachet bags in bureau, wardrobe or trunk will make everything smell sweet, and in short, the care of one's clothes is of far more importance than the purchase of new things if a woman wants to look her best and sweetest. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

The Latest Fad. The "fin de siecle" girl—how tired we are of that title—is not content to dance like her few-hours-behindhand sisters. Nowadays, when she and her partner prepare themselves for a two step or a waltz, her pretty left hand and arm does not gleam in whiteness against the black of his dress coat. She has come to the conclusion that the regulation attitude belongs to the day of the "clogging vine" woman. Her position while dancing must show grace and independence, but with the coquetry of a light. As her gown is generally of a light texture made over silk, she catches the skirt up in front with the tips of her fingers in imitation of the first movement of the minuet. In these days of "1890" gowns the position is remarkably piquant. The fingers of her right hand are given her partner as of old, and off she floats, her head a little to one side, the personification of grace. M. J. CHELTON.

large reserves have been laid aside for the use of the Tinnecs and no doubt a few years hence they will have large tracts of land under cultivation. The civilization of the tribals is a large measure attributable directly to the persistent and intelligent efforts of Father Morris. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Indians were capable of civilization."

CABLE NEWS.

Results of the French Senatorial Elections on Sunday—Caprivi Did Not Resign.

Bitterly Cold and Stormy Weather—Murder on a French Railway Train.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There has been a heavy snow storm in Ireland and Scotland, and traffic of all kinds has been delayed. A heavy gale prevails on the east coast of England. The Thames is frozen over at Teddington. In North Germany the weather is twenty degrees below freezing point. The severe cold continues throughout Great Britain. The temperature in many places is the lowest ever known. Though the thermometer registers 5 to 10 above zero, the suffering is as great as with 20 below in the United States. The people are entirely unprepared for it, and the suffering among the poor is intense. Many deaths from exposure have occurred. Outdoor work is entirely suspended. The gale in the Channel is somewhat abated, and mail boats have resumed their trips. Tidal streams are frozen solid. A heavy snowstorm prevails. Reports from Spain say that the most intense cold prevails there. At Zorita the temperature was 10 above. At Bayos several people have been frozen to death. The same conditions prevail in Russia. At Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero. At Nijni Novgorod, it is 34 below; at Kharkoff, 23 below.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The police of this city have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of H. Hart, an American, who is said to belong to Buckley, Wash. The notice of the reward states that Hart, in company with his wife, has been in several parts of Germany. Hart was formerly president of the State bank of Buckley, Washington, and is awaiting extradition in Baltimore on the charge of embezzling \$30,000 of the funds of the bank of which he was president. He is still falling and the cold increasing. The same conditions prevail in Russia. At Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero. At Nijni Novgorod, it is 34 below; at Kharkoff, 23 below.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of the United Press is authorized officially to deny the Vossische Zeitung's statement that Chancellor von Caprivi tendered his resignation on New Year's day owing to the difference between the Emperor and himself to the Government colonial policy. The statement is said to be utterly devoid of foundation in fact. Bismarck's Homeick. LONDON, Jan. 8.—Alfred Monson, who was tried recently on the charge of having killed Lieut. Hambrugh at Ardlemont, in Argyleshire, says he will soon publish a book explaining fully the mystery of the murder, and telling the truth about the disappearance of the man Scott, who was supposed to know all the facts relating to the shooting.

Murdered on a Train. LYONS, Jan. 8.—The body of an unknown man was found on the rails last evening. He had evidently been a passenger on the train between St. Gothard and Balgraven. The body showed unmistakable evidence that the man had been murdered and the body thrown from the train. African Police Killed. CAPETOWN, Jan. 8.—Advices have been received here that a post runner who arrived at Palapala reports that fifteen members of the Bechuanaland police have been killed near Inyang. No details have been received.

French Senatorial Elections. PARIS, Jan. 8.—Moderate newspapers agree that the result of yesterday's senatorial elections is a fresh success for the Republicans and a rebuff to the Conservatives and Socialists. The Journal des Debats regards the defeat of M. Waddington, ex-ambassador to Great Britain. The paper declares this defeat is palpable to the Senate. La Petite Republique says the hour has not come to elect Socialist senators; but Radicals of advanced opinions have been returned.

Bitter Weather in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—This has been the coldest winter for many years. There is great destitution and intense suffering among the poor people, who are compelled to go without fire and have only scant food supplies. The hospitals, dependent upon public support, are full of mendicants. One thousand blankets have been contributed to the poor by Simon Lara, the philanthropist.

Collision off Lowestoft. LONDON, Jan. 8.—The British steamer Eak, bound from Shields to London with coal, collided off Lowestoft last night during the fog with the Spanish steamer Musques, laden and bound from Bilbao for Midland, and bound from Bilbao for Midland. The Spanish steamer sank stern-first in a few minutes. Twenty-two of the crew were rescued by the Eak, but two were drowned. The Eak was badly damaged.

BATTLING WITH GALES. S. S. "Ripon City" Has the Hardest Time Her Officers Ever Experienced. HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 8.—The Furness steamer Ripon City arrived here this morning, after battling with gales, cyclones and tidal waves for 18 days. She is from London for Halifax and Boston. Her captain and officers say that it was one of the hardest experiences they ever met. From the time of getting clear of the land on the English side, the bad weather continued almost all the way over. On the day after Christmas the steamer was almost engulfed by a high sea which rolled suddenly down on her. The captain says it was a tidal wave. The water poured over the deck in cans, causing the ship to careen over until she was lying on her beam ends. She remained so long in this condition before recovering that those on board thought she would never rise. The cargo shifted and a great number of packages were completely broken. By the time the banks were reached more bad weather was encountered, and on New Year's day the steamer ran into a cyclone. It was impossible to force her ahead as it was feared the ship would be torn apart. She was forced to stop, and the crew were obliged to work frantically. The cyclone lasted throughout

Another Case of Smallpox. HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—Another probable case of smallpox has been discovered here. The patient is a brother of Mrs. Hayden, whose child brought the disease into the city.

EXERCISE ALL OTHERS. DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters cured other ailments that I ever cured myself. I was weighed, and I have cured myself. Wm. Walcott, Ont.

THE BEST POLICY. Stealing is one matter; dishonesty is quite another. To most of us there is no temptation to take what doesn't belong to us. There is a temptation, and a temptation of perfectly frank and true. One reason for this is that the current pleasant speech which means nothing insensible enlarges into other pleasant speeches which do mean something, but don't mean the truth. No one expects to be entirely believed who says "I am glad to see you," or "I regret to add." Yet from these stock phrases it is smooth sailing into what says more and means still less. Obviously one could not go about the world dealing, like Mr. Gradgrind, solely in facts. Often facts are useful for good and wise mother was once asked by a daughter with a morbid conscience and a tender heart: "What shall I say to a guest who interrupts me and whom I am not at all glad to see? Shall I imply that I am?" The answer was carefully considered. When it was given it was this: "Try to put yourself in her place, first of all. Then you may find something very pleasant to say without bringing your own personality into the matter at all. If not, you can usually take refuge in the weather and exclaim that she is brave to face the storm or wise to test the sunshine. If your handclasp is hearty and your face is smiling you have done your part. Then work to make the welcome for her that was not ready."

"I believe in always speaking the truth," said another girl in a moment of reflection, "but there is no need of speaking all the truth." There is a volume of sense in that one sentence. Silence may be false on occasions where it is cowardly not to bear witness. Often it may be the result of kindly feeling of tender consideration for what the speech would hurt. Remember that to hurt is to harm. This is as palpable as that falsehood even well meant is wrong. It is a difficult, tactful question in ethics to decide between the hurting and the falsifying. It has an answer though. Women are more given by their very softness of nature, to untruths than are men. Yet they oftener glide out of a hard position without the taint of deceit. This, the world says, is because tact is a feminine being. Now tact answers the whole question. And what is it? Its other name is love. RUTH HALL.

DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters cured other ailments that I ever cured myself. I was weighed, and I have cured myself. Wm. Walcott, Ont.

U. S. SENATE.

Commissioner Blount, His Course and His Emoluments to be Discussed—Resolutions Proposed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate devoted two hours to the discussion of the resolution offered last week by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.), stating of the payments made to Mr. Blount as Commissioner of the Hawaiian Islands, and of the law or authority under which such payments were made. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the inquiry which that committee is carrying on covered the points raised by Mr. Hoar. Mr. Frye's resolution of last week, declaring the sense of the Senate to be in favor of strict non-intervention between the Queen and the Provisional Government was laid over till Wednesday next.

Bank Swindler Arrested. BURLINGAME, Jan. 8.—The police of this city have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of H. Hart, an American, who is said to belong to Buckley, Wash. The notice of the reward states that Hart, in company with his wife, has been in several parts of Germany. Hart was formerly president of the State bank of Buckley, Washington, and is awaiting extradition in Baltimore on the charge of embezzling \$30,000 of the funds of the bank of which he was president. He is still falling and the cold increasing. The same conditions prevail in Russia. At Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero. At Nijni Novgorod, it is 34 below; at Kharkoff, 23 below.

Caprivi Did Not Resign. BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of the United Press is authorized officially to deny the Vossische Zeitung's statement that Chancellor von Caprivi tendered his resignation on New Year's day owing to the difference between the Emperor and himself to the Government colonial policy. The statement is said to be utterly devoid of foundation in fact. Bismarck's Homeick. LONDON, Jan. 8.—Alfred Monson, who was tried recently on the charge of having killed Lieut. Hambrugh at Ardlemont, in Argyleshire, says he will soon publish a book explaining fully the mystery of the murder, and telling the truth about the disappearance of the man Scott, who was supposed to know all the facts relating to the shooting.

Murdered on a Train. LYONS, Jan. 8.—The body of an unknown man was found on the rails last evening. He had evidently been a passenger on the train between St. Gothard and Balgraven. The body showed unmistakable evidence that the man had been murdered and the body thrown from the train. African Police Killed. CAPETOWN, Jan. 8.—Advices have been received here that a post runner who arrived at Palapala reports that fifteen members of the Bechuanaland police have been killed near Inyang. No details have been received.

French Senatorial Elections. PARIS, Jan. 8.—Moderate newspapers agree that the result of yesterday's senatorial elections is a fresh success for the Republicans and a rebuff to the Conservatives and Socialists. The Journal des Debats regards the defeat of M. Waddington, ex-ambassador to Great Britain. The paper declares this defeat is palpable to the Senate. La Petite Republique says the hour has not come to elect Socialist senators; but Radicals of advanced opinions have been returned.

Bitter Weather in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—This has been the coldest winter for many years. There is great destitution and intense suffering among the poor people, who are compelled to go without fire and have only scant food supplies. The hospitals, dependent upon public support, are full of mendicants. One thousand blankets have been contributed to the poor by Simon Lara, the philanthropist.

Collision off Lowestoft. LONDON, Jan. 8.—The British steamer Eak, bound from Shields to London with coal, collided off Lowestoft last night during the fog with the Spanish steamer Musques, laden and bound from Bilbao for Midland, and bound from Bilbao for Midland. The Spanish steamer sank stern-first in a few minutes. Twenty-two of the crew were rescued by the Eak, but two were drowned. The Eak was badly damaged.

BATTLING WITH GALES. S. S. "Ripon City" Has the Hardest Time Her Officers Ever Experienced. HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 8.—The Furness steamer Ripon City arrived here this morning, after battling with gales, cyclones and tidal waves for 18 days. She is from London for Halifax and Boston. Her captain and officers say that it was one of the hardest experiences they ever met. From the time of getting clear of the land on the English side, the bad weather continued almost all the way over. On the day after Christmas the steamer was almost engulfed by a high sea which rolled suddenly down on her. The captain says it was a tidal wave. The water poured over the deck in cans, causing the ship to careen over until she was lying on her beam ends. She remained so long in this condition before recovering that those on board thought she would never rise. The cargo shifted and a great number of packages were completely broken. By the time the banks were reached more bad weather was encountered, and on New Year's day the steamer ran into a cyclone. It was impossible to force her ahead as it was feared the ship would be torn apart. She was forced to stop, and the crew were obliged to work frantically. The cyclone lasted throughout

Another Case of Smallpox. HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—Another probable case of smallpox has been discovered here. The patient is a brother of Mrs. Hayden, whose child brought the disease into the city.

EXERCISE ALL OTHERS. DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters cured other ailments that I ever cured myself. I was weighed, and I have cured myself. Wm. Walcott, Ont.

THE BEST POLICY. Stealing is one matter; dishonesty is quite another. To most of us there is no temptation to take what doesn't belong to us. There is a temptation, and a temptation of perfectly frank and true. One reason for this is that the current pleasant speech which means nothing insensible enlarges into other pleasant speeches which do mean something, but don't mean the truth. No one expects to be entirely believed who says "I am glad to see you," or "I regret to add." Yet from these stock phrases it is smooth sailing into what says more and means still less. Obviously one could not go about the world dealing, like Mr. Gradgrind, solely in facts. Often facts are useful for good and wise mother was once asked by a daughter with a morbid conscience and a tender heart: "What shall I say to a guest who interrupts me and whom I am not at all glad to see? Shall I imply that I am?" The answer was carefully considered. When it was given it was this: "Try to put yourself in her place, first of all. Then you may find something very pleasant to say without bringing your own personality into the matter at all. If not, you can usually take refuge in the weather and exclaim that she is brave to face the storm or wise to test the sunshine. If your handclasp is hearty and your face is smiling you have done your part. Then work to make the welcome for her that was not ready."

"I believe in always speaking the truth," said another girl in a moment of reflection, "but there is no need of speaking all the truth." There is a volume of sense in that one sentence. Silence may be false on occasions where it is cowardly not to bear witness. Often it may be the result of kindly feeling of tender consideration for what the speech would hurt. Remember that to hurt is to harm. This is as palpable as that falsehood even well meant is wrong. It is a difficult, tactful question in ethics to decide between the hurting and the falsifying. It has an answer though. Women are more given by their very softness of nature, to untruths than are men. Yet they oftener glide out of a hard position without the taint of deceit. This, the world says, is because tact is a feminine being. Now tact answers the whole question. And what is it? Its other name is love. RUTH HALL.

DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters cured other ailments that I ever cured myself. I was weighed, and I have cured myself. Wm. Walcott, Ont.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. A man's health is the foundation of his success. Antidote for Weak Stomach, Sick Head, Acche, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, etc. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Beecham, 11, St. James Street, London, W. Solely for sale by all druggists.

BBB CURES BAD BLOOD. This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the use of such articles as are so much profane sources of suffering, causing BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common pile to the most serious cases. It is made by Dr. J. C. Beecham, 11, St. James Street, London, W. It is now strong and well. Write him.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the special properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may safely and judiciously be used by all who are suffering from indigestion or from a weak stomach. It is by the use of such articles of diet that many a fatal ailment is originated. Epps's Cocoa is therefore a most valuable and healthful beverage, and one which should be used by all who are suffering from indigestion or from a weak stomach. It is now strong and well. Write him."

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Much Important Business Discussed at the Quarterly General Meeting Held Friday.

Freight Rates From the East-Landlord and Tenant-Proposed Insolvency Legislation.

The quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held Friday afternoon, in the board rooms, being opened at 3.30 p.m., with the president, A. C. Flumerfelt, in the chair, and the following members also present: Dr. J. S. Helmsken, R. E. Hall, M.P.P.; Robert Ward, E. E. Woodton, J. H. Todd, C. E. Renouf, R. Erskine, F. B. Gregory, H. E. Cannon, G. Leiser, H. F. Heisterman, F. J. Claxton, T. S. Futcher and F. Elworthy, secretary.

A communication from the secretary of the Canadian committee of the Midwinter Fair, repeating the request formerly made for portraits of the president of the Board of Trade and other prominent men of Victoria, to adorn the walls of the Canadian building, was referred to the Council.

Literature respecting the Antwerp exhibition, forwarded by T. R. Smith, Belgian consul-general, was received and filed.

The following letter to the secretary was referred to the Council.

TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE, November 17, 1893. DEAR SIR:—Since my last letter to you of the 17th ult., in regard to the Tasmanian exhibition, Mr. Mackenzie Bower, your Minister of Trade and Commerce, has visited Melbourne, and I have had the pleasure of an interview with him on the subject. I have supplied him with all particulars respecting the exhibition, together with information as to Tasmanian trade in general, and pointed out that a representation by Canada at the exhibition would be a practical method of introducing your manufactures to Australia, and would be a desirable course in following up the object of his visit here. Mr. Bower expressed himself as being favorable to the proposal, and said that he would bring the subject under the notice of the Canadian Government and the Chamber of Manufacturers on his return. What the outcome of this will be I cannot say, but in any case the action already taken by you in bringing the matter before the commercial community of British Columbia will be of material assistance to Canada in reaching their end in view, and, moreover, your part being the chief outlet and inlet of Canadian trade, in the event of an interchange of commerce being opened up, your people should benefit to a great extent thereby. Trusting that you will still continue to use your endeavors to bring this about, I am, yours faithfully,

W. G. ANDERWATER.

A letter from Mr. H. T. Ceperley for the Vancouver Board of Trade, respecting the tax on mortgages and enclosing a petition for signature, was received and referred to the Council, the petition, if approved of, to be placed in the Merchants' Exchange for signature.

The Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Turner, wrote acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the Board respecting the tax on mortgages, and promising full consideration; he remarked, however, that he did not agree with the three reasons given in the resolution.

Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., wrote acknowledging the resolution, and Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., also acknowledged it and promised its support.

Jas. Huddart, of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line, wrote in acknowledgment of the resolution of the Board of the 19th September, and also the cable message, and proceeded: "The subject matter received from the first my attention, though I have not answered you previously. The letter was filed, one member remarking that from its brevity, Mr. Huddart appeared to be busy."

The following communication was received and filed: LONDON, November 23, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., transmitting the report of your board's standing committee on fisheries, and in reference thereto your committee is quite right in supposing that the proposition has been made direct to the different owners on the Fraser. So far I have heard only from Mr. J. H. Todd, one of your board, who is willing to contribute the bonuses on account of his cannery. I have also heard from Mr. Dumbleton (Mr. Zingler's solicitor), who, with the Hon. J. H. Turner, has approached the different owners on this subject, and I understand from him that the other cannery owners are willing to do their part. I had an interview with Mr. Zingler yesterday, who, seeing that he cannot succeed in getting for his company a municipal guarantee for the bonuses of the cannery, is now actively engaged in forming a company up to the present understanding, as he is most desirous to have everything in readiness in time for next season. In your last paragraph you are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Zingler ever contemplated your board guaranteeing the stocks of his company.

H. C. BARNES, Agent-General for B. C. Copies of the second and third reports of the Board, presented by C. E. Redfern in response to the request recently sent out, were acknowledged with thanks. Copies of the first report only are now needed to complete two more sets.

Robert Ward inquired if any communication had been received by the Board from the Fisheries department with respect to the new regulations.

The President replied in the negative. F. J. Claxton said that Dr. Milne, M.P.P., had handed him a copy which he had received from the department at Ottawa, stating that all the other members of the Legislature had received copies with the request for suggestions.

After further discussion it was resolved on motion of F. B. Gregory, that the Secretary should write to the department for information.

C. E. Renouf said he understood that Mr. Belyea was to have been present at this meeting, and introduced a resolution on the subject of the relationship between landlord and tenant. He thought it was a matter calling for immediate attention, as under the present law a landlord could allow his rent to run for an indefinite period, and then claim the stock, having a preference over all other creditors.

G. Leiser said he was informed that in Ontario they had a very good law limiting the landlord's right. F. B. Gregory said this was the case, the act giving the landlord the security necessary. He felt that the privilege which the British Columbia landlord now had of taking goods not belonging to the tenant, but perhaps to a lodger, should cease, as it worked injustice to innocent people who had no possible means of protecting themselves. As to the landlord's prior claim for

rent, he would have no objection to allow this to remain a limited and reasonable extent, but not as at present, and he thought that the Legislature should be memorialized on this subject.

The President mentioned a case in point where a furniture dealer sold the complete furnishings for a hotel or lodging house, and secured himself by a chattel mortgage, but subsequently had to pay \$1,200 rent to get back his own furniture. He had heard also of another similar case.

Mr. Gregory moved that a committee be appointed to sit with the Council to draft a bill dealing with the subject. He thought it better to draft the bill than merely to pass a resolution on the subject.

R. H. Hall, M.P.P., agreed with this suggestion, as he thought the bill should come from a private member rather than from the Government, in order to secure the essential support of the Opposition.

The resolution carried, and the chairman named J. H. Todd, A. L. Belyea, H. D. Helmsken, H. S. Mason, H. F. Heisterman and J. Sahl, remarking that a variety of interests would be represented on this committee.

The president suggested that the subject of lights and buoys should be brought up again, as though in consequence of a former report the engineer of the Marine department had come out here his recommendations had not been carried out.

Robert Ward agreed with the suggestion, pointing out that whereas it is stated by the Marine department that the Eastern coast of Canada is the best lighted in the world, the Western coast is, on the contrary, the worst. He thought the members of Parliament from this coast should be requested to press this matter upon the Government, with a view to having the suggestions of their own engineer carried out.

The matter of insolvency was another which Mr. Ward thought the members should bring up at Ottawa. He said trade was being very injuriously affected by the absence of legislation on this subject. The Provincial Legislature had very frequently urged it, and there was a stereotyped petition which the Board might send forward as yet.

The President said he had noticed that one of the Ministers stated in Montreal that it was the intention of the Government to introduce an insolvency bill at the coming session. It had been stated there that the absence of insolvency legislation very seriously impaired the credit of Canadian merchants with foreign firms.

J. H. Todd felt confident that the Government would take up the subject at the coming session, and he, therefore, thought the Board should have a conference with the members before they left for Ottawa.

Mr. Ward thought it would be well for the Secretary to address a letter to the members informing them that the subjects of lights and buoys and insolvency had been discussed.

Mr. Todd suggested that the Secretary should telegraph to Ottawa for a copy of the bill, which he understood had been already printed.

R. H. Hall, M.P.P., brought up the matter of transportation, stating that the tariff rates of the railways were such that neither British Columbia nor Canada could supply certain British Columbia points on terms as favorable as those offered by Eastern cities. Winnipeg, for instance, could supply canned goods cheaper than Vancouver could, the favored position of the former city of trade.

He found that the Canadian Pacific railway was quite willing to do arrangements that British Columbia's needs could be supplied by British Columbia merchants, and he thought a committee should be appointed to study the tariff rates so as to put our cities in a better position to compete on equal terms with Eastern merchandise.

It was necessary if this Province was to retain the trade with the Kootenay district, for instance, in any articles which could be imported from the East. He moved the appointment of a committee on this subject.

Robert Ward seconded this resolution, as he thought that if the facts were as stated by Mr. Hall the matter was one of the greatest importance to the Province.

G. Leiser said another point, the difference in rates for shipments to Vancouver and to Victoria had been brought up before at his instance, but he was sorry that it had not been properly understood by the one who spoke on it. He thought that in the present instance it would be found a very difficult matter to fix the rates so that the desired object could be secured, but that the C.P.R. might well be approached on the subject.

Mr. Hall said his main object was to find out what points could really be considered as tributary to the chief cities of this province, so that the trade there could be retained.

H. F. Heisterman urged that the Board should make an effort to secure that terms from the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern railway, so far as the Kootenay trade was concerned.

E. E. Cannon said the chief place where Victoria now suffers was in the Kootenay district, where the Winnipeg end had the advantage.

The President said it seemed to him to be to the interest of the C. P. R. to meet the wishes of the Board in this matter, because it presents a great deal of the freight for the Kootenay trade from the West over the American line.

A committee consisting of R. H. Hall, M.P.P., J. H. Todd, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker and F. J. Claxton was appointed to deal with the subject and make recommendations.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

The Portland Oregonian says: A Roseburg man recently sent a card of apoplexy to the San Francisco commission house. The card should be written on the card of the managers of the Manchester Ship Canal, opened a few days ago, and which had cost almost as much for its 30 miles as the Canadian Pacific railway had for its 3,000 miles. He thought such a message would help to call attention to this port. The suggestion was adopted, and the Board adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

BRAZIL'S REVOLT.

Inquiries Regarding the Situation Made in the British House of Commons. Peixoto's Minister of Marine Resigns—The Rebel Admiral Unable to Land in Rio Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—In the House to-day further questions were asked regarding the situation at Rio and the protection afforded British interests. Hon. U. K. Shuttleworth, secretary of the admiralty, replied that England had a greater number of ships there than any other country. Sir Ashmead Bartlett asked: "Do you imply that the British squadron at Rio is stronger in point of armament than any other squadron there? I ask the question," he added, "because ships representing one of the naval powers there are twice as strong as the British ships." The secretary replied that the admiralty was of the opinion that the British force at Rio de Janeiro was sufficient to perform its duty.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—Yellow fever has not yet been reported to-day. Two cases of the disease and one death were reported to-day. Shore leave of all members of foreign war ships now in the harbor has been stopped. Nothwehr and America, who are torpedoes, have left Pernambuco for Rio. They are expected to arrive soon. The resignation of Senor Cavas, Peixoto's Minister of marine, caused much comment. It is said that he had a great naval conflict was expected at any point on considerable damage to the Government caused in public estimation. Rear Admiral Coelho Neto was appointed yesterday to fill the position.

Rio Grande do Sul frontiers says that Rio Hippolyte has abandoned the city of Santa Ana, and all the Castilian families there have left and gone to Rivera. Gen. Ruffel Cabda, with 3,000 men has set out to meet Hippolyte's forces and give them battle.

Lisbon, Jan. 5.—The fight that occurred at Rio Negro, in the state of Santa Catharina, between Government forces and the insurgent forces, resulted in favor of the Government soldiers. The insurgents lost forty killed and sixteen prisoners. The date on which the engagement took place was not given. A number of guns and a quantity of munitions of war were captured by the Government forces. The dispatch adds that on December 16, 17 the insurgent force, under the command of Gomes da Silva, Tamandaré and other commanders at Rio, many persons being killed and wounded.

New York, Jan. 5.—The following cable from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs has just been received: Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 4.—The statements circulated in Europe relative to the position of the rebel squadron under Saldanha da Gama are false. Impartial observers of the insurrection and foreigners resident in Brazil feel that the government of Marshal Floriano is perfectly strong, while da Gama, even if he wished to land forces at any point on Rio Bay, is unable to do so, owing to the lack of men. Statements inimical to the established government of Brazil are circulated in Europe, probably by speculators who desire to depreciate the value of the Brazilian bond.

The Welsh bank Antio arrived from Pernambuco this morning. Her captain says the soldiers of Pernambuco are a bloodthirsty lot and neglect no opportunity to exhibit their cruelty. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets and ride down any groups of men they see. The whole town, he says, is favorable to Mello, and would declare for him if it were not for fear of the brutal soldiery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A telegram received from the navy department reports the arrival of the cruiser San Francisco at Bahia, Brazil, this morning. She will probably sail from Bahia to-day and proceed to Rio.

Church Times (London): The Canadian Church Union held its "first anniversary," or rather its centenary, on All Saints' Day and the Thursday following at St. Matthew's, Hamilton. On Wednesday there was Solemn Evensong, with all the usual accessories, at which a sermon was preached by Rev. Father Whitcombe on the subject of "The restoration of the faith," in addition to the restoration of the faith use of the Book of Common Prayer, includes the following points, among others: The restoration of the rights of the faithful laity in prayer, the restoration of the right of private prayer, the restoration of the right of the faithful laity and children to be present at every celebration of the Eucharist. The sermon, which was characteristically forcible in its nature and comprehensive in its scope, and will form a very valuable pronouncement of the principles of the Canadian Church Union. On Thursday there was a High Celebration at 10, in addition to the Low Celebration at 7:30, when the Bishop of the Diocese celebrated. At the breakfast meeting of the Central Council twenty new members were present. The society is making steady progress in all parts of the Dominion. A large and flourishing branch has been formed in Victoria, British Columbia; and additional branches, which will be established in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and St. John, New Brunswick.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The latest reports from Fort William and Port Arthur show that there are at present 1,538,107 bushels of wheat in store at those two points. The receipts for the week ending January 4, 1894, were 205,343 bushels, and the total clearings for the week ending January 4, 1894, for wheat, 892,967; balances, \$129,059. A petition is being circulated to unseat E. Jarvis as alderman in Ward 1. The petitioners claim that Mr. Jarvis is not qualified according to the act, and ask that a new election be held.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Liberal club elects its officers on Monday night. A keen rivalry exists between the candidates for office and a close ballot is expected.

At Rat Portage last night Matt Brown's residence was completely destroyed by fire. The place is now a pile of rubble, and the house has been closed down for several months owing to scarcity of work.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—(Special)—Dr. Bourne, clerk of the House of Commons, was the subject of the Prohibition Plebiscite held in the city yesterday. In an interview on the subject he said that he was aware Sir Oliver Mowat had made no definite pledge to prohibit, nor was there such a clause or promise in the bill, but the vote placed Sir Oliver in such a position that he was bound to carry it to its logical constitutional conclusion.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—Archbishop Fabre has issued a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholics of the arch-diocese of Montreal in which he approves the present tendency of society and governments to ignore God, and calls upon the faithful to give more heed to their souls.

ACTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Missionary Robt. Ashe, who returned lately from Uganda, asserts that dangerous Arab ferment threatens to disturb the whole country. The Arabs are well armed and provided with ammunition, he says, and unlimited quantities of arms smuggled through Mombasa after having been openly admitted through German territory. Immediate definite action is necessary, Mr. Ashe says, in order to avert another Sudan experience.

VAILLANT'S TRIAL.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Latest Journal says: Upon hearing of the result of the Angouleme trial, the Emperor remarked ironically: "These Frenchmen are always unintentionally working for the King of Prussia." Implies that by angering the Italians the Frenchman in this case had driven them to a closer intimacy with Germany.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Brigands attacked a patrol of three soldiers near Lunaucci, Sardina, on Tuesday. After a short fight they fled, and two soldiers mortally wounded and the other one too severely wounded to pursue them.

CHAMA DENIES.

Cape Town, Jan. 5.—King Chama denies Premier Rhodes charges of desertion and cowardice. He says that when asked for a thousand men to help the Company's forces he sent double that number. He desires a full inquiry into his conduct.

BOLD BANDITS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says: Whilst the Emperor was proceeding to the Winter Palace bandits attacked the procession and obtained a quantity of valuables. They also kidnapped several imperial officers.

CABLE NEWS.

Palermo, Jan. 5.—The establishment of martial law in Sicily has not had the desired effect, owing to the disorderly element. At Marino a bloody riot occurred to-day. A band estimated at 9,000 started to loot the town; the troops fired upon them, and 30 rioters were killed and 50 wounded.

A FAMILY FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The suit of G. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels and his brothers Adolph and John D. Spreckels, and the Hawaiian Commercial Company, has been arranged. The suit was brought several weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining an accounting and the complaint was fringed with threatened exposures. The plaintiff alleged that he had been defrauded out of his inheritance in the Hawaiian Commercial Company. He also declared that a large amount of money was due him. To-day a stipulation was filed in court which was signed by all the parties to the suit, agreeing to dismiss the suit, and the court thereupon ordered the dismissal, and it was stricken from the calendar.

RETURN OF THE 'COBWIN.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Cobwin, which was due last Saturday, arrived at the entrance of the harbor this morning about eleven o'clock. She did not enter; but lay to off the point long enough to send a boat ashore with dispatches for Washington, and then anchored off Mare Island, where she afterwards proceeded to her quarters. A United States Press reporter, in a boat, went to the cutter, and endeavored to board her but was repulsed. His inquiries as to how things were going at Honolulu were unanswered. All hands had evidently received the strictest injunctions to silence on that point, and not a word could be got out of anybody. The only hint of the news at first was given by the reporter: "There is a big row on down in Honolulu!" The cutter lay at anchor for about half an hour, and while there the revenue cutter Hartley went over to her. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run up the coast, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty and she had a decided list to port. As the navy yard cutter will go out of commission and will be returned to the custom house authorities, the Cobwin is at Mare Island fully equipped and provisioned, and if more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be got ready and dispatched in an hour.

WILHELM'S COMMENT.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Latest Journal says: Upon hearing of the result of the Angouleme trial, the Emperor remarked ironically: "These Frenchmen are always unintentionally working for the King of Prussia." Implies that by angering the Italians the Frenchman in this case had driven them to a closer intimacy with Germany.

ATTACHED BY BRIGANDS.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Brigands attacked a patrol of three soldiers near Lunaucci, Sardina, on Tuesday. After a short fight they fled, and two soldiers mortally wounded and the other one too severely wounded to pursue them.

CHAMA DENIES.

Cape Town, Jan. 5.—King Chama denies Premier Rhodes charges of desertion and cowardice. He says that when asked for a thousand men to help the Company's forces he sent double that number. He desires a full inquiry into his conduct.

BOLD BANDITS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says: Whilst the Emperor was proceeding to the Winter Palace bandits attacked the procession and obtained a quantity of valuables. They also kidnapped several imperial officers.

CABLE NEWS.

Palermo, Jan. 5.—The establishment of martial law in Sicily has not had the desired effect, owing to the disorderly element. At Marino a bloody riot occurred to-day. A band estimated at 9,000 started to loot the town; the troops fired upon them, and 30 rioters were killed and 50 wounded.

A FAMILY FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The suit of G. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels and his brothers Adolph and John D. Spreckels, and the Hawaiian Commercial Company, has been arranged. The suit was brought several weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining an accounting and the complaint was fringed with threatened exposures. The plaintiff alleged that he had been defrauded out of his inheritance in the Hawaiian Commercial Company. He also declared that a large amount of money was due him. To-day a stipulation was filed in court which was signed by all the parties to the suit, agreeing to dismiss the suit, and the court thereupon ordered the dismissal, and it was stricken from the calendar.

RETURN OF THE 'COBWIN.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Cobwin, which was due last Saturday, arrived at the entrance of the harbor this morning about eleven o'clock. She did not enter; but lay to off the point long enough to send a boat ashore with dispatches for Washington, and then anchored off Mare Island, where she afterwards proceeded to her quarters. A United States Press reporter, in a boat, went to the cutter, and endeavored to board her but was repulsed. His inquiries as to how things were going at Honolulu were unanswered. All hands had evidently received the strictest injunctions to silence on that point, and not a word could be got out of anybody. The only hint of the news at first was given by the reporter: "There is a big row on down in Honolulu!" The cutter lay at anchor for about half an hour, and while there the revenue cutter Hartley went over to her. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run up the coast, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty and she had a decided list to port. As the navy yard cutter will go out of commission and will be returned to the custom house authorities, the Cobwin is at Mare Island fully equipped and provisioned, and if more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be got ready and dispatched in an hour.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Three Young Men of the Best Families in Venezuela the Perpetrators.

The Instrument of Their Fraudulent Deeds Made Away With to Secure Silence.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 28.—This dreamy little city has been aroused by one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in a civilized country, the participants being not ignorant Indians, as is generally the case, but three young men belonging to one of the most distinguished families in the Republic. All Caracas is wild, for no one dreamed that the three social lions of this season were the originals for whom the Venezuelan authorities have been vainly seeking for two months. Early in November, a boy by the name of Robert O. Rodriguez presented three checks at the Bank of Venezuela, bearing the name Helmut & Co. The drafts amounted to \$40,000, and were honored without question. The next day the forgery was discovered and a search instituted for the boy. As it was impossible to find him, the authorities assumed that he had succeeded in escaping from the country. There the matter had rested until last night, when cries of "murder!" help," were heard issuing from an old vacant house. Investigation revealed the following story: Rodriguez, at one time a servant, but merely the tool of two brothers, Gabriel and Manuel Lugo, and their uncle, Francisco Lugo. This trio, it seemed, conspired and executed the forgery, and Rodriguez was to receive the proceeds if he would present the checks at the bank. After the money had been obtained they paid the boy \$100, promising more as soon as it could be arranged for him to leave the country. At the same time Rodriguez was conspired in a house in the lower part of the city, visited by his fashionable accessories from time to time. The boy soon grew tired of his confinement and so informed the Lugos. It was this that caused them to conceive the dastardly crime of last night.

BURNED TO DEATH.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 5.—(Special)—News arrived this evening that John Gilmour, living near Nicola lake, 67 miles from Kamloops, was burned in a house last night with his three daughters, Annie, 12 years; Jimmie, 10; Lily 8. The four slept in a log house, while Gilmour's son, James, the head man Robert Bell and Ed. Burns occupied a small shack 50 yards away. Gilmour and his family retired early last night, while the men and James went to the shack. About daybreak the boy was awakened by a glare of light on the window of the shack. He rushed out to find that the roof of the house had fallen in and no trace of the old man or girl was to be seen. There was no other house within two miles.

STRAIGHTFORWARD BUSINESS.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Ministerial Council has completed the instructions that will be sent to Gen. Martinez de Campos, commanding the Spanish troops at Mellila, for his guidance in the interview he is to have with the Sultan of Morocco, in regard to a final settlement of the Mellila troubles. The council instructs Gen. de Campos to refrain from making exaggerated demands; but to state plainly and forcibly just what Spain requires.

ACTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Missionary Robt. Ashe, who returned lately from Uganda, asserts that dangerous Arab ferment threatens to disturb the whole country. The Arabs are well armed and provided with ammunition, he says, and unlimited quantities of arms smuggled through Mombasa after having been openly admitted through German territory. Immediate definite action is necessary, Mr. Ashe says, in order to avert another Sudan experience.

VAILLANT'S TRIAL.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Latest Journal says: Upon hearing of the result of the Angouleme trial, the Emperor remarked ironically: "These Frenchmen are always unintentionally working for the King of Prussia." Implies that by angering the Italians the Frenchman in this case had driven them to a closer intimacy with Germany.

ATTACHED BY BRIGANDS.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Brigands attacked a patrol of three soldiers near Lunaucci, Sardina, on Tuesday. After a short fight they fled, and two soldiers mortally wounded and the other one too severely wounded to pursue them.

CHAMA DENIES.

Cape Town, Jan. 5.—King Chama denies Premier Rhodes charges of desertion and cowardice. He says that when asked for a thousand men to help the Company's forces he sent double that number. He desires a full inquiry into his conduct.

BOLD BANDITS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says: Whilst the Emperor was proceeding to the Winter Palace bandits attacked the procession and obtained a quantity of valuables. They also kidnapped several imperial officers.

CABLE NEWS.

Palermo, Jan. 5.—The establishment of martial law in Sicily has not had the desired effect, owing to the disorderly element. At Marino a bloody riot occurred to-day. A band estimated at 9,000 started to loot the town; the troops fired upon them, and 30 rioters were killed and 50 wounded.

A FAMILY FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The suit of G. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels and his brothers Adolph and John D. Spreckels, and the Hawaiian Commercial Company, has been arranged. The suit was brought several weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining an accounting and the complaint was fringed with threatened exposures. The plaintiff alleged that he had been defrauded out of his inheritance in the Hawaiian Commercial Company. He also declared that a large amount of money was due him. To-day a stipulation was filed in court which was signed by all the parties to the suit, agreeing to dismiss the suit, and the court thereupon ordered the dismissal, and it was stricken from the calendar.

RETURN OF THE 'COBWIN.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Cobwin, which was due last Saturday, arrived at the entrance of the harbor this morning about eleven o'clock. She did not enter; but lay to off the point long enough to send a boat ashore with dispatches for Washington, and then anchored off Mare Island, where she afterwards proceeded to her quarters. A United States Press reporter, in a boat, went to the cutter, and endeavored to board her but was repulsed. His inquiries as to how things were going at Honolulu were unanswered. All hands had evidently received the strictest injunctions to silence on that point, and not a word could be got out of anybody. The only hint of the news at first was given by the reporter: "There is a big row on down in Honolulu!" The cutter lay at anchor for about half an hour, and while there the revenue cutter Hartley went over to her. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run up the coast, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty and she had a decided list to port. As the navy yard cutter will go out of commission and will be returned to the custom house authorities, the Cobwin is at Mare Island fully equipped and provisioned, and if more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be got ready and dispatched in an hour.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Minister Willis Presents His Government's Decision to President Dole in Council.

The United States Requests That the Government be Restored to Liliuokalani.

President Dole Replies Declining to Take the Step Suggested by Cleveland.

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 1, 1894.—Since the sailing of the United States revenue cutter Corwin at 3:30 on the morning of December 24, no advices have left here for the coast. That vessel took press dispatches against the orders of the United States legation, but it is doubtful if all of them are landed, as it is understood a strict watch will be placed on the vessel as soon as she arrives near harbor, and that she will be likely ordered at once on a cruise. Application was made by the Associated Press and the special correspondent of the New York World for permission to forward dispatches by the Corwin. This was in each case brusquely refused and dispatches were only put aboard afterwards through the courtesy of those who shall forever be named, even though the United States should endeavor to investigate the matter.

President Corwin took the demand of Minister Willis on the Provisional Government to step down and out which was couched in the following words:

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, Dec. 13, 1893.

Present—President S. B. Dole; Hon. S. M. King, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney-general.

Mr. Willis—Mr. Jones be present at this interview? President Dole—We wish to have him present, but not on any objection.

Mr. Willis—Is he a stenographer? President Dole—Yes sir.

Mr. Willis—No objection at all. Mr. President and gentlemen: The President of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it has been unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival here, has been due to conditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized to confer with you. The President also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secret should have surrounded the introduction of views between our two Governments. I may say, however, that the secret thus far observed has been in the interest and for the sake of all your people. I need hardly premise that the President's action upon the Hawaiian question has not been a matter of expediency or of duty; it is now, and has been from the beginning, absolutely free from prejudice and resentment, and entirely consistent with the long established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound together our two nations.

The President seemed to feel it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation which had been signed by the Secretary of State and the agents of your Government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Honolulu, to have the Hawaiian situation investigated and the causes of your trouble ascertained.

This information was the better to enable the President to discharge a delicate and an important duty, and to have embodied in Mr. Blount's reports the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action, with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The Provisional Government was not established by the consent of the people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has since existed 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 sole authority and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement, and the Provisional Government, that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the earnest process of the United States, and then quartered in Honolulu, relying

THE CITY.

and on the seats and gesticulated furiously... I set out a volley of explosive and stork phrases...

THE CITY.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Gates, of St. John, N.B., will be asked to assume the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church...

THE CITY.

THE sittings of the Full court, the business of which has been so much interfered with by the absence and the illness of the Chief Justice...

THE CITY.

Rev. C. M. TATE, who returned from the West coast by the steamer Maude yesterday, during his visit organized a mission among the Nilitat Indians...

THE CITY.

THE Seattle grand jury have returned a true bill for perjury against Lee Fook Book, the Chinaman who last July tried to secure the release of Chiaman Kwai...

THE CITY.

TOM JAMES, the Indian "police-man" arrested for drunkenness by City Officer Carson, was discharged in the police court yesterday...

THE CITY.

REV. JOSEPH HALL, of the Centennial church, officiated Sunday at the funeral of the late Charles N. Little...

THE CITY.

ALBERT STROBEL, now under sentence of death in the Provincial jail, passes away this morning...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

NDON, Jan. 8.—The Queen is in the health; cold weather always benews her Majesty in every respect.

REGARDING ROYALTY.

NO SIDINGS have as yet been secured by the police as to the whereabouts of the man who stabbed him on Christmas eve...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

IN connection with the lamented death of the late General Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, the following changes have been made...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

MANITOKA'S new newspaper, whose fortunes Mr. W. P. Lester is to direct, will be known as the North Westerner...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

THE first case brought before the courts under the act of 1890 "to prevent the sale of firearms by minors" was heard in the Provincial court yesterday...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

On Tuesday next, the 16th, the Divisional Court will sit to hear an appeal on behalf of F. D. McIntyre from the order pronounced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease on the 23rd December...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

After a Rough Weather Passage the "Warrimoo" Arrives Promptly on Time.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

The "Miwera" on the Way to San Francisco—A Fiji Official's Views.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warimoo, Herbert Perry commandant, arrived here about nine o'clock last evening...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

At the family reunion early yesterday morning George A. Booth passed from life into the shadowland after a prolonged illness...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE Seattle grand jury have returned a true bill for perjury against Lee Fook Book, the Chinaman who last July tried to secure the release of Chiaman Kwai...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

TOM JAMES, the Indian "police-man" arrested for drunkenness by City Officer Carson, was discharged in the police court yesterday...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

REV. JOSEPH HALL, of the Centennial church, officiated Sunday at the funeral of the late Charles N. Little...

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

ALBERT STROBEL, now under sentence of death in the Provincial jail, passes away this morning...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

NDON, Jan. 8.—The Queen is in the health; cold weather always benews her Majesty in every respect.

REGARDING ROYALTY.

NO SIDINGS have as yet been secured by the police as to the whereabouts of the man who stabbed him on Christmas eve...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

IN connection with the lamented death of the late General Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, the following changes have been made...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

MANITOKA'S new newspaper, whose fortunes Mr. W. P. Lester is to direct, will be known as the North Westerner...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

THE first case brought before the courts under the act of 1890 "to prevent the sale of firearms by minors" was heard in the Provincial court yesterday...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

On Tuesday next, the 16th, the Divisional Court will sit to hear an appeal on behalf of F. D. McIntyre from the order pronounced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease on the 23rd December...

REGARDING ROYALTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

THE CITY.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS A. R. MILNE has been notified from Ottawa of the continuation of the Anglo-Russian sealing agreement...

THE CITY.

WILLIAM GILBERT, of Swan Lake, commonly known as "Derry," and late mate in the G.E.N. service, wishes it to be thoroughly understood that he is in the main somewhat similar names recently accused of wife-beating...

THE CITY.

ON the 23rd of November last, at the residence of the bride's father, Lochiel, South Australia, Rev. J. Richards performed the ceremony which united in marriage Mr. W. H. Finlayson, fourth son of the late E. R. Finlayson of this city...

THE CITY.

HON. C. E. POOLEY, Q. C., has admitted into partnership Mr. A. P. LUXTON, to be known by the style of Davie, Pooley & Luxton...

THE CITY.

LOYAL DAUGHTRESS LODGE, C. O. O. F., held their quarterly meeting last evening, when the financial secretary presented his report, showing the lodge to be in a very flourishing condition...

THE CITY.

A MEETING of the Benchers was held Monday afternoon in Mr. J. P. Wall's office, when several matters of detail were discussed. The names of six candidates for admission to study law were before the meeting...

THE CITY.

THE regular weekly meeting of Victoria Council K. T. of T. was held last night. After the usual routine of business was disposed of, Rev. E. Robson, acting as Grand Conconillor, installed the following officers for the ensuing term...

THE CITY.

THE programme of the topics suggested for the week of universal prayer (January 7-14) has been received. On Sunday, January 7, the themes suggested for a sermon on that occasion were as follows...

THE CITY.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Ministerial association held, Rev. E. Robson was elected president for 1894 and Rev. P. H. McEwen re-elected secretary...

THE CITY.

MOHUN v. THE CORPORATION OF THE City of Victoria; before Drake, J., without a jury. This is a case of some interest, and is one of the most important cases in the history of the Province...

THE CITY.

THE repairs to the Miwera made at Honolulu consisted of an iron casing 25 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a band of abutment 14 inches thick...

THE CITY.

THE "ARAWA'S" EXPERIENCE. The Arawa experienced heavy and rainy weather all the way to Honolulu on her last trip, and was 8 days and 13 hours making the trip...

THE CITY.

THE "AINSWORTH'S" CLEARERS. The crew of the sealing schooner Willard Ainsworth was signed in the custom house at Seattle on Monday. Capt. E. E. Crockett acted as master and Capt. S. N. Saddler as mate...

THE CITY.

EVERY foot of freight room on the steamer Maud was taken up when that vessel sailed for Northern ports last night. Besides the big freight for points on the mainland, the steamer took about 50 tons of grain for Na...

THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Lumber Ship "Edward O'Brien," Long Accounted Lost, at Last Reported.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Her Terrible Experience Beckoned—The "Arietis" at San Francisco.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE British schooner Norma, which arrived at Honolulu from Yokohama, several days ago, left on the 31st ult. for Paganis Island, there to load copra for Victoria...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

PAST AND PROMISED PLEASURES. Not the least pleasant by any means of the attractions going on last evening was the musical given by members of St. James' church in aid of the organ fund...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE celebration of Burns' anniversary for the last six years with a Scotch concert has been a success of a very unusual kind. The celebration was held in the hall of the First Presbyterian church...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE Y. P. A. of the Central church held their first meeting of the year last night. After the transaction of general business the first number of the society's paper was read, followed by a collection of money...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE hospital board held their monthly meeting last evening, there being present Messrs. Charles Hayward, president; J. Davies, G. H. Brown, I. Braverman, A. C. Flumerfelt, Alex. Wilson, J. S. Yates, E. C. Baker, W. M. Chudley, H. D. Helmcken, and D. M. Eberts...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE monthly report from the medical officer, Dr. Richardson, stated that 39 patients had been admitted during December, 37 had been discharged and one had died, leaving 42 in hospital on the 1st of January...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE WARRIMOO'S TASTE OF STORM. The Warrimoo experienced a particularly severe storm, the second day out from Honolulu, and as a result lost one of her bows and as a result lost one of her bows and as a result lost one of her bows...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. The saloon passengers now voyaging to San Francisco from Victoria on the steamship City of Puebla, which left this port yesterday morning, are: Miss E. Horne, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. J. D. Gordon and son, Mrs. L. E. Saffin, H. McKay and son, S. A. Cairn, G. B. Chorpina, T. H. Smith, W. G. Agnew, P. Nile, Mrs. L. Alton, Miss E. L. Aspland, Mrs. S. Aspland, J. J. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Howell, Mrs. E. Robb, Mrs. B. Barr, R. Badger, W. J. Grant, Miss O. Evans and Miss L. Clifton...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE "MIWERA." The repairs to the Miwera made at Honolulu consisted of an iron casing 25 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a band of abutment 14 inches thick, put on the inside of the frame to strengthen it. The frame is attached to the head of the sternpost, the lower end being riveted to the heel of the rudder. This is the first work of the kind ever done at Honolulu, but quite a number of vessels have been similarly repaired elsewhere.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE "ARAWA'S" EXPERIENCE. The Arawa experienced heavy and rainy weather all the way to Honolulu on her last trip, and was 8 days and 13 hours making the trip. On account of her great length she experiences considerable trouble in docking at Honolulu, and on last going in her rudder slightly touched the starboard bow of the steamer Leha, carrying a warning of the stays and creating a panic among the natives on board.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE "AINSWORTH'S" CLEARERS. The crew of the sealing schooner Willard Ainsworth was signed in the custom house at Seattle on Monday. Capt. E. E. Crockett acted as master and Capt. S. N. Saddler as mate. The schooner was crewed by seven men all told, five of whom are hunters. The hunters are paid \$3 per skin on the Ainsworth, while on the Algar and Dennis hunters are paid \$4 per skin.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

EVERY foot of freight room on the steamer Maud was taken up when that vessel sailed for Northern ports last night. Besides the big freight for points on the mainland, the steamer took about 50 tons of grain for Na...

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statement that reasons why the Russian government and Amoor Steamship Company came to get possession of C. P. Huntington's mail steamer which has been operated on the New York line...

SEALER "AINOKA" CLEARED.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease Decides That She Was Not Willfully in Fault.

SEALER "AINOKA" CLEARED.

The Learned Judge's First Judgment in Admiralty an Important One.

SEALER "AINOKA" CLEARED.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease yesterday delivered judgment in the case of the sealing schooner Ainkoa, the particulars of which have already been published. His Lordship finds that the ship was driven into the prohibited zone by a succession of gales and a current of whose existence the master of the vessel was ignorant, setting him on unconsciously for four days previous to his seizure at the Copper Islands. It was proved that on the 17th of July he took observations by sextant, his position then being defined as Lat 54-30 N., Long. 165-14 E., or about 60 miles from Baring Island and about 90 miles from Copper Islands, and within the limits of the prohibited waters. On the 18th, by dead reckoning, his position was stated at 100 miles, on the 19th at 79 miles, on the 20th at 78 miles, and on the 21st (western time) at 74 miles, all by dead reckoning. In fact it is proved that he was only 18 miles from Copper Islands between the 17th and 22nd the weather was so thick he could not possibly take any observations, except by dead reckoning, in which he afterwards showed a good deal of error. He was in a strong current from his position to the southeastward end of Copper Island close to which it ran at a rate of about two miles an hour. The reading of the ship's log showed that by not taking proper account of the current, which was unknown to the master and mate until informed of it by the Russian officers, the schooner was misled in calculating her positions on those five days, and rendered it probable that on the latter part of the 19th she was then within the prohibited zone when she thought herself well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That, the learned judge decided, discharged the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being well out of it; and although she was liable for forfeiture, unless her presence there was accounted for; either by the act of God, stress of weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without his knowledge, yet in this instance the evidence showed that the vessel was there through stress of weather, induced by the current referred to, and the captain being unable, owing to the fog, to take observations. That,

THE CITY.

In consequence of Quarter Master Sergeant Williams being resigned that position in the B.O.G.A. after 13 years service, Gunnar D. Mair, of No. 1 company, has been promoted to fill the vacancy.

As a result of the medical examinations recently held in this city Dr. Taylor, Dr. Millard, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Fairview, and Dr. Mulvey, of Vancouver, have passed the board, and are entitled to register as practitioners in this province.

The funeral of the late George H. Booth, a Danish veteran, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Paulson officiating at St. John's church and at Ross Bay. The pall-bearers were: E. L. Salmon, Hy. Fleit, H. C. Walker, D. Cartmel, W. Haynes and T. J. Burns.

In addition to the valuable Christmas contributions from the public school scholars (which must have amounted to nearly \$300 in value) the B. C. Benevolent Society have given relief to the unemployed during the month of December, 1893, thus making an aggregate of nearly \$500 for that month.

The Northwest Commercial Traveller's Association of Canada has appointed Mr. A. R. Tutts, of Wm. Tutts & Son, to be its secretary for British Columbia. Mr. Tutts will be pleased to receive the necessary certificates for his fall and winter travellers, thereby securing for them the combined benefits of accident insurance and low rates of transportation.

This remains of the late Mrs. Mary Topley, whose death occurred on Tuesday afternoon, were interred in Ross Bay cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The deceased lady, who was 84 years of age, was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and has for many years past resided with her son-in-law, Mr. A. J. Warkinton, Fourth street, where she placed the funeral took place, Rev. P. McF. Macleod officiating at the obsequies, which were well attended.

The case of Dalby v. the City of Victoria was heard in Chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice Gresham, Mr. A. L. Belyea appearing for the plaintiff, Mr. Eberts for the defendant. The writ was issued on the 9th, and asked for a mandamus to compel the city to place Mr. Dalby's Columbia travellers' list. After argument by counsel, an order to this effect was made, and Mr. Dalby will accordingly have a vote to-day both for alderman and for mayor.

The contractors for the masonry and carpentering work in connection with the new Government buildings are making good progress with their preparations in the way of shoring and other accommodation for the work. The main floor joists are now being put down on the foundations of the principal building. The plasterer is employed in burning clay nodules for the concrete flooring. As soon as the weather becomes satisfactory work will be commenced on the foundations of the other buildings.

FRITZ and Murray, two young men arrested by Constables Palmer and Smith, were yesterday committed for trial on the charge of house-breaking, the scene of their offence being a residence on Cook street. The police are anxious to restore to their owners a number of tools found in Fritz's possession, and which may be seen at police headquarters. These include one screw-driver, about fourteen inches long; and one hand-saw, twenty-four inches in length, Oshorn & Alexander, San Francisco, makers; mark "Desiderium."

The young men's committee that are at work on the re-opening of the Y.M.C.A., held a meeting at W. W. Carmichael & Co's last evening. Reports were received from the members that have been canvassing and showed that the response has been most generous, one-half the entire amount having been secured. The work will be actively pushed for ten days, at the end of which time it is confidently expected the whole has been overlooked. If anyone has been overlooked in the canvass he can leave the amount he wishes to give with the treasurer, Mr. G. A. Piddock, 79 Government street.

THAT a 999 pound supply of frozen mutton that has been through the use of the monthly abatements from the best shown by the fact that meat which arrived by the Arava, early in December, is still on hand in perfect condition, after the arrival of the next boat. A customer who casually inspected yesterday of the proprietor of a leading restaurant, whether he had made a trial of the Arava mutton, was surprised when the restaurateur pointed to some choice chops just served and stated that they were part of the consignment in question. Several carcasses had been bought after they had been on hand for several days in a storage place, not the best adapted for the purpose, and the mutton was found to be of very superior quality, and has been praised by all who have tasted it.

The ladies' committee of the P. O. Home acknowledge the following donations in December: Apples and pears, Mr. C. Byrne; four comforters, Mrs. Kent; seven pair knitted stockings and four underwaives, Mrs. Brocklehurst; two boxes rubbers, Mrs. Finlay; clothing, Mrs. Cameron; Mrs. Christie; ten loaves bread, Mrs. Anderson; box with clothes, dishes, table and small forks, cruet-stone, tea and dessert spoons, Mrs. F. W. Vincent; curried ham, Mrs. McCulloch; seven and a half cans, Mrs. Snowden; roast of beef and goose, Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dowdney; box oranges and figs, Mrs. H. Dumbleton; box oranges, two pots honey and three boxes X-mas crackers, Mrs. H. Croft; box fancy biscuits, Dr. Milne; side sheep, Mr. Parker; X-mas cards, Mrs. Scofield; Mr. Kent's toys, M. & H. A. Fox; toys and dolls, Mrs. W. Williams; four boxes oranges, J. & A. Clearburn; vegetables, jam, books and toys, Mrs. McCulloch; toys, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare; toys and seven dressed dolls, the Misses Leslie and Kellow; large box figs, seed cake, sultana cake, two dozen bags candies, three books and nine pies, Mrs. Thos. Earle; roast of pork and crack omelette, A. Friend; nuts and crackers, Ell & Co.; two boxes oranges and candies, Mrs. Munsford; 33 white muslin pinafores, 33 corset waives and 12 woolen ties, Mrs. Blokford; 24 pairs woollen gloves, Dr. J. S. Helmeken; vegetables and milk, Mr. Knowles.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The annual district meeting of the Royal Orange Association was held in Saanich on Tuesday last. Delegates were present from Nanaimo, Wellington, Saanich and Victoria primary lodges, numbering in all about thirty-five. The lodge being opened in due form, District Master D. McKean, of Nanaimo, in the chair, and District Deputy-Master Bro. Dave Cabochant in the vice-chair, the secretary read the different reports from the primary lodges, which showed a good increase for the year. Victoria lodge, No. 1423, is in the lead as to

AUSTRALASIAN ADVICES.

Scenes and Incidents of the Recent Elections in New Zealand.

Women Voters and Their Policy—Trade and Commerce—Emigration.

Women's suffrage, exercised for the first time at the recent elections in New Zealand, made these the most notable that have ever taken place in the colony. The women registered in large numbers, in the voting the registration being practically full, and once on the rolls they launched into the contest with characteristic enthusiasm. Women's leagues and women's committees were formed, and in solemn convales discussed the merits of the candidates or re-qualified others to stand. They attended every political meeting and launched written questions at the candidates, covering a wide field, but mainly concerned with temperance and education. Every candidate took up the task of instructing the new electors, and their practice of afternoon meetings was widely adopted. One or two candidates provided afternoon tea, music, readings, or recitations. Committee meetings and addresses took the place of ordinary functions, duty calls being turned in to those to be honored. Wherever the women appeared, they were treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. As the day of the election approached, the excitement became intense. The women began to group themselves round various candidates, and their favorites were printed to them while they spoke, the ugliest men strange to say, coming in for the most bouquets—whether purchased by themselves or not it is impossible to say. On the day of the election business was practically suspended throughout the colony. At every polling booth there were as many women voters as voters of either sex, and the streets were crowded with well-dressed women, nearly all wearing badges and carrying photographs of their favorite candidates. Girls dashed here and there in their buggies and carriages, and voters to the poll. The women considered personal character above party, and voted in the majority of instances for men of good character and reputed to be upright. The new Parliament is undoubtedly the best of the last in character. There are so many new men among the members that it will be impossible for a time to correctly estimate the state of parties; but old party lines have been obliterated, and an entirely new order of things will be inaugurated. Roughly speaking, there are some fifty supporters of the present Government party, about twelve who owe allegiance to the Opposition, and about eight Independents.

The newly elected and installed officers of Colfax (Rebekah degree) lodge, L.O.O.F. are as follows: N.G., Sister Walker; V.G., Sister C. Phillips; Warden, Sister G. Clyde; Conductor, Sister Hansen; Chaplain, Sister Phillips; R.S.N.G., Sister Taylor; L.S.N.G., Sister Meldrum; R.S.V.G., Sister Grant; L.S.V.G., Sister Neal; Secretary, Sister Myers; Treasurer, Sister Selover; Financial Secretary, Sister Biddle; Guards, W. H. Walsby; Sister McCabill is the Past Noble Grand.

At a meeting of the Sons of Erin held in the Sir William Wallace hall last evening, Irishmen in the city were invited to the 24th inst., when arrangements will be made for the celebration of St. Patrick's day.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The arrival of the steamship Warimoo from Australia and the Hawaiian Islands did not affect the local markets, as the vessel brought neither fruit, mutton nor butter. She had, however, 300 tons of sugar for R. E. Rithet & Co., Ltd., which in addition to a smaller shipment of the same company received on Monday from the Orient, has been placed on the market. This sugar is retailing at the remarkably low price of \$59 per hundred weight for the best granulated or 64 cents per pound, and 42 cents per pound for the extra C (yellow) quality. The present cold snap is making eggs find a better market and if the weather continues severe they will probably become dearer. Other marketables are steady and as there has been a heavy trade in provisions owing to the necessities of the season the grocery trade has for the past few weeks been good.

Table listing various market goods and their prices, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, etc.

BRITISH NAVY.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 9.—The Admiralty have resolved on building four first-class battle ships of similar design to the Magnificent and Majestic at a cost of £1,000,000 each. The armament of the new vessels will include four twelve-inch breech-loaders of new type, twelve six-inch quick-firing guns and several smaller guns, including twelve Hotchkiss and several Maxims. The new ships will be provided with extra coal capacity, which will enable them to remain at sea longer than any battleship previously built. A new type of gunboat, similar to the Torch and Alert, will be introduced by the Admiralty, and probably four will be built at a cost of £200,000 each. They will be designed as anti-aircraft boats and will carry a fine modern armament, but will not be of great speed. The new navy estimates will also provide that work on the construction of the cruisers Porthos and Terrible shall be proceeded with at once. The Terrible will be the largest and swiftest and most powerful cruiser in existence. The estimates also provide for a dozen torpedo destroyers, making an addition to the navy of thirty-two.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—The first nominations for councillors of the new city of Calgary took place yesterday. The candidates for the first mayor are ex-Aldermen Orr and Cheung. In addition to the nominations of Broadview, Assinibois, have decided to banquet Lieut. Governor Macintosh, shortly.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Baron Arthur de Rothschild was robbed of a pocket-book containing 14,000 francs at the railway station at Tonlon on Saturday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Henry Clews & Co. and Clapp & Co. on the Past and the Future. Surprising Steadiness in Values—Do or Not to Do, the Question.

Referring to the prospects for 1894, Henry Clews & Co., in their New York circular, say: "We enter the new year with reasonable grounds for hope that its close will find affairs in a largely recovered condition. There is ample capital waiting employment; but industry has no use for it until conditions are made clearer by the enactment of the new tariff. That point being reached, the utterly depleted stocks of every kind of merchandise will find employment enough for our industries. In the meantime, wages are declining in every trade, and to that extent preparations are being made for the cheaper conditions of production that the new situation will require." Looking backward to 1893, they remark: "It is a long period since the old year closed under such serious conditions as everywhere prevail. Every country in Europe has its troubles, worse than our own; and they are of a character so radical that it will require time to heal them. In this respect the derangements are acute, but they are more deeply seated in our own control than are those of the European nations. In our case there has been no antecedent over-trading, nor excessive speculation, nor general unsoundness of credit. On the contrary, 1893 opened with a generally sound and airy prosperous condition of business; and although the panic was one of perhaps unequalled severity, yet it was due to causes not inherent to business proper but outside of business and connected with a great alarm about the condition of our currency system. The silver panic, however, became the cause of a general prostration of trade and credit, for which recovery could not possibly be immediate, even though the cause of the alarm has been remedied. The period of recovery, therefore, is further postponed by intervention of a sweeping revision of the tariff. This latter circumstance would, under the best of conditions, have proved a serious cause of commercial disturbance; but, mingling with the immediate effects of a great panic, its seriousness is doubted. It is gratifying, not to say surprising, that in such a state of affairs and with such low earnings of the railroads, there should be so much steadiness in values at the financial centre. There is a reason why, under the present condition of business, bonds are held and stocks withstand the shock of discouraging reports and systematic attacks of professional bears. The cause is not in the mere abundance of money; for it has often enough proved that price declined under the lowest rates of interest. Nor is it to be found in an active outside speculative demand for stocks; for such operations are now at a minimum amount. Nor is it due to any effort of wealthy corporate interests to bolster up their properties; for, as a matter of fact, the market has less of that support than usual. The explanation is to be mainly found in two factors: that the floating supply of stocks is moderate, if not unusually light, and that the amount of floating capital seeking employment is considerably larger than might be expected. These conditions, together with other, though minor reasons, have the result of making the market steady, several hundred millions of stocks are thrown into suspense, and have therefore become inactive, through the companies being in the hands of receivers, with the effect of concentrating the market upon stocks more favored."

CABLE SERVICE.

Imperial Government Expected to Give the Pacific Project Substantial Assistance. Absolute Necessity of a Direct Line From Canada to Bermuda.

MONTEREAL, Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., will sail for Canada by the Cunard steamer Etruria on Saturday. He and Sir Charles Tupper hope to meet Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been ill. Mr. Fleming says he has drawn up a strong memorandum in reference to his Pacific cable scheme for the Imperial Government, showing practically the unanimous support which the cable has received in Australia, where it is expected the Imperial Government will do everything in its power to encourage the project. The strongest evidence of support, however, is being brought to do so by the public opinion in the press and with the Government. Sir John Pender and the Eastern telegraph monopoly, about twelve who owe allegiance to the Opposition, and about eight Independents. The polling throughout was very heavy in Wellington, the instance of the late Sir John Pender's constituency, with a population of about 30,000, and 497 electors on the roll, 13,306 voted. Under the new Act the registrars of electors everywhere are now proceeding to strike from the rolls all electors who did not vote in Wellington. When Sir George appeared on the platform to address the electors of Auckland, the chairwoman, Mrs. Dalry, bid the audience sing the hymn "Forward, Zealandia." This was done, and followed by the immense meeting singing another hymn specially composed for the occasion in honor of Sir George, who is New Zealand's "Grand Old Man."

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—(Special.)—The business men of Eastern Canada are awakening to the great necessity for the extension of the Halifax and Bermuda cable to the other West India colonies. The Imperial naval and military officers on the North American station fully realize the importance of the cable for Imperial purposes. Those officers who are expressing their opinions for public consumption do not hesitate to privately express their amazement that the Imperial Government should be so blind to Imperial interests as to still continue to neglect to secure direct cable connection with their West India colonies. They have expressed their war authorities woke up to the importance of the islands and approved of an elaborate scheme for their defence, but strangely appeared to forget the fact of first importance, viz., that Bermuda was dependent upon the United States and Spain for cable communication with their important outlying colonies. It is embarrassing and humiliating to the Imperial officers here to know that every cable route from London through New York, Key West and Cuba, instead of through Halifax and Bermuda; but it is not for Imperial purposes, however, that the business men of Canada demand the extension. It is for purely commercial purposes. Interviews with A. G. Jones & Co., Macgregor & Co., Pickford & Black, J. & Chapin & Co., and others who do a large business with Jamaica, show that the extension to Jamaica and the other islands is absolutely essential to the development of Canadian trade. Four steamers a month, now running from Halifax to these islands, carry direct the large trade that formerly went from Canada via New York, and are also developing many new lines of business, but exports are great, handicapped by the inefficient service and the exorbitant rates, viz., \$1.45 a word charged by the American and Spanish companies.

JUSTICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Ottawa Free Press, January 3.) Although the Provincial authorities of British Columbia have a very difficult duty to perform in administering justice throughout an immense area of territory, populated by daily and regular immigrants, including Highlanders, Indians, Chinese, fishing, mining and lumbering, and other classes of persons not easily controlled, the security for life and property in that province seems to be even greater than in older and more thickly settled portions of the Dominion. It is seldom that a murder goes unavenged in the country which bears the name of British Columbia. Not only a good province for honest, industrious and law-abiding people to settle in, but has been made a good country for misdeed to engage from. Crimes committed among the Chinese, which are said to be so difficult of detection in San Francisco, have been brought home to the guilty parties by Attorney-General Davie and his assistants in Victoria, though at times such tasks required great skill, labor and courage. One of the most intricate and sensational Canadian criminal trials have been held in British Columbia. Last week Albert Stronach was convicted at Victoria of murdering John Marshall. The trial lasted twelve days, and the crown adopted the usual course of paying witnesses called for the defence. The case had to be tried twice. On the first occasion, in November, the trial took place at New Westminster, the chief clerk of the district in which the crime was committed, but the jury failed to agree. Then the Attorney-General applied for and obtained a change of venue, and had the prisoner taken to Victoria, where the trial was held. The murder took place at Saanich, within a mile of the International boundary line at Sumas. Marshall was a farmer, who lived alone and was known to have some money in his house. Stroebel boarded a steamer, on the American side of the line, and

stom of passion or of peevishness. What is done should be, and probably will be, done quickly. The country enters upon 1894 in waiting mood, that will turn to quick relief if it waits in vain. The people will demand a quick salvation, equal to their faith and expressive of their fullest power."

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The programme for the Burns anniversary concert, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, has not yet been completed, but the following have already been consented to take part: Mrs. McCandless, the leading soprano from St. Andrew's, the well-known Scotch soprano; Miss J. Russell, who has been undergoing a course of training for the last two years and will make her reappearance in a few days; Mrs. J. Duff Stuart, of Vancouver, the lady who, two years ago, as Miss Connon, took the Scotch people of Victoria by storm with her splendid violin solos, Scotch reels and Strathspeys; Mr. Chisholm, who has already made himself famous here by his Scotch readings in the purest of Scotch; Mr. Kinross, the sweet tenor who has so often charmed his audience; Mr. F. Watson, the leader of Calvary Baptist choir, formerly a member of the First Presbyterian choir, and whose name is a guarantee that his effort will be worth hearing; and last, but not least, Mr. J. G. Brown, characterized by his leading newspaper of Canada as second to none in the great Kennedy in his rendering of humorous Scotch songs. The choir will also give some of their famous part songs.

Appended is the complete programme for the grand subscription concert, the proceeds of which will enable us to give any one of these Coupons below for the purchase of each Book must be accompanied by two Coupons.

- Offer No. 2 to paid up subscribers and readers: We will give one of these Books to any reader who sends to this office two of these Coupons below and 25 cents—any book may be purchased with order for each Book must be accompanied by two Coupons.

CLOTH BOUND BOOK COUPON.

THIRTY CENTS and TWO of these Coupons presented at the Office of this paper will entitle the holder to one of the books from the list given below. Each book beautifully bound in cloth and with gilt lettering. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. for postage. Money may be in stamps if preferred.

- At Palliser's hall, Victoria West, last evening, a musical concert was given in aid of the funds of St. Saviour's Sunday school, the entertainment being under the auspices of the Guild, and the programme almost entirely by local talent. The various acts, all of which were deserving of approbation, were as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. Cave and Miss Harris; comic song (in character) Mr. Skene; violin solo, Mr. R. Chisholm; song, Mrs. Roberts; reading, Miss Crook; song, Mr. H. J. Care; violin duet, Messrs. H. J. and A. E. Cave; comic song (in character) Mr. Skene; song, Mr. W. Cave; recitation, Miss Harrop, and song, Mr. H. J. Care.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—J. A. Chipman, fur merchant, who has drawn special attention to the probabilities of the development of trade between Canada and the West Indies, through the extension of the Halifax and Bermuda cable to Jamaica as of very great importance to Canadian commerce. I believe that the possibilities of future trade between Canada and the West Indies cannot be fairly estimated. We produce large quantities of many of the staples of the West Indies, and which we can furnish them more cheaply than any other country. The extension of the cable seems to me one of the most essential lacking to the direct lines of steamers running to these islands. The extension of the cable, with the result of bringing the two countries into immediate daily contact of business. I cannot conceive of anything which would be of greater assistance in aiding the growth of a trade so essential to Canada.

ALGOA, Jan. 10.—About all the population of this city and the neighborhood turned out to-day for the big wolf hunt which had been determined upon owing to the fact that wolves have been very plentiful this winter, and the loss of sheep by the farmers has been correspondingly large. It is proposed to drive the wolves into the big trap in the northern part of the country, where the round-up is to be made. A hundred werps is the minimum expected.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The trial of Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies, has resulted in the prisoner being condemned to death.

BIRTH. COTTRELL—On December 23, 1893, the wife of Wm. Cottrell, of a daughter. McQUADE—On the 7th inst., the wife of L. G. McQuade, of a son (still born).

MARRIED. FINLAYSON-HAMILTON—On the 3rd of November at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Mr. Scotford, by Rev. Mr. Richards, William Henry, fourth son of the late E. Finlayson, Victoria, B. C., to Jane, third daughter of Mr. John Hamilton.

DEED. LITTLE—On the 28th instant, Charles N. Little, a native of Ontario, Iowa, aged 49 years, died of cholera. FOSTER—On the 8th January, 1894, at his parish residence, 14 West street, Frederic, the beloved child of Robert and Mrs. J. Foster, aged 6 years and 8 months. MOORE—In this city, on January 3, Joshua Moore, a native of Massachusetts, aged 85 years and 8 months. ROOPE—At the family residence, on the 8th inst., George E. Roope, a native of Perthshire, England, aged 55 years and nine months.

TORONTO—On the 8th instant, at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Warkinton, 30 Pomeroy street, Mr. A. J. Warkinton, 30 Pomeroy street, of the late Henry Topley, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 84 years.

Advertisement for Columbus Souvenir Spoons, featuring a spoon illustration and text: "These Columbus Souvenir Spoons are full size and will no doubt be in great demand among our readers this year. They are beautifully engraved, heavily plated with pure sterling silver, and will last a lifetime. The bowl of each spoon is satin or frosted finish, which greatly adds to their appearance. Each spoon comes put up in a neat box." Includes a small illustration of a spoon.

