BITION PROPERTY.

t the City Should As-
and the Association
Liabilities.

urden Which a Few
Citizens Have En-
vored to Carry.

of the directors of the Brit-
gricultural Association with
Board of Aldermen of Vic-
yesterday afternoon, Mayor
g. All the other members
ncil were present, with the
d. Baker. The Association
by Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.
t, and Messrs. W.H. Ellis,
. Renouf, R. Seabrook, J.
Bainbridge, Noah Shakes-
and R. T. Williams.
pened the proceedings by
as intended by the associa-
xt year, the largest exhibi-
y, but there was a financial
h, in the meantime, they
ce in facing. He gave a
floating liabilities which are
he directors at present, and
osed, in brief, that the city
the buildings and property
ciation and assume its
the management of the
on affairs as at present.
the city had already an in-
0, represented by the money
advanced by the Corpora-
erty, he stated, is valued at
ere is upon it a debt of only
he thought it was manifest-
ss proposition for the city,
made. The following finan-
as submitted:

ASSETS.

s of land, buildings,
and belting, laying
.....$47,510 00

LIABILITIES.

.....$20,000 00
ounts..... 1,260 00
cial Government..... 100 00
interest paid by them 825 00
..... 108 00
1891..... 1,921 00
ruary, 1894..... 700 00

$24,914 00

hus shown is $22,596. The
t three exhibitions was, in
1892, $1,250; 1893, $1,900;
The loan of $20,000 is re-
arantee made by ten of the
ote to the bank is similarly
e loan is further secured by
lives of five of the directors,
for twenty years, on which
ums have been paid. The
n the property, including
nce and the tax payable to
amounts to $2,664.
quired whether the corpora-
ity to acquire and hold pro-
scription.
aid the property being out-
thought it would require
ority to purchase it, if that
proposed by Dr. Milne.
aid with a grant of $1,000
Government, and the fixed
sumed by the city, it would
ary to come year by year to
for a grant. This year the
$3,000, which would be more
cost to the public under the
nt, by which the expenses of
would be fully covered by
s.
nquired if the proposition
y should furnish sufficient
f the floating liabilities, or
liabilities and pay them off

d it seemed to him that it
interest of the city to at
ecessary amount by way of
nning it afterwards, he could
cil that the directors were
be termed anxious to desert
They were quite prepared
r efforts to make the exhi-
of the association. It was
cial adverse circumstances
e successive years since the
d been completed that affairs
resent unfortunate position.
d assumed a very heavy re-
bly in the public interest
by idea of recompense, and
elt no compunction in ask-
ation, as the public's repre-
me to their assistance.
aid if the mortgage could be
e maturity it would very
ve the case so far as the
l.
re thought the directors of
ere entitled to the help of
n bearing the burden
the annual exhibi-
as undoubtedly a great
to the business of Vic-
ht that if the public were
ly concerned in the exhibi-
sult in much more general
act of the citizens.
uggested that a by-law
ated for presentation to the
thought if the matter was
ight the public would do its
the association.
After considerable informal
it seemed to him quite evi-
sociation could not go on as
a fixed charge of $225 a
t. If the corporation
another $25,000 in
thought the ratepayers
consent only on condition
absolute owner of the prop-
this could be brought about
would be necessary. He
would be no difficulty in
amendment to the Muni-

gested that a by-law might
be submitted to the rate-
here might be no unneces-

that the Mayor and alder-
over the matter between
ntimate to the directors the
oposition which would be
hat if they thought fit the
d then send in a formal pe-

GAR SCHEDULE.

Dec. 4.—A prominent
is understood to have said
ht will be made on the sugar
ted by the Ways and Means
the bill comes before the sen-
he said it can be assumed
from sugar states will oppose
he bounty system and will
r end the tariff that has
ugar. The Senator stated
uld be made in the Senate
that the bounty feature
ed and a tax of not less
hree-eighths cents placed
r and one and three-quar-
w sugar.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 52

DR. CRONIN'S MURDER.

Opening of the Trial of Daniel Coughlin for the Capital Offence.

The Story Told by Prosecuting Counsel—Reply on the Part of Defence.

CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 7.—The trial of Daniel Coughlin for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin is going forward rapidly. Much progress was recorded to-day. Kickham Scanlan finished his opening address for the State about noon, and Daniel Donohoe occupied the afternoon in setting forth the defence. He concluded late this afternoon, and Judge Wing, also for the defence, will begin his argument at the opening of the court in the morning.

Mrs. Coughlin, wife of "Big Dan," clad in black and wearing a thin veil, was in court this morning when her husband's case began. On either side of her sat a number of ladies all anxious to get a look at the pair. Coughlin, however, had his back to the crowd, and was intent upon the words and actions of the lawyers.

At the outset of Lawyer Scanlan's address, he referred to J. B. Simons, the man who brought the furniture from the Carlson cottage, when he was interrupted by Judge Wing, who objected to the use of the man's name. "The flight of this man Simons, who the prosecution says was a conspirator, cannot be taken as an evidence of guilt," said Judge Wing, "and therefore, I object to any elaboration on the part of the State concerning him or his alleged part in this conspiracy. Further, his name is not mentioned in the indictment."

After much discussion and reference to parallel cases, Judge Tuthill ruled against the state.

Continuing, Mr. Scanlan told of the mysterious, dishonest and dark manner in which defendant and his brother conspirators conducted themselves just prior to the murder of the Doctor. He told of Martin Burke renting the cottage from old man Carlson; of how Burke never occupied the cottage, but always promptly paid the rent. The attorney then impressively carried the jury with him over the whole story of the great conspiracy. He spoke of iceman O'Sullivan's talk with old man Carlson, and how at first the iceman denied any knowledge of the tenants of the cottage, but afterwards acknowledged that he knew of them, and that "He was all right." Mr. Scanlan then told of Dan Coughlin's frequently telephoning from the West Chicago station to O'Sullivan at Lake View and of his frequent visit. "Now we come to Dante Coughlin's secret appearance and work in direct connection with the murder," said the attorney.

"On the night of May 4, 1889, a man appeared at Pat Dinan's livery stable and asked for a horse and buggy. He at first objected to a white horse, and also wanted a carriage with side blinds. Both requests were refused by the livery stable proprietor, and finally the man, whose hat was pulled down over his eyes, took the rig and drove north, though he had stated that he desired to go to his aunt's house on South Halstead street. The man who rented the rig was sent there by Dan Coughlin, for he himself says so. He told the chief of police that he did. Shortly after the rig was rented, Dr. Cronin received an urgent call to go to P. O'Sullivan's ice house to attend a man who had been run over by an ice wagon. The defence may attempt to prove that the murder did not take place in the Carlson cottage, but I point you to the direction in which the doctor was driven and the testimony of old Mrs. Horton, who saw the white horse and buggy drive to the door of the cottage and a man carrying a boxlike case, such as physicians have, step out and into the cottage. The description of this man tallies exactly with that of Dr. Cronin. Then she heard the noise of the overturned furniture, the thud like a fall of something, and groans and cries of "Oh my God, oh Jesus!" The cowardly brutes had done their work."

Coughlin here moved uneasily in his chair. He picked up a paper and tried to read it; but put it down. Mr. Scanlan grew dramatic and forceful and proceeded, every word being taken in by the accused." Half an hour after another buggy was driven up to the cottage. William Meerb will say that the man who drove this second buggy was Daniel Coughlin. Daniel Coughlin had a key and opened the door and went in, and the preparations were made to hide the body. The butchered remains of Dr. Cronin were then placed in a trunk, placed in the buggy that Coughlin drove and, late at night, the bloody handed gang of assassins set out to conceal the victim of the infamous crime."

With impassioned utterance, the prosecutor traced the windings of the murderers. "Hours after the killing they were seen away out on the North Shore drive. They were seen in other parts of the city. They were frightened off by the police, but finally toward morning, they reached a lonely spot in Lake View and there in a catch basin in one of the sewers the body was thrust. Hard by a big trunk was found saturated with blood, and then, that same Sunday afternoon, Dr. Cronin's disappearance was reported to the police. But, that morning, Mr. Conklin, in whose house Dr. Cronin lived, went out to O'Sullivan's house to see what kept the Doctor from home. They spoke about the accident to the iceman's employe, but no accident had taken place. Then the police went upon the track of the assassin. Coughlin had been detailed to the work. The public mind became excited. A most damnable crime had been committed. The white horse incident was reported to the police, and Dinan, the livery man, learning of it, visited the Chicago avenue station to tell what he knew of it. He met Coughlin. "You look agitated," observed Coughlin. "Dont you think I ought to be?" inquired Dinan. "That white horse and buggy was driven by a man you got the rig for. I am going to tell all about it." "What was Coughlin's reply?" asked Mr. Scanlan. "He told Dinan to keep his mouth shut, saying that he and Dr. Cronin had been enemies for four years."

Mr. Scanlan told of the finding of the body eighteen days later, and touched again on the murder in the cottage, saying he understood the defence was going to question the assertion that Dr. Cronin was killed there. In conclusion, he said: "Is Martin Burk dead? Is P. O'Sullivan dead? And where is Dan Coughlin to-day? He sits here in this court room scarcely whipped by justice, whilst his tools who died in prison are in their graves. Gentlemen, this, in brief, is a partial statement of what the State expects to prove at this trial. The jury's privilege is almost akin to that of the divinity. They may send Dan Coughlin to the gallows or turn him free to walk the streets like any other man."

At the conclusion of Mr. Scanlan's address a recess was taken until two o'clock, when Daniel Donahue began his argument for the defence.

In the course of his address, he said: "This case has once been tried. What a farce, what a mockery in the name of justice and law was that trial! What gigantic and malicious efforts were made to strangle five innocent citizens to death! When we look back on that trial all the indignation of our soul and all the sadness of our heart sit in council together."

Mr. Bottome objected to any reference by counsel to the other trial, and the Court ruled that during this trial the previous hearing should not be in any way considered, either in speech or otherwise.

Counsel then resumed: "What is the charge in this case? Plainly, it is that Daniel Coughlin, John F. Beggs, John Kunze, Martin Burke, P. O'Sullivan and others conspired to kill and murder Dr. Cronin. Mr. Scanlan, in his opening speech, mentioned Kunze's name once. John. F. Beggs' name was not uttered once, Beggs was acquitted on the former trial. Where did the conspiracy begin? I do not know and I cannot tell from the proof. Was Dr. Cronin killed in Cook county? I do not know and cannot tell from the proof. Was the doctor killed in the Carlson's cottage? I do not know and I cannot tell from the proofs. Such is my state of mind and such will be the state of your minds when you shall have heard all the evidence, and, such being the fact, it will be your duty on your oaths and your privileges as men to restore Daniel Coughlin to the blessed air of liberty and to the happiness that beams from the faces of his wife and children."

Mr. Donahue reviewed the case, giving the meaning of "reasonable doubt" and all the other points which arise in most murder cases. He severely criticised the speech of Mr. Scanlan, which he characterized as a "bundle of opinions," and to whom he frequently referred as a "man of suspicions." Mr. Donahue concluded his speech just before the court adjourned for the day.

Judge Wing will speak for the defence tomorrow morning.

U. S. AND HAWAII.

The Correspondence for Congress the Bulkiest Document Ever Submitted to Members.

Minister Thurston Gone West—Speculations as to His Destination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is said when the President sends in all the correspondence on Hawaiian relations, extending over a period of a dozen years, it will be the bulkiest document ever submitted to Congress. The reports, correspondence and affidavits incidental to Blount's special report alone, it is said, cover 522 pages. From the fact that departmental clerks have been set to work making copies of all the Hawaiian documents not already in type, it is inferred that the President has given instructions to comply with the Hoar resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday. Indeed, an authoritative statement to that effect is made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Minister Thurston, the representative in Washington of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, saw Secretary Gresham at the State Department this morning. Mr. Thurston's answer indicated that he had learned nothing new regarding the Hawaiian situation. He thinks the next news from Honolulu will come through the mail steamer due at Auckland to-day, which left Honolulu November 25.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, left Washington this afternoon for Chicago. His departure gave rise to report that his objective point was Honolulu; but this could not be confirmed at the Hawaiian legation this evening.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Mr. Hitt, ex-chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, has introduced two resolutions bearing on the Hawaiian policy of the government, one for the papers in the case, and the second as follows: "It is the sense of the house that intervention by the government of the United States through its representatives or armed forces in the affairs of a friendly recognized government, to disturb or overthrow it and substitute a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of public spirit and the constitution."

PROF. TYNDALL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At the inquest held on the body of Professor Tyndall, his wife testified that the deceased had taken chloral for the purpose of relieving pain, and that after he had swallowed it he jumped out of bed and exclaimed: "Get a stomach pump!" Mrs. Tyndall caused Dr. Winstanley to be immediately summoned, and gave her husband a mustard emetic, also some coffee. He became unconscious. Dr. Winstanley did all he could for him, and later in the day he regained his senses, and recognized and spoke to the doctors. The latter worked over him all day. Mrs. Tyndall gave her husband the chloral at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and at 8:30 p. m. all was over. Dr. Winstanley testified that he had used an electric battery on Prof. Tyndall, and had his lungs not been disabled he might have survived. Dr. Buzzard supported Dr. Winstanley's testimony. He said that Professor and Mrs. Tyndall were an affectionate and devoted couple, and he was satisfied that the death of the Professor was purely accidental.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm was attacked with sudden illness last week. Physicians were summoned to attend him and he has recovered.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTIONISTS.

Hostages Held for the Safety of Prisoners Taken on Both Sides.

One of the Government's New Cruisers Disabled—Mello's Return to Rio.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 7.—News from Rio de Janeiro is that President Peixoto has imprisoned Baron de Santatecla and his son, and will hold them as hostages for the rest of the prisoners now in the hands of the Federals. The Brazilian rebels of Rio Grande do Sul are besieging the town of Bage. General Isadoro, recently made a prisoner by the Federals, was wounded in the arm, and the insurgents are threatening to shoot him. Peixoto's Minister of War has telegraphed to General Tavares, who captured Isadoro, that if the latter is shot he will immediately order the execution of Colonel Faunda Tavares, a prisoner in Porto Alegro, capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The Castilhista soldiers forming the garrison of Santa Ana are ready to march to Uruguayana and join General Hipolito and his forces.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Brazilian cruiser America, which sailed from New York for Rio de Janeiro on the night of November 26, to fight the rebel Admiral Mello's warships, is lying at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, so seriously disabled by the act of an unknown traitor among her crew that she will probably be unable to continue her voyage for several weeks. A cable message was received by Flint & Co. from the West Indies, late yesterday afternoon, announcing that one of the vessel's valves, among the most vulnerable parts of a steamship's machinery, had been purposely broken by some unknown member of the crew. The cruiser Nictheroy, which sailed from St. Thomas on Sunday, continued her voyage from St. Thomas alone. After considerable delay the Brazilian torpedo boat was towed out on her way to Brazil this morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Brazilian minister said to-day, with reference to Mello's return to the mouth of the bay of Rio: "I suppose he has got tired waiting for the America and Nictheroy outside and ran in to get something to eat."

HON. RODOLPHE LAFLAMME.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7. — (Special) — Hon. Toussaint Antoine Rodolphe Laflamme, Q. C., minister of justice in the Mackenzie administration, died at 2:30 at his house, 400 Sherbrooke street. He had been ill a few days, suffering from bronchitis. Mr. Laflamme was born at Montreal in 1827, his father being a merchant and his mother a daughter of one of the Acadians who were expelled from Nova Scotia. He was educated at the college of St. Sulpice and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1849, being appointed Q.C. in 1863. He was counsel for the Seigneurs who claimed their indemnity in virtue of the Seignorial Act, 1857-8, was one of the earliest members of the L. C. *Rouge* party; became one of the editors of L'Avenir; and was in 1867 elected President of Institut Canadian, Montreal, of which he was one of the founders. He was professor of the Law of Real Property in McGill University, from which he received the hon. degree of D.C.L., 1873. He was a member of the executive of the Reform Association of the Parti National of Montreal, and declined a puisne judgeship in the Supreme court, 1875. He was sworn of the Privy Council as minister of inland revenue, November 1876, and minister of justice in 1877, and retired with his colleagues September, 1878. He sat in parliament for Jacques Carter from 1872 to 1878.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Important Meeting Held in London Resolves in Favor of a Union of the Industry.

Farm Lands Declared to Bear an Excessive Share of Public Burdens.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A congress opened in St. James hall to-day under the auspices of the National Agricultural Union. The Earl of Winchelsea, president. Among those present were the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Radnor and sixty members of the House of Commons.

The Earl of Winchelsea said that the resolutions that would be submitted to the congress embodied a large number of suggestions that had been received from representative agriculturalists all over the world. Since the last congress was held the nation was becoming more and more dependent upon food brought from foreign countries. The consensus of public opinion was that the navy was unable to protect the food supply in the event of war. One cause of the distress was the fall in prices due to foreign competition. It was necessary for the producers to combine and work, not for protection, but for fair play. The Earl moved that all interested in land should support the union. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Sir Richard Paget, member of Parliament, moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that an excessive share of the public burdens was borne by farm lands as compared with other sources of income.

Sir Richard Paget's motion was carried.

PHONOGRAPHS IN COURT.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The trouble existing between the Edison United Phonograph Co., the Edison Phonograph Works and the North American Phonograph Co. was fully aired in the Chancery court this morning. The Edison United Phonograph Co. is the owner of the sole right to sell phonographs in foreign countries and claims that the other companies are shipping and selling phonographs in Europe and Australia. The Edison United Phonograph Company found that phonographs were being sent to Europe and sold there by the other companies, and a temporary injunction was secured against them. The same day that this injunction was secured it was learned that fifty phonographs were on board of a steamer in New York ready to be shipped to Europe. The consul went to Thomas Edison and asked that he order the phonographs to be kept in this country, but Mr. Edison said that he did not know of any phonographs to be sent out of the country and refused to interfere. The vice chancellor granted the plaintiffs an order granting them the privilege of taking testimony in the case.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—(Special)—Editor Braden, of the Calgary Tribune, and J. G. Fitzgerald, real estate agent, had a dispute at Calgary over a letter on immigration matters which appeared in a late issue of the Tribune. The disagreement ended in the latter striking the former, cutting his eye badly. A warrant was immediately sworn out and Fitzgerald arrested.

The coroners inquest on the body of David Akers, shot and killed at Pot Hole Creek on Sunday last, closed at Lethbridge yesterday afternoon. After three hours the jury returned at 11 o'clock with a verdict of manslaughter.

TO HUNT FOR FLOUR GOLD.

Secret of the Mission of the Yacht Gracie Felitz to This Island.

The Expedition Fully Equipped for a Scientific Search for Gold.

Seattle Telegraph: The secret mission of the yacht Gracie Felitz has been told. After several weeks of mysterious preparation the pennant yacht of the Seattle Yacht Club heaved anchor a few days ago and laid her course to the North, on what was given out at the time to be a hunting trip to the wooded shores of the Georgian gulf and the Southern Alaskan coast. As the yacht is now fairly on her journey and safe from inquisitive questioning, the story is given away, and proves to be no hunting expedition at all, at least not one after animal game. The five members of the expedition are flushed with the expectation that when they return the Gracie Felitz will have aboard gold galore.

On the bars of the northern end of Vancouver island flour gold was lately discovered in such quantities that it is believed by these men will pay for working. With this idea in view the expedition sailed away and its members are prepared to put in two or three of the hardest months work of their lives if the returns give encouragement for continuing. They are well equipped for the work, not alone in having a fat larder with plenty of camping paraphernalia, but with new-fangled machinery, which was so carefully and secretly guarded by its members here that but one or two outside of those interested knew of its existence at all. In addition the expedition carried 75 pounds of quicksilver, with which to take up the infinitesimal but multitudinous grains of yellow ore. The members of the party are: A. M. Towle, Eugene Peters, William Newman and son and James Holcom, an old beach miner, who gathered bar gold on California's bars and ocean beach for 17 years.

The gold which the expedition is after at present is the kind found in black sand and is extremely hard to gather. The old miner, however, has a new invention which he is hoping will catch every mite of gold in the bars of British Columbia. This machine has never been tried, but the old miner has faith in his theory and says it is bound to work. It consists of the regulation sluice with quicksilver as the detaining medium for the gold, and besides some indescribable machanism, through which the sand is first run, there is at intervals along the sluice a number of buckets or receptacles, into which the sand falls in its career through the long box. In these buckets is placed the quicksilver, and the action of the water which rushes through the sluice churns the sand and quicksilver together and allows the gold particles to come readily under the influence of the quicksilver, while the sand is carried on along the sluice. The theory is that what gold particules are not absorbed in the first bucket will be gathered in those further along until there is no more left in the sand. The old miner has it all figured out and has his machine regulated to permit water enough through the sluice and with such power as to get the proper churning, not too much and not too little. The machine is capable of handling 15 tons of sand per day.

The particular bar to where the expedition is bound was discovered the past summer by some members of the crews of the schooners Alcedo and Osprey, who were ashore, and they gave such glowing accounts of it that the Felitz expedition is the result.

So much confidence was entertained in the genuineness of the find that Tomale & Wilcox towed their boat building establishment from the water front and anchored it on a place of safety in Duwamish river, and spent a lot of money rigging up the Felitz and provisioning her for the winter's work, besides having the machine for saving the gold made at great expense. With this machine they expect to save ninety per cent. of the gold passing through, while with the old-fashioned rockers but one-seventh or one-eighth can be secured. The exact location of the bar is on the extreme northwestern corner of Vancouver Island, but the Felitz took the inside passage to reach her destination.

FRANCE IN DAHOMEY.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—General Dodds, of the French forces in Dahomey, has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine that King Behanzin, who fled after his defeat and the capture of his capital by the French troops, has been abandoned by his warriors. He is destitute, and General Dodds says his capture is assured.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 7.—The directors of the Manchester ship canal formally opened the canal to-day. The public opening of the canal will take place on New Year's day with a procession of vessels.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

Engagement Between Insurgents and Government Troops—Fighting at Fort Nictheroy.

Mello Says He Hopes the Conflict Will Be Over in About Ten Days.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 8.—The correspondent of an American newspaper interviewed Admiral Mello, of the rebel fleet, on November 26, in which the admiral said: "I want to repeat that it never was my intention to restore the monarchy. The majority of Brazilians are opposed to it. My sole object was to rid Brazil of the military despotism which now threatens to prevail. During the early days of the revolution I hoped to receive aid from persons on shore. They deceived me, however. My aspirations are for the liberty of all the people, and not for personal gains. The same sentiments actuate all my adherents.

"I want to deny emphatically that the Javary was sunk by shots from the forts. The sinking was owing to her springing a leak, caused by the concussion resulting from the continuous firing of her heavy guns. Her gunners were unable to use the hydraulic loading gear, which had become disabled, and were obliged to load by hand. I think the powder charges used two days before the sinking were too heavy. The Javary had been leaking for two weeks, and the pumps were constantly in use. The ship was old and was not well taken care of. No repairs had been made on her. It was cowardly on the part of the shore troops to fire on my boats when they were rescuing the men from the Javary. It was barbarous.

"I have the Aquidaban, Republica, Jupiter and other armed steamers, which are well fitted with guns; we have ammunition on board to last several months, while there is no lack of fresh food received daily.

"My hope at present is that the conflict will be ended in about ten days in some decisive way. Perhaps I shall take the Aquidaban, which is able to steam 11 knots an hour, the Tamadadore and several other steamers, and endeavor to force a passage across the bar. I feel that my comrades on the foreign naval ships sympathize with me. The action of the foreign government in permitting President Peixoto to buy ships is perfectly legitimate. With the Aquidaban and the Republica I don't fear a fight with any ships bought in the United States."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The South American mail which reached here yesterday brought copies of La Press, the leading newspaper of Buenos Ayres, containing an account of an extraordinary incident in the harbor of Rio. The account says Dr. Barbosa, the Brazilian senator who has been spending some time at Buenos Ayres, was a suspected sympathiser of Mello. The authorities of Brazil decided to arrest him when he should arrive on the British steamer Magdalena at Rio. Upon the arrival of the Magdalena an effort was made to get him on a warrant by Peixoto's agents, but Captain William M. Lang, flag officer of the British squadron in the harbor, boarded the Magdalena with fifty armed men from H.M.S. Sirius, accompanied by a rapid-fire gun, and notified the captain of the Magdalena not to deliver Barbosa to the Brazilian authorities. Peixoto's officers then retired. The Government, however, forwarded an order for Barbosa's arrest at Bahia, Barbosa's native state, to which he was en route, and sent two secret agents on board the vessel to keep Barbosa in sight. He finally decided to return to Buenos Ayres, and found his way back in safety. His family and also the friends who called on him in Rio are now in jail. He says Brazil has made a secret loan of $75,000,000. The situation has been unchanged since the departure of the Aquidaban. Firing between the forts and between the insurgent vessels and guns on Fort Nictheroy still continues daily. The insurgents have been forced to anchor further from shore.

Admiral Stanton was at the Navy department again to-day. He says the quarantine station where the Aquidaban lies is forty miles west and south of Rio. The dispatch of Minister Thompson to Secretary Gresham, reporting Mello's arrival there, stated that Mello had sacked the quarantine station, after which he had sailed away in a southerly direction. Mello's departure for the South is believed here to be a mere blind to hide his real purpose of proceeding to the open ocean north of Rio to intercept and give battle to the Nictheroy, now nearing that port.

LADY HAMERSLEY CHURCHILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Lily W. Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, George W. Williams and Jacob R. Lockman, trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley, first husband of the Duchess, have brought suit in the Supreme court against Clara L. Walter, Grace V. Gregory and others for foreclosure of a mortgage of $125,000 on the Imperial apartment house on 74th street, west of Park avenue. Interest on the mortgage, which was given last January, has not been paid.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The committee appointed by the Government to investigate the action of the military called out to suppress the riotous coal miners at Lord Masham's Featherstone pit near Pontefract, reported to-day. The members of the committee deplore the fact that no magistrate met the troops at the Pontefract station, when they left the train there on August 7. It was also a mistake, they say, that the troops were so divided that no one body was strong enough to overawe the rioting strikers. If a force of adequate strength had been marched into Pontefract they think the necessity of firing upon the rioters would have been obviated as the miners would not have dared to defy a superior force. The committee also urges that an inquiry be made to ascertain whether soldiers called out to quell riots may not be armed with weapons less dangerous than rifles. The committee was composed of Justice Bowen, Sir Albert Rollit, Progressive Conservative M.P. for the Skipton division of Yorkshire; and Richard Haldane, Liberal M. P. for Haddingtonshire. It was appointed by the Government at the instance of the Radical and Labor members of Parliament, who were incensed by what they considered the recklessness of the troops in causing bloodshed and death among the strikers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Every physician in the city of any considerable practice has at least a score of patients suffering from la grippe. It has unquestionably become an epidemic. Immense sales are being made by druggists and others of anti-febrine, quinine and "hot Scotch." Mustard baths and hot baths are also very much in vogue. The microbe of la grippe has not yet been identified or isolated, but medical men agree that its origin is microbic.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—A numerously signed petition is to be sent to Ottawa asking the release of Connolly and McGreevy. Many prominent citizens signed it.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—The case of G. R. Hooper is fixed for December 15th, but as all the other cases on the list are to be tried first, it may not begin until after the Christmas holidays. Judge Delorimer, of Montreal, will preside at the trial.

BLENHEIM, Dec. 7.—By the bursting of a large fly wheel in Coat's barrel factory Samuel Hammond was instantly killed, the body being frightfully mangled; George Bond and Hugh Grimbole were badly injured, and three other workmen seriously bruised.

AILSA CRAIG, Dec. 7.—The Patrons of North Middlesex have nominated W. Taylor, of McGillivray, for the Commons, and J. H. Alexander, of Strathroy, for the Legislature. Mr. Taylor was a Reformer and Mr. Alexander a Conservative.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—The Patrons of South Norfolk have nominated Walker, of Walpole, for the Commons, and J. McNally, of Townsend, for the Legislature.

QUEBEC, Dec. 7.—It is rumored that the Conservatives will endeavor to expel Turgeon, member for Bellechase, on the grounds of false accusation against Allard, member for Berthier. The Liberals will strenuously oppose the expulsion.

QUEBEC, Dec. 7.—L'Electeur, the Liberal organ, has a leader pointing out the Protestant Protective Association as the future danger to Roman Catholics in Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—Thomas Abbey, aged 35, while working on the roof of the new Roman Catholic school in Blantyre park, East Toronto, fell forty-five feet and received injuries from which he died.

KINGSTON, Dec. 7.—The local branch of the McCarthy club will ask Principal Grant to be a candidate for the Ontario House.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Library for the Mounted Police—Story Contradicted Regarding Steamship Agencies in England.

The Ottawa Election—Sir James Grant Returned by Acclamation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—A circulating library will be established in connection with the Mounted Police force.

The report that the Government has abolished commissions to steamship agencies in Great Britain is entirely without foundation.

Sir James Grant was to-day elected member for Ottawa by acclamation. The new member, after thanking the electors for the honor done him, entered into an able and eloquent review of the political situation.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—In the address of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Kights of Labor, he says: "A great struggle is being waged between two great forces, organized monopoly, struggling to make slaves out of men, and organized labor, struggling to make men out of slaves. Opulence is fast becoming a monarch; distributive production is dying out; combinations of money and brains are fast reducing independent operators to mere wheels in the machinery of vast manufacturing concerns. I appeal to you to rally to the rescue, and under the shield of our noble order we will bring the great avenues of distribution within easy reach of the masses, elect all legislative, executive and judiciary officers of the general government, take away the veto power of the president and destroy the avocation of corrupt lobbies by establishing the initiative and referendum. Thus we will give to the world an industrial system menaced by no tramp at one end and princely dude at the other."

Bold Bank Robbery.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 7.—The boldest robbery in the annals of crime in Indiana was committed to-day about noon, the victims being the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading banking concerns in the State. The amount taken was $15,000. No clue to the identity of the robbers has yet come to light, and they seem to have made good their escape.

He Challenged the Kaiser.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Richard Goerdeler, the American citizen who arrived at Marienwerder in July, 1891, and was arrested on a charge of *lese majeste*, for having sent a challenge to Emperor William, is among the passengers who left Bremen on December 5 by the Havel for New York. He was released at the request of President Cleveland. In June, 1891, Goerdeler was professor of music at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. The professor had been incarcerated in an asylum in Germany since about the middle of August for writing threatening letters to Emperor William and Chancellor Bismarck. His hallucination was that he was a victim of the former chancellor and was one of the European potentates.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

SALMON PRESERVATION.

Mr. R. D. Hume, who is described as "a veteran cannery man" on the Columbia river, has published a book on the "Salmon of the Pacific Coast." In this book he combats opinions which are generally entertained. He contends that the salmon do not necessarily die after spawning. Some of them he believes find their way to the sea again. In this he differs from the great majority of observers in British Columbia. Nine out of ten of them, at least, believe that none of the salmon that reach the spawning ground come back again. Mr. Wilmot was of the same opinion as Mr. Hume. His opinion was that a proportion of the salmon returned to the sea backwards, and he believed that it was that because they were always seen apparently heading up stream that the belief that they never returned to the sea was so generally entertained.

Mr. Hume opposes the use of wheels. These have never been allowed in British Columbia streams. He holds that the fish caught by the wheels are immature salmon, female as well as male, and that the use of the device prevents the increase of the salmon in the Columbia. He holds that all salmon under five pounds weight should be returned to the sea. Where nets with large meshes are used these small salmon are not caught, and when they find their way into traps they should be liberated.

The author believes that the young fry hatched artifically should be kept in ponds until they are large and strong enough to take care of themselves, and that when they are set free it should be at the mouth of the river. By adopting this plan the young salmon are saved from a host of enemies which lie in wait for them in the upper reaches of the rivers. This is the course which Mr. Hume has pursued on the Rogue river, where he asserts he has increased the supply of salmon fourfold. Mr. Hume is sceptical as to the usefulness of the Clackamas hatchery. He believes that the fry hatched there are set free too young, and are not dropped into the river near enough to the sea. His suggestions on this matter are well worthy the attention of the Dominion authorities. Doubts have been expressed as to the effectiveness of the Fraser river hatcheries, and if the methods of the Rogue river hatchery are certain to be productive of such beneficial results as Mr. Hume asserts, it would be well worth while to give them a trial on the Fraser river.

A GRAND IDEA.

Mr. W. T. Stead is a man of ideas, or perhaps, as some would put it, a man of fads. He is also a practical man. He wishes his ideas to bear fruit, and in order that they may do so, he, with commendable energy and industry, does what he can to impress them on the world at large.

One of his ideas is that the English-speaking nations of the world should form a great and powerful alliance, and in carrying out this idea he assigns to Canada a position of much importance. Great Britain is one of the English-speaking nations, the United States is another. Canada, if not a great nation now, is certain to become one in good time. Canada is situated between Great Britain and the United States and has it in its power to do a great deal towards promoting a good understanding between them and towards bringing them closer together. Her good offices can be of the greatest use to both nations. She can act the part of a peacemaker and a peace maintainer. This is what Mr. Stead said in the Toronto Auditorium respecting the relation that Canada bears to the two great English speaking communities:

From the horizon of London the joining of the British Empire and the American Republic in one political unity is one of the greatest objects for any politician or statesman to work for, or any patriot to pray for. There may be no way of undoing the mistake of that modern Jeroboam, George III., but it is the destiny of Canada to decide whether the British and the United States shall be friends or foes. Canada is the pivot state. Canada holds the pass. No, I will not say foes, because even in a nightmare I have never dreamed of the two being foes. But it depends upon Canada whether the two nations shall continue jealous, unkind and nagging neighbors or cordial friends and allies. The future hope of the world depends on the answer you will give. You are the man on-horseback; we take a back seat. The simple question of politics sinks into insignificance in the great world-wide problem of the race: Is Canada to use her voice for peace or for war? It rests with you whether you shall be an angel of peace to unite the English-speaking world in one whole or another Tadmus sowing dragons' teeth from which will spring up armed men.

I want you to be first of all Canadians. I don't want you to sacrifice your Canadian nationality and Canadian future to either Scotland, Ireland, England or Wales. Look at the matter as a nation which has come into existence and is likely to stay. But we look upon you as the power through which we must look to the United States. In covering the trenches shall we have a good, hearty, healthy helping from you, or shall you oppose us and trip us down? If you do we cannot accomplish anything. It is we who follow; you who lead. You now drag us at your chariot wheels.

This may appear to many to be the dream of an amiable enthusiast. Perhaps it is. But it is a glorious dream, the realization of which would be followed by innumerable benefits and blessings, not only to the nations immediately concerned but to the whole world. If Canadians can do anything towards bringing about so grand and so beneficent a result they ought to feel proud that their position enables them to take part in a work which will change the face of the whole civilized world, and a great part of the uncivilized, incalculably for the better.

Dreamers like Mr. Stead, if he is a dreamer, do mankind a world of good. They broaden the minds and they raise the aims of the workers of the world. They give the ambitious something to aspire to and they save the wearied and discouraged from despair.

We are surprised to see that there are some Canadians who seem to think that the part which Mr. Stead has allotted to Canadians is unworthy of them. Men who express themselves in this way have surely not given Mr. Stead's theory much consideration. If it is within the bounds of practicability, if the result he aims at can ever be attained, we do not see that Canadians can be more honorably, more usefully or more nobly employed than in endeavoring to bring it about. No people ever had better or more important work to do. Those who say that Mr. Stead's aim is too lofty to be reached, and the condition of things he hopes to bring about too good to be attained by weak and blundering men we can understand, but we cannot comprehend how any man of common sense or of enlightened patriotism can think that the part assigned to Canada in the work is unworthy in any sense of Canadians.

TOO LATE.

The Times tries to make its readers believe that the speeches delivered at the meeting of Unorganized Labor held on the evening of the 5th inst., were reported in good faith and were substantially correct. It will, we think, be hard to make any unprejudiced person believe that that report was intended to be impartial. The reporter did his best to show the readers of the Times that his report was partisan—and outrageously partisan—from the first word to the last. It was headed "Government checkmated," "They endeavored to pull the wool over the workers' eyes," "Dutton corrects mistatements." The reader must be very verdant indeed, who would expect a fair and impartial report under such a heading. Not content with proclaiming the one-sidedness of his report in the headlines, the reporter showed in his introduction that he was determined to put the worst possible construction on all that any member of the Government might say. After stating that the rule of the meeting was "Party politics will not be allowed," he said of the chairman, Alderman Bragg: "He soon forgot the rule himself, and the audience enjoyed the liveliest political meeting held in the city for some time." To show how he was disposed to treat the members of the Government present, the reporter turned critic and said, "Hon. Theo. Davie and Hon. Col. Baker tried to 'square' themselves with the workingmen and Arthur Dutton did not fail to correct them when they got off the track."

It would be simply folly to expect anything like fairness or substantial accuracy in a report introduced in this way. The editor and the reporter took great pains to prepare the readers for a report that would be unfair to the gentlemen belonging to the party which the Times opposed. We are therefore not in the least surprised to find that the Premier was grossly misrepresented and misreported. It would be wonderful if it were otherwise. It is too late for the Times to put on an air of moderation now. It should have in its issue of the 6th inst., assumed that virtue though it had it not. But it showed its true nature too plainly in its partisan report to be able now to "pull the wool over the eyes" of any reader of the least discernment.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

In the early days of Canadian journalism, the proprietor of the newspaper was often its editor, its reporter, its proof-reader and its pressman. It was to be expected, then, that there would be no nice distinctions between the different departments of the paper. The editor would consider himself justified, when reporting the proceedings of a meeting, to criticise the utterances of the different speakers, and to question the accuracy of their facts, and the soundness of the sentiments they expressed. The reports of meetings then often had the same relation to the actual proceedings as a caricature bears to a well-taken photograph. The reporter gave his own coloring to all that was said and done. He suppressed what he considered it inconvenient to publish and he distorted and ridiculed what did not meet his approval. He, of course, touched up the speeches of his favorites and expressed his approval, as he went along, of of what they said. Reports in those days, if they were not edifying, were amusing. None but extreme partisans supposed that they were a reliable record of what was said and done.

Those days, however, have passed away and the newspaper has become in most parts of Canada a complicated organization. It is divided into several departments, and each department confines itself to its own work. The editor does not do the work of the reporter neither, except in very rare instances, is the reporter allowed to diversify his reports by comments and criticism. This division of labor has raised the character of the newspaper and ordinarily it is impossible to tell from the report whether the paper in which it is published favors or is opposed to the gentleman whose speech is reported in its columns. If the report is not accurate or fair it is generally owing to the inexpertness of the reporter, and not to any desire on his part to misrepresent. Newspapers that wish to be considered respectable and reliable are very careful how they report the speeches of those who are opposed to them in politics. The consequence is that we very seldom in these days see complaints on the part of speakers of deliberate and intentional misreporting. Now and then a reporter foolishly thinks that he does his party a service when he misrepresents a speaker, but he is speedily made to know that he must confine himself strictly to reporting, and that any encroachment on the editorial department will not be readily excused. There is clearly very little danger of Canadian newspapers going back to the old style of village journalism.

A LOSING SPECULATION.

It will be seen from the following paragraph from the Chicago Tribune that the American silver purchasing scheme has been very far indeed from being a profitable speculation. Here it is:

The director of the mint reports that the total purchases of silver by the United States under the act of July, 1890, amounted to 168,674,682 fine ounces, and that the average cost was 92.24 cents per ounce. At 68 cents per ounce, which is not far from the present market price, the silver is not worth so much by about forty-one million dollars as was paid for it. The Government may not be called on to pay that or any other difference between the price at which the silver was bought and that at which it could be sold, but it is a loss all the same, and a heavy one. Surely it was high time to stop the purchases of silver, though the extremists in the Senate tried hard to persuade themselves and others that they did not think so.

The country would lose forty-one millions if the hoarded silver were sold by the ounce at the market price, but what would it lose if it were coined into dollars and the people compelled to take considerably less than an ounce of silver for one hundred cents. We are not surprised that the prospect of this coming to pass caused a panic throughout the length and breadth of the Union. In that case the direct loss to the people would be immense, but the indirect and consequential losses would be literally incalculable.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Repairs to the Damaged "San Mateo" Completed—The Vancouver Ferry.

Christmas Supplies for the North—H.M.S. "Champion" at Honolulu.

Captain John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, stated yesterday with reference to the announced intention of the C. P. R. Company to place a steamer of their own on the Victoria-Vancouver route when the present agreement between the two companies expires, that he was not aware of the C. P. R. Co.'s intentions in this respect. As to the expiration of the agreement, that might be at any time providing the company desiring to change gave three months notice of such intention.

"SPRATT'S ARK" PURCHASED.

The agreement for the purchase of the well known steam barge Spratt's Ark from Capt. Cates by Mr. George Byrnes was closed yesterday. The craft will follow the same line of work she has formerly been employed at in and about Victoria. She is specially adapted for handling freights, as her big derricks and steam winches can lift almost any ordinary packages for shipment to her spacious deck, which is free from all obstructions. The Ark is the only craft of her kind belonging to this port now, and she will no doubt be a useful acquisition to the Victoria fleet of steamers when work is actively commenced on the new Government buildings.

THE "PUEBLA'S" PASSENGERS.

The steamship City of Puebla sails for San Francisco this morning, the following saloon passengers from Victoria having booked to leave on her: Miss M. Partridge, Mrs. Hiscocks, C. Thornson and wife, E. G. Gill, S. E. Pebbles, I. Fisher, Arthur Elliot, Miss A. Moser, Mrs. W. Geavely and child, Miss A. S. Corning, Mrs. J. Gates, J. H. Graham, J. W. Sayward, John Brooks, and Geo. Hardy, Mrs. Pebbles, Wm. Partridge.

THE "QUEEN" IN WINTER QUARTERS.

The steamer Umatilla, Captain Hunter commanding, sails from San Francisco for this port to-morrow, in place of the steamer Queen. The latter vessel will anchor in the stream during the winter months. Should travel warrant placing an additional steamer on the southern coast route during the Midwinter Fair, the Queen will be pressed into service.

THE "SAN MATEO" RESUMES SERVICE.

Capt. Fletcher of the steamship San Mateo says just as soon as the repairs to his vessel are complete he will proceed to San Francisco. The work will in all probability be finished and the vessel leave port to-day.

THE "CHAMPION" AT HONOLULU.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that H.M.S. Champion arrived at Honolulu on the 22nd November from Esquimalt. It is not believed that her coming to Hawaii has any special significance.

U. S. Revenue Change.

ROCHE HARBOR, Dec. 7.—The U. S. revenue launch Sibyl, which has been stationed at Friday Harbor, doing patroling duty among the islands has been taken to Anacortes and will be stationed at that place in in the future. As the islands extend nearly to the main land and have hundreds of sheltered nooks and places of anchorage, this part of the Sound has been the smugglers' paradise for years. This port has been third on the list for some time, there being only one or two sub-ports where more foreign vessels enter or clear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Tariff bill from present appearances, will be reported to the House on the 16th inst. The object of the Democrats is to press consideration of the measure as rapidly as possible. The general debate will begin on the 18th. This will give five days for consideration before the holidays recess. The Democratic Ways and Means committee was in session to-day correcting various errors in the tariff schedule. The committee room was filled with representatives of Eastern manufacturing interests, particularly flax, drugs, silk, cotton, thread and starch. There is an understanding that the new tariff will become operative July 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although Miss Frances E. Willard is still confined to her room in the English country home of Lady Henry Somerset, she is still as metally vigorous as ever and just as active in developing new ideas for the temperance cause. In letters just received, she urges that the friends of temperance should at once take steps for demonstration in every city, town and village of the country on March 20th next, which will be the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, father of the prohibition movement.

PIONEER SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Familiar and Friendly Faces Gathered Round the Festive Board.

Reminiscences of Early Times by the Premier and Others.

Once again the pioneers gathered round the dinner table last evening, and this time under the hospitable roof of mine host Patton, of the Victoria, whose catering was the acme of excellence with a service of the best. Presiding at the head of the table was the President of the Society, Mr. A. Graham, on his right being Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., premier; Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., mayor; Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P.; ex-Mayor C. E. Redfern, and others; while Mr. Levi W. Myers, U.S. Consul, supported the chairman on the other side, with Vice-President Fairbrother, Mr. Robert Irving, T. J. Burnes, R. Broderick and other well known figures. The numerous items on the admirably selected menu made their appearance with clock-work precision, and were discussed with the zest characteristic of the pioneer, whose judgment of good things is unquestioned.

The toast list was reached in due course, when the health of Her Majesty and other members of the Royal family was toasted with the usual heartiness. Consul Myers responded for "The President of the United States," referring to the felicitous relations which exist between the United States and Great Britain, and hoping that Canada would continue to foster those relations in view of her position relatively to the United States. In the course of his remarks about the pioneers and their experiences, he referred to the Hon. the late Hugh Nelson, a man honored by all, and asked those present to drink to his memory.

Mr. Clement Rowlands at this juncture responded to a call for a song and rendered in his usual grand style, "I Fear no Foe," which was unanimously re-demanded, when he gave "Good Company."

Vice-President Fairbrother proposed the health of the Governor-General, and Mr. Clearihue that of the Lieut.-Governor. Mr. Austin proposed the toast of the local Government and Legislature, to which the Premier first replied, remarking that though he had been accused of discussing politics, he would see what he could do to avoid the subject. Whilst sitting at this table and looking at the faces round the board, he had been thinking of old times and old friends. He could recall a quarter of century ago when there were many more of the old faces, now passed away; a time when all were friends, as free of money as frogs are free of feathers, and correspondingly happy; when the widow, or those in distress were never forgotten; when syndicates were unknown, and there was no such thing as grinding poverty, for one helped the other, and no one wanted though no one was rolling in wealth; so it was the Pioneer society grew up. There was our old friend Richard Broderick when he was king of Wharf street, and there was never a wanting soul applied to him in vain. Then Tom Burnes who kept Tom's saloon; was there ever any one who went there in need who was not helped or who came away without his morning cocktail because he had not two bits? (Laughter.) There was Carlo Bossi, whose books could also tell of many accounts never collected, and there were accounts which never found their way into his books. There was "Corney" Booth, and "Jack" Austin, about the latter of whom the Premier's reminiscences created roars of laughter. Redfern of these days is the same as of old, as good a fellow at present as in the past, and who rides his fat mule now as well as then (laughter). "Billy" Harrison was driving a baker's cart in those days, and was one of the speaker's warmest friends, for in those days he needed friends. He was a member of the Fire department then—(laughter)—and so was "Billy." The department wanted a secretary, and they voted him, Mr. Davie, the position, with a salary, which was indeed a godsend. "Tom" Storey was one of his first clients when he went into practice, and like a little man he lost the case. (Laughter.) "Tom" didn't grumble, but paid the costs, with the result that the two have been the best of friends ever since. "Jim" Baker, "Jock" Robertson and several others were brought forward as companions of early trials. J. B. Lovell was a good fellow in those days and is so still, except that he had fallen from grace in going on the wrong sides of politics (laughter). Then there was "Jim" Clearihue—and then Carlo Bossi. John Dougall brought the first load of cattle into Cassiar, and the speaker helped to "feed" on them. "Harry" Sheppard's was another old face that brought up pleasant recollections of the past. "Harry" was with them in those days, and at that time the speaker told Harry he was a born policeman, just the man to be chief of police. "George" Fairbrother was our oyster in Cassiar" (laughter), and was then, as he is now, a first-rate fellow; and there was his friend Braverman, who also was always ready to help others in need. Then came his old friend Robert Beaven, who at one time kept a clothing store at the spot now occupied by Gareche Green's bank. Mr. Davie was then a young man, and he entertained the idea of getting a coat and waistcoat on "Jawbone." Mr. Beaven looked at him for a moment and gave him some good advice on the harmfulness of a young man contracting debts. Old "Bob" Ridley was with them, too, in those days; there was no man at that board more respected or more honored than Bob. Mr. Davie gave a number of other reminiscences, humorous and pathetic, before resuming his seat amid much applause.

Hon. Mr. Beaven followed shortly with a few pleasant narratives of early days, and thanked the Premier for his kindly recollections. For himself he had been in various businesses in British Columbia; he had worked on the streets of Victoria with the pick and shovel; he had worked in the mines of Cariboo, and had done everything which a person coming to a new country ought to do to make a living; he hoped he had done nothing to be ashamed of. (Hear, hear, and no, no).

Dr. Milne also spoke briefly and happily to the toast.

Mr. White here sang "My own, my beloved Star," which met with such warm favor that Mr. White felt compelled to sing again.

The "Mayor and Council" were proposed by Mr. Redfern, and very briefly responded to by His Worship, who thanked the company for their cordial reception of the toast, which was, of course, to the institution and not to the individual. Ald. Baker and Bragg also said a few words.

After Hon. Mr. Davie had sung "The Baliff's Daughter of Islington," "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," was proposed by Mr. T. Flewin and responded to by Captain Harman and Captain Peele, of Westminster.

Mr. C. Flewin gave the health of the Press, which was duly respended to by the representatives present.

"Sister Societies," was proposed by Hon. Mr. Davie, and Mr. E. J. Thain thought of the ladies, after which the meeting dispersed with the customary good wishes and expressions of kindly feeling.

THE BEST POLICY.

Where Honesty Should Begin, and Where It Should Often End.

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 we don't often resist it, to be something short of perfectly frank and true. One reason for this is that the current pleasant speech which means nothing insensibly 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 brutal. A 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. And 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. Oftener 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 belonging. Now tact answers the whole problem. And what is it? Its other name is love. RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y.

The wife of Senator Donelson M. Caffery of Louisiana was born in St. Mary's parish in that state. She was a Miss Richardson and is a descendent of a good old Huguenot family. She is a lady of medium height, with rather dark hair and eyes, and is very domestic in her tastes. She is devoted to her family of several children.

Woman's love, like lichens upon a rock, will still grow where even charity can find no soil to nurture itself.—Bovee.

Woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free.
—Tennyson.

Tacoma News: Notwithstanding the tariff measure of 1887 the American people do not yet realize that Grover Cleveland is one of those men, too few in political life, who believes that the right is always expedient. Underneath this belief is a Lincolnian faith in the eventful right-mindedness of the American people. Their judgment may temporarily be swayed by prejudices or passion, but give them time and they will come right. Mr. Cleveland may never have read Lowell's address on democracy, but its spirit is his spirit.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains.

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Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Made at St. Helens, England. Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld, Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

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Assisted by Resident Masters, prepares boys from 8 to 14 for the Public Schools, Scholarships, etc. Education comprises Thorough English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, German, French, Music, Drawing, Singing, Drill ng, Swimming.

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For terms, photo of school buildings and all particulars, apply to MISS R. L. LEIGH-SPENCER, Vancouver P.O., B.C.. no22-1m

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Notice is hereby given that the Court will sit as follows:—

For the Electoral District of Victoria City and Coast Districts:—At 46 Langley street, Victoria, on Thursday, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th days of December, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

For the Electoral District of Victoria;—At the Royal Oak, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at 11:30 o'clock, a.m.; and at John Camp's, South Saanich, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For the Electoral District of Esquimalt:—At Henry Price's, Parson's Bridge, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon

Dated at Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
de7-d6t-w2t

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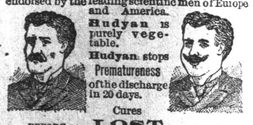
Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



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Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonails. Address

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1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russe St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. ap28

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, no26 London, England.

"TEMPORARILY INSANE."

Facts Adduced at the Inquest on the Body of Isabel Johnson.

She Never Told the Cause—Unconcern With Which She Took Her Life.

NANAIMO,, Dec. 9.—(Special)—All that will probably ever be known of the reasons which caused the unfortunate Isabel Johnson to commit suicide was disclosed this afternoon at the inquest. Harry Wilkinson, her former sweetheart, was the principal witness. Questioned with regard to the letter sent by him through John Laug to the dead girl, he said it contained nothing harsh or unkind, being simply a plain statement that having heard she was keeping company with another man he would immediately drop her acquaintance unless she acted differently. Witness said that he had been going with Isabel for the past four months; but did not think that she was at all fond of him.

Questioned by the girl's father, Wilkinson said that a week ago last Sunday he and Isabel had quarrelled, but that a few days later they had made up again.

Mary, the younger sister of the deceased, said she believed that Isabel was very much attached to Wilkinson. She was always talking about him. The only conclusion it is possible to come to from the evidence is that the unhappy child in a moment of despair, caused by the receipt of her lover's letter, decided to at once put an end to her existence, hurried off to a druggist, purchased the poison, and drank a fatal dose without ever truly realizing what she was doing.

Dr. Praeger's post mortem examination proved that her death was due to the effects of an irritant poison, apparently arsenous acid, the principal ingredient in Rough on Rats.

The jury returned a verdict: "We find that the deceased Isabel Johnson came to her death by her own hand by taking poison, Rough on Rats, during a moment of temporary insanity." The following rider was added: "We recommend that the attention of the Provincial Legislature be drawn to the necessity of a restriction of the sale of this article, and that none but druggists be allowed to sell it."

The peculiarity of the sad affair was the remarkable composure of the young girl who, though not quite seventeen years old, after she had once decided to take her own life, and even after she had swallowed the fatal draught until she became sick, allowed no word of what she had done or her reason for so doing, to escape her lips, though at about 4 o'clock in the morning, shortly before she expired, she called to her sister as if to tell her something; but was unable to more than gasp out her name and then fell back in her bed exhausted. The parents of the deceased girl are terribly grieved at the tragic ending of a child who had always been a dutiful and affectionate daughter. The father is unable to give any explanation of his daughter's action. The evening she took the poison, she prepared his lunch basket as usual before he went to the mine, and appeared in her usual spirits. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon. Rev. Mr. McRae will officiate.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Judge Desnoyers to-day resumed the preliminary investigation into the charge against the young men Mercier, Pelland and De Martigny, who are held for attempting to blow up the Nelson monument. It was again adjourned till next Saturday.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 9.—Nomination day found the Liberals with candidates in every district. In the Second district of Prince county Hon. James Richards (Government), was elected by acclamation. The elections on Wednesday promise to be lively.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The parents of Rouet Roy, of Hull, have received news of the murder of their son by robbers near Sudbury. Young Roy was sent with a load of goods from Sudbury to the lumber camps, about twenty miles away. He did not return, and a searching party found his dead body in a snow drift, almost naked and with several deep gashes in the head and neck. Roy was married not long ago to Miss Davidson, of Ottawa. There is a clue to the murderers.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—Edmund Leslie Newcombe, Q.C., a member of the Nova Scotia bar and Deputy Minister of Justice for the Dominion, was sworn in and enrolled a member of the Ontario bar at Osgoode Hall.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—The Erie Glass Company, of Toronto, with a factory at Port Colborne, has gone into liquidation. Liability, $8,000; assets, $15,000.

BRANTFORD, Dec. 9.—Edward Cameron, superintendent of the Six Nation Indians, his mother, and Mrs. Edward Cameron, have all been created chiefs of the Six Nations. Both ladies were admitted to the right of taking part in any council—an honor never before bestowed upon any members of the fair sex.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—A special meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association elected E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, president.

MINISTER THURSTON'S TRIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—No one seems to know the object of Minister Thurston's trip to the west coast from Washington. Charles T. Wilder, the Hawaiian consul here, said last night that he had not been apprised of Minister Thurston's coming, and he did not know whether he was only coming to San Francisco or going to Honolulu. The fact that Minister Thurston conferred with Secretary of State Gresham just before he left seems to give the trip some significance. However, it is known that Thurston is interested here. He was at Chicago interested in the Hawaiian cycloramа which is to be exhibited at the Midwinter Fair, and it may be a mere business trip. He will be due here next Tuesday, and should he be bound for the islands he will in all probability sail on the Alameda on Thursday. Some time ago the manager of a detective system made some effort, ineffectually, with Consul Wilder to have him engage 1,000 or 2,000 men in aid of the Hawaiian Government. "Somehow they have got an idea we want men down there," said Consul Wilder, "but we have no use for any men. As it is we have twenty men in favor of the present Government where there is one against it."

STARTLING EXPERIENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 9—While the Chamber of Deputies was in session this afternoon a stranger in the gallery threw a dynamite bomb on the floor. As the bomb exploded pieces of metal were thrown in every direction. Deputy Lemire and six others were hit and seriously injured. M. Lemire is said to be dying. The bomb burst near the head of Lemire and instantly killed an usher who was standing near. An American lady in the gallery received a slight wound in the forehead, and two other ladies in the lower gallery were injured. A man who was sitting next the bomb thrower was wounded.

All the occupants of the chamber were panic-stricken. Bits of metal and horseshoe nails, which had evidently been attached to the bomb, were picked up all over the house. Order was finally restored and business resumed. M. Lemire is a Roman Catholic socialist, and was elected to represent the first district of Hazebruck. This was his first term of service in the chamber. He was professor of rhetoric at St. Francois d'Assisi college at Hazebruck. He was author of "Ireland in Australia," and was once highly complimented by Cardinal Manning on his social influence. He was born in 1854. He strenuously upheld the theories advanced by Count Muns.

ANARCHIST DEVELOPMENTS.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The police to-day raided the houses suspected of being occupied by the Anarchist Mesina, in Rio Peco, and secured a number of documents. It is believed the movements of members of the Anarchist gang throughout Spain have been discovered. The finding of the documents confirms the suspicions of the police that the widespread distribution of the Anarchist propaganda means dynamite and other outrages. The most important matter growing out of the Rio Peco raid was the discovery of Thomas Altet, the alleged author of the recent dynamite outrage at Villanueva y la Gueltera. Altet told all he knew of the outrage. A number of his associates were arrested. Three of them had in their possession papers implicating others in the outrage.

DISTURBED HAWAII.

Tension Greater Than at Any Previous Period—Dangers of Any U.S. Interference.

Adherents of the Queen Hopeful—The Question of Restoration in Abeyance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date November 22, per the brig W. G. Irwin, which arrived late this afternoon, says: No positive knowledge has yet transpired as to Minister Willis' instructions or intended action. The general belief is that he came expecting to restore the ex-Queen to the throne, either directly or by the intervention of a popular vote. It is also believed that serious obstacles in the way of such a course have caused delay and reference to Washington. The mystery and apprehension have produced a great disturbance and irritation of the public mind. The tension is greater than at any date since the Queen was dethroned. This is wearing, painful and distressing to all the public interests.

Among the obstacles to the restoration is the refusal of the Queen herself unless she receives the strongest guarantees that the United States forces will maintain her upon the throne, knowing that she would otherwise be immediately overthrown and possibly dealt with severely. Again some 1,500 rifles with ammunition are in private hands, chiefly Americans, ready to remove her at the earliest opportunity. Further, the Provisional Government are determined to maintain their position, yielding only to actual war made upon them by the superior forces of the United States. It is well-known that Admiral Irwin and the officers under him are reluctant to make war, probably involving bloodshed upon the American people, of Honolulu, their own friends and daily associates. If the American Minister persists in the intentions ascribed to him, he has a difficult task and his own life as well as that of the ex-Queen would be in the greatest danger as soon as her intentions became known.

In an interview on the 16th, Minister Willis said: "The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance, and nothing that the newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one iota. I make this statement on my own responsibility, and in the hope that it will allay the present excitement. There is not the slightest necessity for any one to stay out of bed nights for fear of any trouble, for none will be permitted."

On the 18th the Minister said to a visitor to whom he refused an interview: "When I am ready to carry into effect my instructions I shall communicate them to only two persons, one of whom will be the head of the Provisional Government and the other the head of the former Government." This was understood to mean that the Minister counted the two persons of equal political importance.

The Queen's adherents are extremely hopeful and expectant; but in a state of great apprehension on account of the excited and irritated condition of the American party. The Queen has, within a few hours, for the first time solicited protection from the Provisional Government, and a police force has been stationed on her premises. The Government have informally intimated to the American minister that they are amply able to repress disorder and wish no troops to be landed.

The Star sets forth its motive in attacking Wilson in the following language: "Charles B. Wilson, thief and paramour was the political lieutenant of the Queen. In spite of his meagre intellect, and the vice that festered in him, he had more to say about the conduct of public affairs than had the cabinet itself. He was the dual brute power behind the throne To-day he is next to her ex-royal mistress, the foremost champion of the old order, and to-morrow, if some miracle or crime should place Liliuokalani in power again, he would attempt to dictate as of old to the Christian and civilized community of those afflicted islands. It is a fair question to put before the world, whether a monarchy, which had such a bar sinister as Wilson upon its coat of arms, not to speak now of its having been abolished, could be decently revived."

The Annexation club have subscribed the necessary funds for the defense of the editor of the Star. Should any of the suits come to trial a large amount of unsavory testimony has been secured to prove the facts alleged and the inner life of the court will be extensively uncovered to public gaze.

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

CABLE LETTER.

More Outcries Against the House of Lords—Some Items in the Indictment.

Ministers Threatened With Dynamite—No Connection the Offenders and the Fenians.

(Copyright 1893 by the United Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The House of Lords virtually rejected the Employers Liability bill last evening, by inserting a clause which would allow working men to exempt themselves by contract from the provisions of the measure. From the first the contest concerning the bill has centred upon this so-called

CONTRACTING OUT CLAUSE.

The Government will not be able to accept the measure with the amendment, which is calculated to render the whole law futile. The Labor members of Parliament and the leaders of Trade Unions have bound the Cabinet by both public and private pledges to withdraw the bill in case Lords should insert any provision for contracting out, and now the ministerial promises must be fulfilled. The mutilation of this essentially popular measure adds to the reactionary record against the Lords, and means that a bitter reckoning will be made with them at the coming election. As before set down by their opponents in recent years, the peers have been following without deviation the lines of Tory intolerance. All bills sent up from the Commons, even those of but petty importance, have been treated in this spirit. The first on the list is the Home Rule bill. The rejection of it seemed to give the Peers courage to assert themselves, and ever since they have extinguished in rapid succession the smaller measures, such as the Chapels Enfranchisement bill, providing for the purchase of sites on fair terms for chapel building as well as the betterment proposals of the London county council aiming to obtain from landlords a fair share of the profits arising from improvements. The peers, it is said, seemed to think that this record of legislation wrecking will not recoil upon them and to have few fears that the people will take revenge for the misuse of power for the benefit of class interests. The radicals and Labor members say that the Upper House is steering the Conservatives straight to defeat. One of the loudest cries in the next election will be "Away with the House of Lords!"

DYNAMITE THREATENINGS.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer have received anonymous letters threatening dynamite outrages in London unless Dr. Gallagher and the rest of the Irish political prisoners be released. The official report from Dublin castle on the recent exploits of dynamiters in Ireland says that the outbreak has been traced to an insignificant group affiliated with the old Fenians. Hardly more than half a dozen men comprise the group, and they have been under police surveillance for years. No trace of relations between the group and any body in America can be found.

INDIAN FINANCES.

G. E. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the Indian Office, made a rather curious statement in the House of Commons last evening as to the condition of Indian finance and the need of an Indian loan. He virtually attributed the necessity of a loan to the reduction of the unused balances to £1,852,000 and the obligations to spend £8,000,000 by next April. The sum of the situation is in fact as follows: Since the closing of India's mints to the free coinage of silver the India Council has borrowed immense sums partly on six months bills and partly by the sale of debentures. In the coming year the Council must provide £22,000,000, including the payment or renewal of this year's bills. Indian trade is in a worse condition than at any time before the closing of the mints, and the Indian treasury is in a state which causes grave apprehensions. The Council's present loan of ten million must be supplemented by another within a year if anything like order is to be restored in Indian finance.

PARLIAMENTARY AND HOME RULE FUNDS.

A certified statement issued by the Anti-Parnellites is published to-day in regard to the Parliamentary and Home Rule funds. The statement covers the periods from August 15 to October 31, 1893, for the Parliamentary and Home Rule funds, and from October 1892 to October 31 1893 for the evicted tenants fund. The sum of £25,021 was subscribed to the former funds and £17,356 to the evicted tenants funds. The latter was increased by grants amounting to £6,500 voted by the Irish Parliamentary party. The amount subscribed in Ireland was over £20,000, in Great Britain £3,000; in the United States nearly £9,000, and in Canada £2,000.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—By a dispatch from Melbourne it is learned that the proposed conference between Canadian and Australian delegates, which Hon. Mr. Bowell had arranged to take place at Ottawa in June next, for the purpose of discussing trade relations, has fallen through. Hon. Mr. Read, minister of defense for Victoria, will, however, visit Canada during the winter, with the object of arranging for reciprocity between the colonies.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Canadian cattle trade has closed for the season. The total shipments have been 82,047 head, a diminution of 14,248 from last year's figures. The decrease is attributed to the embargo enforced by the British Board of Agriculture against Canadian cattle.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Ambassador Bayard this afternoon, at the foreign office, introduced to Lord Rosebery, J. Roosevelt, the new first secretary of the American embassy. Mr. Roosevelt presented his letters of appointment and had a long conversation with Lord Rosebery.

PARIS, Dec. 7. — The aluminum yacht Vendenesse, built for Comte Chabonnes, was launched yesterday at St. Denis. This is the first vessel to be constructed entirely of this metal.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The party leaders in the Reichstag have decided that the discussion of the new wine and tobacco taxes shall be postponed until after Christmas. The minor commercial treaties will be read for a second time on Dec. 12th, and a third time on Dec. 15. The Reichstag will adjourn on Dec. 16th for the Christmas holidays and will reassemble Jan. 9. The bill for the additional taxation of Bourse transactions has been referred to a committee of twenty-eight who undoubtedly will adopt it as framed by the government.

ROME, Dec. 7.—It transpired this evening that the four disaffected members of the Zanardelli cabinet are the Ministers of Marine, Foreign Affairs, War and the Treasury. All four withdrew from the cabinet, and immediately afterward the Premier renounced the King's mandate to form a ministry.

THE CRONIN CASE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Judge Tuthill, in the Coughlin case, has intimated that he would admit the testimony of Mrs. Foy, wife of Andrew Foy, who, she alleges, was one of the conspirators who assassinated Dr. Cronin, and who, she claims, revealed the facts to her afterwards in moments of despondency. Mrs. Foy told the killing of Dr. Cronin, as told her by her husband, who was alleged to be a party to it, and has supplemented it with a a further alleged confession by her husband to the effect that the conspirators had arranged to supplement the crime by putting Judge Richard Prendergast, ex-Congressman John F. Finnerty and a real estate man named Conway out of the way. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the value of Mrs. Foy's story.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Revenue and Expenditure Returns—Organization of a Children's Aid Society.

Sir Leonard Tilley Not Unlikely to be New Brunswick's Next Governor.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The revenue for the five months was $15,600,527; expenditures, $11,636,820.

Sir James Grant, the new member for Ottawa, at a dinner, vigorously attacked the Protestant Protective Association. He said it was an exotic which he hoped would not obtain substantial root in Canadian soil.

A Children's Aid society was organized here to-day. The Governor-General was present and delivered an able speech in support of it.

Good progress is being made in the Council with the Estimates. They will be brought down early in the session.

The Government has decided to sell a portion of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite Leeds county.

John Taylor of Victoria, has filed plans with the Public Works department for his proposed works at Rock Bay. He will ask their approval a month hence.

The Militia department states that the prohibitory liquor law applies only to camps of instruction, and not to permanent corps in barracks, as generally supposed.

It is currently reported that Sir Leonard Tilley will be re-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, although the claims of Judge Palmer and Hon. Peter Mitchell are strongly advocated.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Employment for the Needy—Murderer LeBlanc's Capital Sentence Commuted.

Murder of a Dissolute Woman—Infractions of the License Law.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9.—(Special)—An Edmonton dispatch says: May Buchanan was murdered in a house of ill-fame. A man named Shepard from Wetaskiwin has been arrested on suspicion. An inquest is to be held. The murdered woman had an eventful and dissolute career and was well known in Calgary, Winnipeg, Emerson and other places in Manitoba and the Northwest. She was implicated in the Schultz robbery case in Calgary a few years ago.

Ten more informations have been laid against city hotel keepers for infringment of the license by-law.

Isaac Pittlado a prominent young city barrister has been chosen as registrar of the Manitoba University vice D. McIntyre resigned.

The city has decided to employ the needy idle men of the city in cleaning the snow from the sidewalks where citizens do not perform that work themselves.

The St. Nicholas hotel and adjoining buildings were badly damaged by fire at an early hour this morning. Several narrow escapes are reported as there were about 25 people in the buildings.

The sentence of Le-Blanc condemned to die for the murder here of John Wilson has been commuted to fifteen years imprisonment.

MINISTERS IN THE EAST.

ANTIGONISH, Dec. 9.—(Special)—Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles H. Tupper held a meeting here on Thursday evening. Sir C. H. Tupper devoted the first part of his address to Behring sea matters, claiming that Canada had won a glorious victory over the United States. He congratulated the Government, and closed by pointing to the glowing picture of prosperity and contentment of the country, and by announcing that the party would stand or fall by the principles of the National Policy. Sir John Thompson spoke largely on the same lines as in his Pictou speech. He referred briefly to the Winnipeg election.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

(Nelson Tribune.)

If the Davie Government makes no worse experiment than that of making photographic surveys of the mountainous regions of the Province it will never be ousted from power. This summer W. S. Drewry was sent to this section to make surveys, and although inclement weather interfered greatly with the work, his party of four made complete photographic surveys of an area of 500 square miles and partial surveys of nearly 800 square miles more. Maps will probably not be issued until an entire district has been surveyed.

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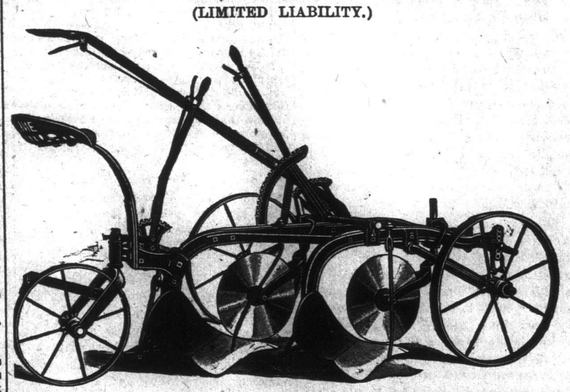

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

UNJUST DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The city election law is defective and it is unjust in its operation. Some, for instance, who have paid large amounts on real estate —it may be hundreds of dollars—find, to their surprise and disgust, that they cannot vote because they have forgotten to pay a trifling amount as license fee or road tax. The cabman or the peddlar who has paid into the Treasury a very small amount in taxes can vote, while the owner of real estate who has contributed twenty times the amount is, on account of an oversight, disfranchised. This is most unfair. The interest which the ratepayer has in the good government of the city may be thousands of times greater than that of the holder of a license. The law which gives the latter a voice in the management of the city's affairs, while it denies it to the former, is not one which is calculated to promote the welfare of the city.

We believe that the property owner should be entitled to vote whether he pays the amount levied on his real estate or not. The assessment is not like a debt which can be repudiated or its payment avoided. The property rather than the person is liable for the tax. The city is sure of its money in any event. If the tax is not paid punctually the owner is fined a large percentage, and if he neglects to pay, the city can recover what is due it, with all expenses, off the property, which cannot take to itself wings and fly away. It is, therefore, we contend, unfair and detrimental to the interests of the city to punish a property owner who is temporarily embarrassed, or even neglectful, both by fine and disfranchisement. No business concern treats its debtors with such harshness, and we cannot see why the city should be more exacting and more severe than a bank or a loan company.

We trust that when the Municipalities Act is amended at the next session of the Legislature—as it is pretty sure to be—property owners will be freed from all disabilities. The ownership of property should give the right to vote whether the owners have paid their assessed taxes or not; and default in the payment of any other tax to which they may be liable should not deprive them of the right to vote as freeholders. The property of the city should have adequate representation in the City Council, for, after all, the Corporation is only a good-sized business concern and it should be managed on business principles.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

There are persons, and presumably intelligent persons, in almost every community who express the strongest dislike to "political economy." These persons are apparently under the impression that political economy is a hard and heartless system—an iron clad set of doctrines invented by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Ricardo and a number of other philosophers whose sole desire was to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They speak of political economists with hatred mixed largely with contempt, and they evidently, believe that the economic laws which they have brought to light did not exist before these men lived and wrote.

There would not be a greater mistake than this. The haters and contemners of political economy are, if they only knew it, as much political economists as ever Adam Smith was. Each of them is a disciple in some school of political economy. Every man of them has adopted a theory which he believes, if put in practice, would cure society of all the economic ills it has been heir to. The Socialists are quite as much political economists as the individualists, the protectionists as the free traders. The reformers or the would-be reformers can no more get away from political economy than the ignorant Bourgeois in the French play could get rid of prose. He had been talking prose all his life though he was not aware of it. In the same way the renovators of society who denounce political economy cannot open their mouths on their favorite topic without trying to inoculate some sort of political economy—and very queer political economy it sometimes is. The London Times commenting on the utterances of gentlemen who had said some rather strange things about political economy and political economists, says:

"They would also add greatly to their usefulness and avoid some rather ridiculous declamation if they would master the elementary truths that what are called economic laws are not perverted ethical maxims enacted by unchristian economists, but simply generalizations of everyday phenomena. People have been buying in the cheapest market for thousands of years before English economists drew out in formal propositions the consequences of that universal tendency. . . . . Political economy, if these vehement controversialists could only see it, is nothing but common sense and common observation thrown into a methodical and systematized arrangement. If a man has the materials he need not trouble himself very much about the system."

The laws that govern the economic world have been in operation ever since men formed themselves into communities and bartered commodities or bought and sold the products of their various industries. Galileo might as reasonably be denounced for saying that the earth is round and that it revolves around the sun according to fixed laws that always have existed, as that the political economists should be held up to scorn because they have discovered laws by which the business of the world can be carried on successfully, and the wealth that the earth possesses can be most readily made productive of the best possible results.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We are glad to find that at least one religious newspaper sees that Protestantism in Canada is not in need of any association except those that are purely and genuinely ecclesiastical to protect it from its enemies, real or imaginary, earthly or ghostly. The following extract from a late number of the Canada Presbyterian is replete with sound practical common sense. It says:

The existence of the Protestant Protective Association in this Province can be vindicated by showing that popular government, free education and the Gospel have failed in their missions, and it cannot be successfully defended in any other way. For fifty years the people of Ontario have enjoyed popular government. Every man, not a lunatic, or a tramp, or a criminal, has a vote. Are the Protestants at the end of half a century of self-government unfit to take care of themselves without the aid of this politico-religious society which does most of its work in the dark? We spend about three-quarters of a million annually on education, besides the amount given by churches for the support of universities not under the control of the State. What are Queen's and Trinity, and Victoria and McMaster, and the Collegiate Institutes, and the High Schools, and the Public Schools, and the Private Schools doing if our people need a society of this kind to enable them to resist Rome? The man who said knowledge is power must have been mistaken, or perhaps our educational institutions do not impart knowledge. More than all, and worse than all, the very Gospel has been a comparative failure in Ontario if by this time the Protestants need to import a Yankee invention to protect their religion. Hundreds of ministers have been preaching, and thousands of Sabbath school teachers teaching, for many years, and yet the people preached to and taught need a semi-political society outside the machinery of both State and Church to defend the Gospel as Protestants understand it? We had the opinion that the Gospel, especially the Gospel as preached by Calvinists, made men brave and strong and able to take care of themselves. We incline to the opinion that the statesmen and teachers and preachers of this little country are not quite prepared to write themselves down failures.

If the P. P. A. become powerful as a political force, religious dissension would be rife in the land, political discussion would become more bitter and political hates more intense. The politicians would, of course, become more religious. A burning zeal in the cause of religion would be the principal part of their stock in trade. The system that would then be in operation would greatly raise the value of hypocrisy in the political market. The professors of religion would, no doubt, become more numerous, but its honest and sincere practisers, we fear, fewer. The universal operation of the law of supply and demand would then, no doubt, become unpleasantly conspicuous. There would then be a demand in the political market for men zealous in the cause of Protestantism, and no thinking man doubts that the supply would soon be equal to the demand.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The anarchists are not very numerous in England, but they are exceedingly noisy and impudent. It is difficult to understand why they are tolerated in that or any other civilized country. They are of no use to the world and cannot be made of any use. Every other body of men has for its object the improvement of the state or of society in some way or other. They all want to make the world a better and a pleasanter place to live in. Many of them are, no doubt, mistaken as to the means they would use to accomplish this end, but their intentions are undeniably good. But this is not the case with the anarchists. Their object is simply destruction, and objectless destruction. They seem to be inspired by a blind hatred of mankind—that part of it, at any rate, that has enough to eat and wears good clothes—and they try by means the most diabolical to do it all the harm they can. They do not attempt to make any distinctions. The innocent and the guilty, the offending and the unoffending, are alike the objects of their hate and their fiendish vengeance. They throw their bombs and place their infernal machines where, if they explode, they must destroy life and they seem as careless as the most senseless of wild beasts whose lives they destroy. They have thus proclaimed themselves the enemies of mankind and it is not surprising that mankind is now making up its mind to take them at their own estimate of themselves and to treat them as dangerous creatures for which society has no use. They have been recently troublesome in England and the Government by the tender way with which it treats them has disgusted many order-loving and law-abiding people. These people regard toleration as a vice when it is exercised towards men who have shown themselves to be the enemies of their race.

T. V. POWDERLY.

The resignation of General Master Workman T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor is an event of considerable importance. Mr. Powderly is, without doubt, a man of great ability. His being continued for fifteen years at the head of the most powerful of the labor organizations is of itself proof that he is no ordinary man. His position was not at any time a bed of roses. He had great difficulties to encounter and many obstacles to overcome. He always had bitter enemies who were constantly endeavoring to compass his ruin. But he maintained his influence almost to the last. His downfall is attributed to many causes. There are some who say that he lost his legitimate influence as a labor leader because he was ambitious of political distinction and endeavored to use the Order of which he was the head to advance his political interests. These people say that if Mr. Powderly had not become a politician, his leadership would to-day be unquestioned.

It is contended by others that Mr. Powderly lost his head. The power he wielded as the first officer of a very powerful labor organization had made him dizzy. He came at last, they say, to believe that he was the Order, and he consequently became imperious, despotic and intolerant of opposition. He is accused of becoming careless and of allowing the affairs of the Knights to fall into confusion. He is held responsible for the falling off of the membership of the Order.

It is just possible that there is some truth in these strictures, and that one or all of these faults of character and conduct contributed to his downfall. But to us the wonder is not that he has found it necessary to resign after a fifteen years' lease of power, but that he was able to hold the leadership of so large a body of men for so long a time.

There is no question that Mr. Powderly's influence over his fellow-Knights was, on the whole, exercised for their benefit. His object was to raise not only the social but the moral and intellectual status of the workingman. He encouraged self-culture among the men and he did what he could to persuade them to have their children educated. He was a sober man himself, and he did much to promote the cause of temperance among the members of the order. He was an advocate for moderate courses, and of late years he became convinced of both the improvidence and the ineffectiveness of strikes. So much was this the case that his enemies boldly asserted that he had been bought over to the side of the capitalists. But it is more than probable that this accusation was prompted by envy, hatred and malice. The Montreal Witness, in a generous notice of Mr. Powderly's deposition, says: "His methods were constitutional, educational and repressive of evil within the order. . . . He was always on the side of lawful authority, and as a consequence early discovered the futility of strikes except as a last act of martyrdom, and threw his whole weight against them. So long as he controlled the Knights of Labor that body had the respect of the masses. Could he have guided the working classes according to his own light, he would likely have led them in time to a wise use of their vast powers and a worthy conception of their responsibilities."

Mr. Powderly's successor in the Master Workman's chair is not inappropriately named Sovereign. Mr. Sovereign is said to be a man of good attainments and high moral standing.

AN INGENIOUS ARGUMENT.

The outcry against the Wilson tariff bill is loud and unceasing. The industries that have for a long time been enjoying a very high degree of protection do not relish the prospect of being deprived of their privileges. They, and the newspapers in their interests, are trying to make the public believe that the removal of the high protective duties will be an injury to the people. They contend that, when the tariff is revised on the lines of the Wilson bill, great industries which now give employment to thousands will languish, if they do not die outright. They maintain that one of the consequences of the proposed tariff legislation will be to increase to an indefinite extent the great army of the unemployed, and consequently to put a stop to the prosperity of the nation and spread want and misery over the whole country.

The coal mine owners of the East and the South take this line of argument in order to prevail upon members of Congress to vote against placing bituminous coal on the free list. The way in which the advocates of tariff reform meet these representations is, to say the least, ingenious. They examine the trade returns and find that the United States has been exporting bituminous coal for many years, and sending it to markets in which it has to compete with the coal of other countries. If, they argue, American coal can compete successfully with Canadian and English coal in the markets of the West Indies, what is to hinder it competing with greater success with coal from those countries in the United States market? They show, for instance, that the exports of coal from the United States during the last three years have been considerably greater than the imports. Here are the figures:

	Exports.	Imports.
1892	1,700,496	1,309,074
1893	1,773,556	1,102,231
1894 (three months)	662,261	304,870

American coal in the foreign market has no protection, yet it is found profitable to export coal from the United States. That the trade is a prosperous one is proved from the fact that it goes on increasing from year to year. In 1886 the United States exported only 532,846 tons of soft coal; in 1893 it exported 1,773,556 tons. That is in the short term of eight years the export trade of bituminous coal increased considerably more than three fold. What does an industry which can force its way like this in the open markets of the world want of protection? Since it can hold its own outside the United States without protection, why should it be fostered at the expense of the people within the boundaries of the United States. It is, we must admit, very difficult to answer this question to the satisfaction of the intelligent American taxpayer.

Then it is shown that there are industries in different parts of the United States that would be greatly benefitted if this raw material of manufacture, coal, were admitted into the country duty free. The New York Times, which favors free soft coal says:

"New England's natural and most accessible source of supply is the mines of Nova Scotia. The New England States have no bituminous supplies of their own. New England manufacturers work at a disadvantage, so far as coal is concerned, as compared with the manufacturers in soft coal States, whether they obtain coal from Nova Scotia or from Maryland and West Virginia. On the other side of the continent the manufacturers of California import soft coal from British Columbia and Australia, and pay the tax, but the duty prevents New England from taking the coal of Nova Scotia. . . . . The question is, ought the New England manufacturers to be compelled by law to buy the coal of Maryland and West Virginia and to be prevented from buying coal at a lower price from their natural and most accessible source of supply?"

We do not see what the advocates for a protective duty on coal can say to this argument that the New England or the California manufacturer would regard as reasonable. It will be seen from what we have quoted that the Americans have in view their own interests alone in this business of tariff reform. The object of its advocates is to convince Americans that the prosperity of their own country requires a revision of the tariff. We think that with respect to bituminous coal, at any rate, they have made out their case. They have shown that a duty on coal is not needed for the purpose of protection, for a foreign coal trade has sprung up in which American coal can compete successfully with the coal of other countries; and they have shown that the manufacturers of the New England States and California need foreign coal in order to carry on their business profitably.

THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY.

The Government of the United States has of late years expended a large amount of money in building a navy. Not very long ago American statesmen realized that their country was perfectly helpless at sea and that its seaboard was utterly defenseless. They made up their minds that this ought not to be and set to work to build and arm ships of war. The report of the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, shows what progress has been made in this necessary work.

Since the date of the last report nine ships of war have been launched, while six have been completed, accepted and commissioned. The vessels as regards material, workmanship and speed have been, in most cases, in excess of the requirements of the specifications. The sum given as premiums to the builders is proof of the most substantial kind of this. It amounts in the aggregate to $597,000. The vessels completed since March, 1885, cost $25,000,000. Upon those in process of construction or ordered to be built there has already been expended $27,000,000. So our neighbors have spent since 1885, in the creation of a navy, for it is virtually a creation, the very considerable sum of $52,000,000. They have now serviceable for war forty-one ships, fifteen of which are armored. In addition to these are sixty-one vessels, mostly wooden cruisers, tugs and antiquated monitors rated as unserviceable for war purposes. It will be seen from this that the United States is not yet a first-class naval power, but the Secretary of the Navy is not by any means satisfied with things as they are. When the ships under construction are completed and fit for service, the United States will have only four first-class and two second-class battle ships, seven coast defence vessels and two torpedo boats. "If concentrated" the Chicago Tribune says, "these would be scarcely able to create a diversion of an enemy's fleet, and, if scattered, would not furnish one vessel for the defence of each city. An enemy with a fleet of battle ships could wreck cities while we were capturing schooners. The military value of a commerce-destroying fleet is easily overrated." The United States, therefore, should not place too great dependence on fast sailing cruisers. They may annoy an enemy but they cannot overwhelm him. Besides, in these days of scientific discovery, the fast sailing cruiser of this year may be the slow sailing tub of three years hence.

AUSTRALIA'S PROBLEM.

How to keep the unemployed from starving, is an important and very serious question in New South Wales and other Australian colonies. How in a new and exceedingly rich country, naturally, it has come about that there are thousands of able-bodied men who cannot find work enough to provide themselves and those dependent on them with bread to eat, is a very long story, but one that may be studied with advantage by self-governing communities in which the conditions are somewhat similar to those of the Australian colonies. But the hungry masses are there, and there can be but little profit in theorising as to what brought them to that destitute condition. The first and great enquiry is, how are they to be fed? As is, perhaps, natural, the men without work are looking to the Government for relief. In New South Wales it will not do to wait to inquire whether it is the function of the Government to find work for the people. The need is pressing and hunger is never patient, nor is it disposed to listen to argument on the nature and functions of Government. The unemployed in New South Wales, despairing of relief from other sources, in the last days of October, sent a deputation to wait upon the Premier, Sir George Dibbs. At the head of the deputation was the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Reid. That gentleman made a good use of his opportunity to convince those who heard him and those who should read his speech, that if he were at the head of the Government all difficulties would soon disappear, and in two or three weeks there would be work and wages for all industrious men. It is quite evident that the gentleman had the interests of the party of which he was the leader more at heart than the wants of the hungry men whom he was supposed to represent.

What was wanted was work for the idle, and it was wanted immediately. It would not do to destroy the men's self respect by making them paupers. The work must be real work, productive work, and not sham work, created for the purpose of giving the destitute relief. It seems that large appropriations had been made for public works at the previous session of the Legislature, but there was difficulty in getting money, and the Government was not prepared to go on with them at once. Many schemes were suggested, some of which might have been feasible, but they all required time to be put in operation. But the need was urgent —the men could not wait. They and their families must have something to eat without loss of time. Sir George Dibbs' patience must have been sorely tried by the electioneering speech of the Leader of the Opposition. His position was difficult enough without its being made more difficult by the tricks of unscrupulous politicians. He must have seen that any relief that he could possibly give must be merely temporary, and it was necessary to take care that the relief he could give must not be extended in such a way as to demoralize the recipients. The only thing he could do he did. He told the deputation that the works that had been sanctioned should be thrown open at the earliest moment possible. This, after all, must have been most unsatisfactory to the thinking men of the deputation. They must have seen that when the work was done and the wages earned spent, the men would be as badly off as ever. The conversation ought to have convinced the men of the futility of depending upon Government for work. The Government was itself dependent on the people for the means of existence. It produced nothing. The work it had to give was a help, but it could be depended upon as a permanent source of employment by only a very few.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ALL NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

Mr. Valentine Webster, of the Ceylon Co-operative Tea Gardens Co., Colombo, is spending a few days at the Victoria in the course of a round-the-world business tour. He was in South Africa, his native land, one year ago, and knowing that country thoroughly from end to end, he expresses surprise that any number of sensible men should look upon it as a desirable field for settlement. It has, he says, no promise of a prosperous future, and the rush to Africa which the pastfew months have witnessed may be attributed mainly to the extensive advertising of "cheap rates to the gold fields," by which rival steamship companies have deluded the not-too-well-informed class, who are their principal patrons.

Not only does it cost a great deal of money to get to South Africa, but living expenses there are high, the labor supply more than equal to the demand, and the climate and natural conditions very much against a foreigner. Of the three seaports, Capetown has been quite dead for years and now offers no inducement for additional population; Port Elizabeth has grown slightly during recent years, but has reached its utmost rational development, and Durban is hopelessly stagnant. Inland, Kimberley tempts with the glitter of its diamonds and Johannesburg charms with the fame of its gold.

This of course brings the stranger to Dutch territory, where no outsider—Englishman, American or Canadian—can hope to contend against the laws which the Dutch have made for the benefit of the Dutch. It is a paradise of "old pioneers," and offices in the Government, on the railways, telegraphs, and in all other departments of public business are reserved for themselves or their descendants.

There are no placer mines, and the quartz properties, the magnitude of whose exports has filled the world with wonder, are in the hands of vast corporations who work them systematically and scientifically. Men of all countries are received as free miners, but even if they do possess a little capital they find it useless to them—small capital cannot successfully battle against millions.

White laborers are not objected to at the mines—the only place where work is to be done—but there they must take their chances with the native labor element, negroes who are used to the country and the climate and are excellent workers. Last year all the stores were overstocked with assistance, and Johannesburg was filled with prospecting experts, who could not secure employment for a song.

In farming operations the Dutch have again secured the upper hand, having possessed themselves of all the agricultural land, and cattle raising—the industry for which the best market is presented—is effectually disposed of by the multitudinous insect plagues.

B. C. INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

At the third annual meeting of the B. C. Institute of Architects, held in the offices of Mr. J. Gerhard; Tiarks, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. C. O. Wickenden, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. B. Bayne and Mr. Soule, Victoria; Honorary Secretaries, Mr. E. Maillandaine, Victoria, and Mr. Sharpe, New Westminster; Council—Messrs. Hooper, Day, McCartney, Tiarks and Honeyman.

Of course, the proceedings were private, but the following minute has been kindly furnished for publication:

"The business transacted was of the usual routine character, and the report of the council for the past year was accepted.

"It was the opinion of the meeting that faith had been broken with the Victoria architects in the late ward school competition, and they were also of opinion that after a public competition had been called some members of the Board of Trustees used their personal influence in the selection of a plan—inferior in design to other plans sent in—for erection in one of the wards. A circumstance that lends additional force to this professionalopini on (on the demerits of this selection) is that the North ward ratepayers petitioned effectually against this selection being carried out in that ward.

"The meeting regretted to have to state that, in their opinion, a gross act of injustice—and this not by inadvertence—to the other competitors had been perpetrated."

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 8.

THE CITY.

THE Salvation Army week of self-denial, which closed last evening, resulted in the collection of $770 by the corps in this city.

JAMES WILSON, who is wanted at Tacoma for having a burglar's tool in his possession, cannot be arrested here if located, the offence not being extraditable.

MR. FRANK HEALY and Miss Grace Seabrook, stepdaughter of Capt. Brown of the sealer W. P. Hall, were married on Wednesday at Pasadena, Cal., the home of the groom.

MESSRS. Bodwell & Irving will ask for a private bill at the next session of the Legislature to amend and consolidate the acts respecting the B. C. Southern Railway Company.

THE Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, was duly incorporated on the 27th ultimo, with a capital stock of $300,000, and Messrs. J. M. Buxton, J. M. Lefevre and J. D. Townley as the first trustees.

A FINE specimen of coal from the Port McNeill lands was on exhibition yesterday at Henry Croft's office. It came from the surface of a 14-inch seam, and might easily be taken for a piece of the famous Wellington coal.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS, a Store street cabiner, was admitted to the surgical ward of the Jubilee hospital last evening. He had gone home in a state of semi-intoxication, and falling down the stairs cut his head very badly.

THE Golden (B.C.) Lumber Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with Messrs. Thomas B. H. Cochrane, F. P. Armstrong, S. Barber, M. Carlin and J. F. Armstrong as first trustees. The capital stock is $100,000, in 9,000 shares.

THE superintendent of the Church of England Chinese mission thanks all kind friends for their help in providing refreshments and in other ways helping in making the anniversary entertainment on Tuesday evening so successful.

HON. F. G. VERNON, as Gold Commissioner, gives notice in yesterday's Gazette that "all placer claims and leaseholds in Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, legally held, may be laid over from the 15th of November until the 1st day of June, 1894."

AH JIM, who was arrested on Tuesday for the supposed theft of a number of forks found in his possession, regained his liberty yesterday, having been locked up about thirty-six hours. He claimed to have purchased the forks in Vancouver and the police could not disprove his statement.

MR. WILLIAMS, the telegraph agent at Port San Juan, was the victim of a painful accident last week. He was extracting the load from a rifle cartridge when it exploded, the ball going through his hand. Having plenty of nerve, and being far from medical aid, Williams, with little assistance, attended to the wound himself, and the hand is healing quickly.

THE Court of Arbitration in the matter of John and the Victoria & Sidney Tramway Co. case ended taking evidence yesterday noon, and spent the remainder of the day listening to the arguments of Messrs. Ernest V. Bodwell and H. Dallas Helmcken, counsel for the company, and Mr. John respectively. The arbitrators took the matter into conside.ation before giving their award. There is another case to be heard between Mr. Harrison and the company, the particulars of which are practically the same as in that just concluded.

THE Public Market building will present an animated scene next week, for by that time a large portion of the premises now unoccupied will be taken up, and business there will be brisker than it has been heretofore. Three stalls have been leased to a merchant who proposes dealing extensively in grain, shipping foreign, whenever opportunity offers. Considerable interest will also be attracted to the market in a few days by the receipt of about 400 carcases of frozen mutton, which are to be cut up and sold at the market by local dealers. There are already two or three stalls in the building occupied by venders of poultry, grain, feed, etc.

THERE is every reason to believe that the identity of Victoria's highwaymen of November is no longer a mystery, the quartette of crooks tried at Nanaimo on Wednesday being much more than suspected of having had a hand in lawless operations in Victoria. Bradley, Welch and Sweetman, who came from the Sound, were all in the Police court dock here, having been arrested on suspicion and subsequently charged with vagrancy. They promised to leave town at once if discharged, and were afforded the desired opportunity. Robinson, their companion, is also known here and counted a very slippery customer. He will not give any further trouble for eighteen months at least; Welsh is provided for for three years, and Sweetman and Bradley will be kept busy at the penitentiary for five years.

JOHN HAYDEN, caretaker of the new isolation hospital, is under arrest at the Provincial police station, charged with an assault upon William Johnson, one of Contractor Brown's employes. The trouble occurred yesterday afternoon and will be thoroughly investigated before Magistrate Macrae to-day. According to Johnson's story, corroborated by the other workmen, Hayden, who is a man of violent temper and quarrelsome disposition, entered one of the completed rooms where Johnson was planing a board and told him to get out—"this is no workshop." Johnson replied that he would clear the shavings away, and proceeded to do so when Hayden sprang upon him, striking at his head with a heavy stick and causing Johnson to fall insensible, his blood spattering the walls and floor. The carpenters rushing up pinioned Hayden and prevented him from doing further violence until the arrival of Sergeant Langley, into whose charge he was given. Dr. Richardson attended Johnson's injury—a cut about two inches long—and expressed the opinion that a slight fracture of the skull was also apparent.

THE MARSHALL MURDER.

An Outline of the Facts as Presented to the Jury Yesterday.

A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Elicited by the Crown.

The second day's proceedings of the adjourned assizes opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, and the Marshall murder case, in which a true bill had been returned the previous evening, was taken up.

The prisoner, Albert Stroebel, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and Aulay Morrison announced that he, with Thornton Fell, appeared as counsel for the accused.

The jury chosen were Colin Cameron, William Shaw, William Holmes, John Aden, William Snowden, Aug. F. Turner, Robert Davidson, John C. Richards, William Gold, Thomas R. Ella, Wilson Noble and H. B. Rendall, foreman. Counsel for the prisoner had challenged nineteen jurors, and at the instance of the Attorney-General thirteen had stood aside, so that forty-four names out of the panel of forty-eight were thus exhausted in completing the jury.

A large map or plan of the district in which the murder occurred was spread on a table before the jury, and the various localities were pointed out on it as they were referred to throughout the proceedings.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, opened the case for the Crown with an address to the jury in which he made a comprehensive review of the evidence already elicited. The prisoner, he said, stood indicted for the wilful murder of John Marshall, a well-to-do settler about 60 years of age, residing on Sumas prairie, within about a mile of the U.S. boundary line. Marshall was found by Ira Airheart early on the morning of April 20 lying dead at the threshold of his own door, with one bullet wound entering his forehead and penetrating the skull, another penetrating the back of the neck, dividing the vertebrae; and also showing marks of a blow, apparently of a stick, on the upper part of the nose, breaking the cartilage. A purse, pulled out of his pocket, lay beside him. The lamp was burning in the house, and the table was set as prepared for an evening meal for two persons. The prisoner Stroebel resided on the other side of the boundary line, at the house of Mrs. Bartlett, in Sumas city. On the Sunday previous to the murder young Bartlett and another lad named Hilliard, had called on the deceased, who was a remarkably hospitable and entertaining old man. They had laughed and chatted with him about his girl, and he had said he was going to buy her a new dress and had the money to do it—pulling out of his pocket a little sack of gold and exhibiting to the boys a number of $20 pieces. The same day these boys were in Stroebel's room. The last time Marshall was seen alive was on the afternoon of the day of the murder. On that day the prisoner visited the deceased at his house, arriving there some time in the morning and staying to partake of the midday meal with the old man. During the meal a neighboring settler named Blair came for the purpose of helping Marshall with his plowing. After the meal all three went out, Blair and deceased to the plowing, while Stroebel crossed over to another neighbor named William Porter, who was engaged digging a ditch. Stroebel offered to help him, and for that purpose pulled off his coat and threw it on the ground, also exhibiting a revolver, which he threw on the coat. This was a .38 calibre revolver, carrying a missile precisely similar to that which killed the old man. They worked until about 5 o'clock, before which time Marshall was seen going home from his plowing. Porter and the prisoner then went towards the railway track and milked the former's cow, after which Stroebel said he would wash his hands and go home, and crossed the fence for the purpose of so doing, Porter then going to his house. But at 10 minutes to 6 the prisoner was met by a railway section man named Baxter, and was then going in a direction opposite to his road home, and towards Marshall's house. About 9 o'clock that evening, the attention of Ira Airheart, a trapper living near by, was attracted by the furious barking of Marshall's dog. The barking was persistent. Stroebel was not seen by any living person from the time Baxter met him, near 6 o'clock, walking in the direction of Marshall's house, until about 10 o'clock, when another witness, named Warnock, met him walking briskly into Sumas city. Next morning Mrs. Bartlett, his landlady, found in Stroebel's room two .38 calibre cartridges and two exploded shells of the same calibre. She put them in her pocket, and soon afterwards met Stroebel on the stairs going up to his room. He immediately missed the cartridges, and calling Mrs. Bartlett got them back from her. Of course she had by this time heard of the murder, and her suspicions being aroused, she sent for Lucas, the marshal of Sumas City, and talked the matter over with him. Lucas met the prisoner after the inquest and remarked to him that Marshall had been shot by a .44 calibre revolver, and Stroebel immediately said "That lets me out; mine's a .38." Lucas asked to see the revolver, and on examining it noticed that two of the five chambers had apparently been fired, and from two others the cartridges had been withdrawn without firing. This he could tell from the fact that some of the grease generally put upon the bullets as a lubricant had adhered to the chamber. Lucas kept the revolver, much against the prisoner's wish, and next day searched Stroebel's room for the cartridges and shells. They could not then be found, but on the day following the search was renewed, and this time was successful, the two empty shells being found outside the window and the two full cartridges hidden on the slats under the mattress of the prisoner's bed. As at the former trial an effort was made to show that the cartridges had rolled on to the slats by accident, and had not been placed there by design, the bed had been secured, and would be set up, so that the jury might see the utter impossibility of this theory. The prisoner was arrested at Huntingdon on the 22nd, and kept at the hotel there over night, Officer Moresby being in charge. As he was about to go to bed, he burst into tears and exclaimed, "Will they allow me to see my brothers and sisters before they hang me?" An ingenious argument had been adopted at the first trial to show that the murder could not have occurred on the evening of the 19th, this being in connection with the lamp which was still burning when Airheart discovered the body. This lamp, it should be stated, remained burning until two or three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was blown out. On behalf of the prisoner, a lamp had been produced, said to be similar to Marshall's lamp, and evidence introduced to show that it would not hold oil enough to burn more than twelve hours, but the jury would recognize that there was more to consider than the size of the lamp, the consumption of oil being governed by the size of the wick and other conditions varying with every burner, and no doubt familiar to every juryman. He intended to introduce evidence to set their minds quite at rest upon this point. The prisoner himself, it would be shown, had no doubt as to the day of the murder, however he had obtained his information. He had been writing a letter just before his arrest, and in this letter, which would be produced, he wrote, "I have got myself into a hell of a scrape. Old Marshall was murdered on Wednesday last and they suspect me of it." An endeavor had also been made at the former trial to throw suspicion on an innocent man named Montgomery, familiarly known as "Old Sleuth," who had lived with Airheart, Marshall's nearest neighbor, the insinuations being based upon the allegation that he had mysteriously disappeared the day of the murder and had not since been seen. Not only, however, were there witnesses as to Montgomery's whereabouts on the night, and all the night, of the murder, but there was also the additional circumstance that he had remained about the neighborhood until June, and so far from having mysteriously disappeared "Old Sleuth" would himself appear before them, being now in the court room, ready to give a satisfactory account of his movements ever since. Under the new criminal code a prisoner is allowed to give evidence in his own behalf, and if he has nothing to say that would be to his advantage, and therefore does not go into the box, counsel are not allowed to comment upon that fact in any way. In this case the prisoner chose to go into the witness box, to give an account of those all-important hours from 6 to 10 o'clock, but the result was to seal his own condemnation by the absurd and palpably untruthful story told. He tells that he left home at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day of the murder, which was Wednesday, with the intention of going fishing, having on the Sunday previous hidden in the bush some salmon roe to be used for bait. He says he took his fishing rod with him, but on the way to get the salmon roe changed his mind, and having thrown the rod over the fence into the high grass, went over to Marshall's. He details the day's occurrences, agreeing in this part of the story with the other witnesses, up to the time when he left Porter with the avowed intention of going home. Then, he says, he changed his mind again, and concluded he would after all go fishing, and claims that he was on the way to get the salmon roe when Baxter met him. It took him half an hour to get to the creek, he says, and he fished for two hours and a half, so that it would be nine o'clock. The night was dark and cloudy—the hour of sunset was 6.52 p.m., the place of fishing was to the east of a high range of hills in a thick forest, where it would have become night before 8 p.m., so that according to his own account he must have been fishing for an hour or an hour and a half in the dark before he quit. He had had no supper, according to this story, yet when he got home to Mrs. Bartlett's he declined her offer of something to eat, though after the work of the afternoon and the two hours' and a half fishing one would naturally suppose that he would be very hungry. Moreover he claimed that on the way home he fell on the rail and hurt himself severely, so much so that the hurt kept him about for an hour. Yet on his arrival home he made no complaint of the injury. The Attorney-General detailed several other inculpatory circumstances, and remarked that apart from the prisoner's own statement, the evidence was principally circumstantial, as evidence in such a case necessarily must be. Some persons hold that a man should not be convicted on that class of evidence, but such a contention was against common sense. Midnight assassins do not take witnesses along with them, and if the evidence of circumstances is not to convict them, their deathly deeds are to go unvisited, and the daylight marauder only, who commits his crime in the presence of eye-witnesses is to be punished. Such was not the decree of Providence, nor of common sense. Circumstantial evidence often afforded stronger proof than direct testimony of eye-witnesses, who, having but one fact to depose to, might be through prejudice, or interest, be mistaken in their impressions, but when the proof consisted of a multitude of minor circumstances the possibilities of falsification are minimised. The facts of the case were like rays of light shed, one by one, upon a transaction enshrouded in darkness, until at last it became surrounded by a flood of light, making as clear as if shown by the noonday sun, how the deed had happened. The investigation would disclose not only the facts he had opened, but others, all pointing in the one direction.

Ira Airheart was the first witness called. He is a trapper, of middle age, and lived on Sumas Prairie in April last. He said that he had heard a dog barking furiously in the direction of Marshall's house after dark on the evening of the 19th, and early on the following morning when he called at Marshall's for milk he found him lying dead at the door, his dog standing by. He could see the table set as though there had been a meal on it, and a lamp burning. He went into Huntingdon to give the alarm. When he found Marshall a ragged purse lay close to his hip, and the stem of his pipe was on his arm. Timothy Montgomery, or "Old Sleuth," witness said, was with him on the 17th, but on the 18th he went to Sumas over the line, returning about noon on the 20th. After having dinner they both went to Marshall's, the body then being in the house, where they stayed until evening, when both returned to witness' cabin, where Montgomery had been living with him. From then until about the 28th of May Montgomery went off and on to visit his traps, and when he was across the line stayed with his friend Station Agent Black.

The main examination being finished the court adjourned at 12.20 for one hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison, when the court reassembled, the witness Ira Airheart said he had been for years and was now a resident of Clayton, Iowa, and was only temporarily on Sumas prairie last April, having commenced trapping about the 5th or 6th. He had gone there because in Iowa he had heard from Mr. Noble, of Sumas, that that was a good place to trap. For about a month before he went to Sumas he had boarded at Huntingdon. He took up his residence at Sumas in a cabin, which he occupied by permission of the last occupant, paying no rent. His traps and Montgomery's were set within a radius of 300 yards of Marshall's house. When he went to Ackerman's to tell about the murder he might have said that the deceased had been struck a left-handed blow, because the appearance of the body as he first saw it might leave that impression. It was not at first that he saw the purse, but only when he went back with the people from Huntingdon. He did not think there had been anybody there in the meantime. When he first saw the body he looked at it only for about half a minute, and then started off to the telegraph office at Huntingdon, about a mile and a half distant. The place is called Huntingdon above the line and Sumas City below it. He had often gone to Marshall's for milk, but never had gone so early before, as he generally called when passing home. The dog would bark at him and greet him with a welcome. He knew it was Marshall's dog when he heard the barking the evening of the murder.

Capt. William S. Jemmett, Provincial land surveyor, identified the map placed before the jury as one made by Mr. Woods and himself from field notes he had taken. Marshall's house, he testified, could not be seen from the railway track at his gate, but only from one spot, 1,225 feet south from the gate.

Dr. George W. Boggs testified that he had made a post mortem examination of the body of John Marshall. He found a bullet wound at the inner corner of the left eyebrow, and probing found it about 3½ inches in depth, the probe bringing up against something hard, unlike bone. Thinking the bullet might have gone through he turned the body over and found a bullet wound in the back of the neck. The bullet had gone through the vest and shirt below the collar. Opening the neck with a knife he found a bullet about an inch and a half in. (The bullet was produced and identified and shown to the jury.) He next removed the skull cap and brain to find the other bullet, which he dislodged from a bone in the middle of the head; it had gone below the brain without touching it. There was a mark on the bridge of the nose, the cartilage being dislocated from the bone; this would be caused by a blow from a stick or from a fall. The bullet wound in front might not be instantly fatal, but the wound in the back of the neck would be instantaneously fatal.

Cross-examined, witness said a man receiving the latter wound would naturally fall forward; if first shot from in front he would probably fall backward. He would not be likely to turn round. That was the prevailing opinion, but there were some authorities who thought otherwise.

Wm. Porter was next called and showed on the map where he was ditching on the 19th of April for the municipality. Prisoner came to him about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having just then left the deceased and Blair, and offered to help, going to work with a shovel throwing out mud. After a little bit he pulled his coat off, and throwing it down beside the ditch threw upon it a revolver similar to the one here produced in court. About 5 o'clock they quit ditching, and witness having caught the cow, prisoner held her while the witness milked. The pail being filled before the milking was over, prisoner said he would drink some of the milk, and did so, and then finished the milking of the cow into the pail while witness held her. About half-past 5 they separated, prisoner saying he was going home. Marshall, who had been working within sight of the ditch, went towards home alone about half-past 4. Next morning about 7 o'clock he heard of the killing, and with several others went to the house. He did not go in, but helped to put on the gate a notice to prevent people entering. On the way from there to Huntingdon he met a crowd, Stroebel amongst others, and they all turned back, because he and Truswell told them that they had put a notice on the gate prohibiting anyone from going in until the authorities arrived from Westminster. That day he asked Stroebel what time he got home the previous night, and he said "about five or six o'clock." Where the prisoner lived was about a mile and three-quarters from Marshall's house. It was about half-past five when they had parted the previous evening after milking the cow, and prisoner then had about a mile and a half to go. The day of the funeral he put the same question to prisoner, who said he got home late as he had been fishing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison, witness said when the prisoner took off his coat while ditching he threw the revolver about eight feet on to the coat. He did not notice whether the prisoner took the revolver away with him. Prisoner wanted to go into partnership with him in digging the ditch, and witness had some thought of making such an arrangement. He had known Stroebel for quite a while and his general reputation was good. He had owed Stroebel money, and paid him $6 since he had been in prison.

Wm. Blair, farmer, and clerk of Sumas municipality, said he went to Marshall's house on the 19th April to help with the plowing. He found Marshall and Stroebel finishing dinner. The three went out together and Stroebel left them, going over to where Porter was ditching. Stroebel generally carried with him a black, thorny stick similar to one here shown to him and handed to the jury. The prisoner generally wore light shoes.

In cross-examination, witness said he had known Stroebel nearly seven years, and his reputation was good. He did not know that it was Stroebel's habit to go fishing. Marshall always washed his dishes after supper, never leaving them on the table until next morning.

Archibald Baxter, section man on the Mission branch of the C. P. R., testified that he had met the prisoner on the evening of the 19th April, between 5 and 10 minutes to 6, about 200 yards south of the little trestle at Marshall's gate, going north along the track. He had in his hand a stick, similar to that shown in court. It was prisoner's habit to walk with his lame foot on the rail, and the other on the ties. Witness saw another man sitting on the corner of the trestle. This man was about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, wore a brown coat faded with the sun, and blue pants, and had a bundle with him slung over his shoulder. Witness was riding on a railroad velocipede, and going at about six miles an hour. He saw the same man pass through Huntingdon going south between 6 and 7 o'clock. He (witness) was then sitting at the tea table, and remarked to his wife that the man had made good time.

Frank W. Warnock, contractor, of Huntingdon, was on the 19th of April engaged in posting books at Paton's store in Sumas city. He left work about 9:45 p.m., and on his way home met the prisoner Stroebel at the junction of Harrison street and the railway, walking south and quite fast.

Cross-examined, witness said he had heard that he was accused of smuggling opium, but had no knowledge that any steps had been taken against him by the authorities. He knew Airheart and Montgemery, but had not heard them connected with any smuggling rumor.

George William Hilliard, a lad living at Sumas City, had been at Marshall's house, with Mrs. Bartlett's son, the Sunday before the murder. They talked to the deceased about his girl, and he said he was going to buy her a new dress, adding, "I've got the money to buy it with, too." He pulled a pouch or sack from his pocket and turned out five or six $20 gold pieces into his hand. He and young Bartlett had been in Stroebel's room in Mrs. Bartlett's house that day, and saw there a revolver like that in court. Stroebel had not got up at that time. There was one cartridge in the revolver, but he saw no more in the room. Witness fired off the cartridge, by accident. He identified a purse produced as like that which he had seen Marshall pull from his pocket.

Timothy Montgomery, trapper, said he was on April 19 at the house of Francis Black, agent of the B. B. and B. C. railway at Sumas. On the morning of the 20th he went with a crowd towards the house, but turned back when he found that no one could get in until the coroner came. He then went to Mr. Airheart's. He stayed about Sumas till May, and after that went out trapping with friends whom he described, returning to Sumas about the end of October. Since then he had again been out trapping, until November 29, when Mr. Moresby sent after him.

In cross-examination the witness repudiated the nick name of "Old Sleuth," saying he had not been aware that he was called that. He had come to Sumas with the intention of going into the Nicola valley, but not being able to get over Hope mountain because of the snow, he had stayed over with his friend Francis Black. He got trapping with Airheart and used to go back and forward between his place and Black's.

It being about six o'clock when this witness finished, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The Assize Court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, for the third day of the trial of Albert Stroebel, on the charge of the wilful murder of John Marshall near Huntingdon on the 19th of April. The feature of the day was the reading of the evidence given by the prisoner when recently on trial at New Westminster.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., Attorney-General, opened the proceedings by citing authority in support of a contention overruled the previous day, that a witness making in examination in chief a different answer to what was expected might have a previous deposition placed in his hands for the purpose of refreshing his memory; and this authority also showed that where this was done and the witness persists in giving the same answer the question might be put in a leading form.

His Lordship said that he had doubts in his own mind yesterday, but ruled on the safe side; this authority, however, seemed to be particularly clear, and he would allow the deposition to be read by the witness.

William Blair was accordingly recalled, and read from his previous deposition the words: "The prisoner Stroebel had on a light pair of shoes on that day." He said the circumstance had passed from his memory until recalled by reading the deposition, but he now remembered that the statement there made is correct.

Francis E. Black, station agent of the B. B. and B. C. railway at Sumas City, testified that Timothy Montgomery was at his house on the 19th April, and remained there all night. He saw Montgomery about from time to time until about the end of May, when he went north, returning again in October. His occupation while with witness was principally trapping. Montgomery frequently stayed over night at the station house, but generally was at witness' private residence, where he was on the night of the 19th.

The Attorney-General put in the evidence given by the prisoner, Albert Stroebel, at the recent trial at Westminster, and to prove this put, in the box Flitcroft Evans, the official stenographer who had taken down the evidence, and who now proceeded to read from his stenographic notes while His Lordship and the counsel compared the type-written transcripts.

Mr. Morrison objected to this evidence going in, on the ground that it being optional whether or not he should put the accused in the box, it was not proper on this trial to use the evidence given by the accused when a voluntary witness at a former trial.

His Lordship overruled the objection. "Everything you say here," he said, "may be used against you at any subsequent trial, and everything your client has said in all the previous examinations can be stated now."

The stenographer then proceeded, the reading of the notes occupying about three hours, and the transcript proving to be, as His Lordship expressed it, remarkably free from error. The prisoner's statement thus read was in substance as follows: He would be 21 years of age on the 12th January next. He had heard the evidence of Blair, Porter and Baxter, all of which was very true. After leaving Porter he determined to go fishing, so he crossed the ditch and turned to the right to get the salmon eggs he had left the Saturday before 100 yards south of the trestle which was opposite Marshall's gate, and having next got the rod, which in the morning he had thrown over the fence into the high grass, he went fishing in the creek on the west side of the grade below the wagon road. He fished for about two hours and a half or more and quit before dark, when he came to a bridge which he crossed over to the railroad track, coming out opposite the place where he used to live, known as Stroebel's old house. He turned to the right and met three men going north. He did not recognize or speak to them. It was at this time pretty dark. He walked with one foot on the rail as he always did, and as he turned round to look back his foot slipped off and he fell, striking his knee, hurting himself so that he stayed there for about half an hour. Arriving at Sumas depot he sat down for ten minutes, and then walked home to the hotel. It was between 9 and 9:30 when he got there, for he was in fifteen or twenty minutes before he looked at the clock, and it was then 9:30. He had caught three fish, which he threw away after getting home. He met Miss Bartlett in the house, and later saw Mrs. Bartlett, in the kitchen. They had made fun of him for having been out all day and only caught three fish, and he threw the fish away so that he should not give the rest of them a chance to laugh. On the way home he met somebody close by Harrison street; it might have been Warnock: it was dark and he was not well acquainted with him, so he could not say. He had known Lucas for two or three years. He did not remember having a conversation with Lucas on the 20th about the Marshall affair. Lucas came over and asked prisoner to go with him to point out the Chinaman who had been to Marshall's the day before, and he did not remember remarking in answer that he might be taken to Westminster if he crossed the boundary into Huntingdon; he walked with Lucas up to the Chinaman's washhouse and back. Asked about the conversation with Lucas in which after being told that Marshall was shot with a 44-calibre revolver, he had remarked "That lets me out, mine's a 38," prisoner said something similar to that had taken place. This was between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 20th, and prisoner knew then that he was suspected of the murder, suspicion having been thrown on him early in the morning. Lucas asked him to show his revolver so he went upstairs and got it. When he went for the revolver he looked for the cartridges and they were gone. Afterwards he and Lucas went up together, and prisoner looked for the cartridges where he had put them, in under the quilt under the hind side of the bed, but they found none. Mrs. Bartlett had said to keep the revolver and cartridges out of the road of the children, in consequence of what happened on the Sunday before, when George Hilliard had fired a shot by accident. He corroborated the evidence given by Miss Bartlett as to the occurrences of the day before the 19th. He had been, as stated, writing in the hotel on the 22nd. He did not remember that, when Lucas asked him to go for a walk, he had said, "Lucas, you have got me now." They walked over to Huntingdon in the evening, and Lucas asked prisoner to go into the hotel and have a drink. Prisoner refused, and Lucas said, "You took a drink with me and Moresby yesterday." Lucas insisting, prisoner went in and drank some raspberry wine, Lucas taking whiskey. Prisoner did not remember Lucas asking if he had not thrown the cartridges out of the window. He was arrested by Mr. Moresby as he was coming out of the hotel. He admitted that as he was about to go to bed at the hotel where he was taken into custody he had begun to cry, and asked Mr. Moresby "Will they let me see my sisters before I am hanged?" He said this because he had never been arrested before, and thought he had no further chance. When he heard he was suspected it cut him pretty hard, because he was kind of related to Marshall, and he felt as bad as anybody about his death. He had known Marshall for six or seven years, and they were always on friendly terms. Coming down with Moresby on the train on the 23rd, when the creek came into view on the grade he pointed with his hand from the window and said, "There's where I was fishing." The train was then running at 20 miles an hour or more. In his evidence Stroebel said he had known Eyerley for three or four years, and they were not on very good terms, quarrelling all the time. Two or three weeks before when prisoner was walking with Miss Bartlett Eyerley had thrown a piece of brick at him, at the same time calling him a hard name. The brick struck Miss Bartlett on the ankle and Stroebel started after Eyerley "to knock the face off him," Jessup assisting in the chase, which continued for nearly half an hour. Eyerley kept so far ahead that prisoner saw the chase was useless, and he pulled out his revolver and fired two shots in the air. Prisoner admitted a conversation with Cummings in the jail, in which, when Cummings said he had heard him fire two shots on the 18th April, prisoner had told him he shot at a stump. He did not remember anything like the alleged conversation in the jail in which he is reported to have said to Eyerley "All you have to do is to say you don't know anything about it," but said he was always saying to Eyerley to tell nothing but the truth. The revolver he got two or three months before the 19th April, from a fellow named Bill Rowe, who left it to be sold for $4 after prisoner had lent him $2. There were five cartridges in it then. He did not think he used it over twice himself—the time on the hill and down on Harrison street. As to the conversation between Eyerley and Schofield given in the evidence, every word of it was made up either by Schofield or the boy. He did not see Eyerley at any time on the day or the night of the 19th April. He denied that he had told Eyerley that he had fired two shots on the 19th or had given him money and said he would account for the shots in the morning. He thought he wore on that day fine laced shoes which he had had for a month or six weeks. He knew Charles Moulton and had lost through him thirty acres of land and a lot in Vancouver. He had bought no cartridges for the revolver, but got two from Mr. Bartlett at the hotel. He had found Bartlett flourishing the revolver and took it from him and took two cartridges out. Sometimes he would carry the revolver and cartridges apart, in different pockets; he hardly ever carried it loaded. He did not know where Bartlett got the cartridges; they were not prisoner's. These made seven cartridges in all that he had. He fired two on the hill when he chased Eyerley. This was five or six weeks before the 19th April.

In his cross-examination by the Attorney-General the prisoner had stated, as shown by these notes, that the two cartridges he fired on the hill were those he got from Bartlett. The next time he shot was on the 18th April, when he was out with Miss Bartlett. On the Sunday when the boy fired the revolver by accident there was only one cartridge in it, as prisoner had emptied it the night before, of all except the one cartridge which fitted tight. He put the other four on the quilt at the foot of the bed. On the evening of the 19th, after he left Porter and got his fishing rod and salmon eggs he fished for two hours or two hours and a half, and quit fishing when it was just getting dark. He had often gone fishing in this creek, but sometimes would not catch anything. What he did catch he would take to Mrs. Bartlett. By occupation he was a barber, and he had been helping Lorrison in the shop. When he was at Marshall's on the morning of the 19th he had played for a good while on a mouth organ he had bought for the deceased a month before. It was near 10 a.m. when the Chinaman came in, and while Marshall went out to show him where to work, Stroebel remained at the house to look after the bread then being baked. He always carried his stick because it was a heap easier to walk with it. He left the creek in the evening just as it was getting dark, and by the time he struck the track the stars were shining. He first found out he was suspected from the actions of Lucas, and he heard that Porter had sent a rumor round that he had seen him with a revolver on the previous day. He did not remember telling Porter that he got home between 5 and 6. Being shown a letter, prisoner would not say whether or not it was in his handwriting, and he said he could not remember to whom he had written on the 20th of April. Another with very similar writing he identified as his, but said one person might write very like another. He had been fishing in the creek near Marshall's house while Marshall was cooking dinner, but at the preliminary examination he said nothing about this because he was not asked. Though the charge of wilful murder had been read to him at the preliminary examination on the 9th of May he had answered, "I have nothing to say." At the coroner's inquest on the 21st of April he said nothing about having been fishing, though he knew he was under suspicion at that time, and he told nothing about the three strangers whom, at the trial, he said he met on the track that night. At the preliminary examination he was acting under lawyer's advice, but he had no lawyer at the coroner's inquest.

When the reading of the notes was finished, the corrected copy of the prisoner's evidence was handed in.

His Lordship took this opportunity to take exception to the constant use of the word "murder" in reference to the killing of Marshall, and said no one had the right to refer to it as a murder until it had been proved to be such.

The court adjourned at 1:15 until 2:30 o'clock.

John Bartlett, son of Mrs. Bartlett, of Sumas, was called when the court reassembled. He remembered the arrest of Stroebel by Mr. Moresby. Witness had handed to Mr. Lucas a piece of paper which he found lying on the table in the sitting room of the hotel; Albert Stroebel had been writing and left it there. The paper was folded or rolled up about the size of a person's finger. He thought it was the day before prisoner was arrested that he saw him leave this paper. Witness handed it to Mr. Lucas, who was the marshal of Sumas, because he seemed to be so anxious in scraping up evidence. Another piece of paper prisoner put in his pocket after writing on it. Stroebel had been keeping company with witness' sister Lizzie; so he heard when a few days before the murder he came home from up the line of the Great Northern.

Cross-examined, witness said that on the night of the 19th April witness saw the prisoner passing through the hallway of the hotel about 9:30 o'clock while he was sitting with his father in the office. He did not remember whether or not his father had gone out afterwards that night to a saloon near by; his father was in the habit of frequenting saloons. He could not say whether or not his father was sober on this night. He had caught twenty fish in half an hour in the creek running near Marshall's.

Re-examined by Mr. Davie, witness said it was about a month ago that he did this fishing. He told of a great variety of experience he had had fishing, but was not at all clear as to details. As to the time when Stroebel came home, if his father and mother said it was 10 o'clock, that might be right; he was not sure. Witness had come here in response to a subpœna by Mr. Morrison, counsel for the prisoner. He might have talked with several of the witnesses about the evidence he was to give, but had had no talk with his mother or with his sisters on the subject. The twenty trout he mentioned he brought home and cleaned, and they were cooked by his sister, who he supposed knew who had caught them.

In answer to a question asked by a juror, witness said he had read the paper written by Stroebel which he had handed to Lucas. It was a letter to his sister about Marshall's murder, and Stroebel wrote that he was suspected of the crime.

To His Lordship witness said that when he told his mother what he had done with this piece of paper, she told him that he should not put himself out for Lucas.

David B. Lucas, marshal of Sumas City, was called to prove the document in question. He identified the paper which had been under discussion as that which the previous witness had handed to him. With seeming difficulty he read it thus:

"SUMAS CITY, April 22, 1893.

"I have got myself into a hell of a scrape. Old Marshall was shot here last Wednesday, and the people think that I did it, and I guess that they will take me down to New Westminster and try me on the jury down there."

When he got this document, Lucas read it and handed it over to Mr. Moresby. The language was exactly the same, and the note that he got was in pencil writing, just as this is. Moresby read it and handed it back to the witness, who had it until the 7th of May, when the paper was handed into court.

Mrs. Margaret Bartlett, wife of Charles Bartlett, said prisoner had boarded at her hotel for five months. She did not know that he had been engaged to her daughter Lizzie in April last. They went out a few times together, but the boy never spoke to witness about the matter. She had not observed any conduct between them which would lead her to suppose that they were engaged. She remembered being asked at the last trial whether her daughter was engaged to anyone, and her answer that it was talked over, and said now that it was talked over by the public, but she had not heard it in her own family. She did not remember that, being asked at the last trial to whom was the irregular engagement to which she had referred, that she had answered, "To Mr. Stroebel."

His Lordship here remarked that the trial was only a few weeks ago, and a woman interested in her daughter's welfare naturally would remember what she had stated on oath then.

The examination continuing, witness said, answering the Attorney-General, that she remembered the 19th of April, and that Stroebel came home to her house at 9.45. She identified a document produced as one that had been signed by her, but said that she had told the Attorney-General at Westminster that that document was all wrong and that she had told the party who turned it in that it was all wrong and he had promised not to turn it in. She signed it to get rid of Lucas, who had frightened her into doing it by saying that if she did not she would be locked up for nine or ten months in Vancouver jail. Witness was in the kitchen, with her daughter Lizzie, when Stroebel came home. He came into the kitchen, and her daughter having asked if he would have something to eat he said no. Witness went to bed almost immediately, leaving them in the kitchen. Stroebel had nothing in his hand when he came in. She heard her daughter go to bed about half an hour later, but before that heard her go into the hall to get him his light. She heard them talking in the hall. This was about twenty minutes after witness had gone to her room. She heard Stroebel go upstairs. His room was on the upper floor, No. 16. He got up the next day at the usual time, about 7 o'clock. Witness made his bed some time in the afternoon. She found in the room two empty cartridges and two loaded ones. They were on the mattress underneath the bedclothes. She put them in her pocket. On leaving the room she met the prisoner in

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the hallway, and before she was all the way downstairs he came back to ask if she had the cartridges; she then gave them all to him. Finding the cartridges excited her suspicion against Stroebel, for "Bartlett had made some dirty threats in the house;" the suspicions were not connected with the death of Marshall. Bartlett had threatened to lay her out some time, so she told Stroebel to take care of the revolver and cartridges. She had not said anything about her fears at the last trial because she was not asked. She thought it was the next day that Lucas came in and told her that nobody else but Stroebel could have done it, and of course she then became suspicious.

At 5:45 the court adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

After recess the examination of Mrs. Bartlett was resumed by the Attorney-General. The statements made in the document already referred to which she had signed were read to her one by one, and she denied each one. Stroebel's remark "That lets me out; mine's a 38," she said was heard by her daughter Lizzie. The written statement which she now denies ends with the declaration that she is prepared to go into court at any time to swear to what is there stated. Witness said that she had held the lamp at Lucas' request while he searched Stroebel's bed and found the cartridges on the slat at the foot, where she thought they might have rolled. The bed and mattress she had given to Mr. Moresby when he came to serve the subpœnes for the trial, and he had taken them away with him. [The judge, jury and counsel here went into the adjoining room to see the mattress and bed, which had been set up there.] When they returned the witness was questioned as to the finances of the prisoner. She denied that she had ever asked him about having money in the bank, or having heard from him that he expected to receive money from Westminster. A question as to whether she had not asked Banker Loughreen, of Samas, if a man could have money in the bank without having a book or something else to show for it, was objected to by counsel for the prisoner and overruled. The Attorney-General then asked, "Did Stroebel ever tell you that he expected to get money from New Westminster?" to which she answered "No." He then asked, "Did you ever tell Mr. Lawrence, attorney, of Sumas, that he had made such a statement to you?" This also was objected to, but the objection was overruled on the production of authority by the Attorney-General. There was a lengthy contention on the part of Mr. Morrison that the witness had not been shown to be adverse and that therefore she could not be examined in this manner, but His Lordship said her position as an adverse witness had been fully and formally established and admitted at the outset when on the pretence of not remembering she would not answer questions as to important facts which she had mentioned a few weeks ago. The witness finally answered that she did not remember having made any such statement to Mr. Lawrence. She said she did not want to get her money out of Stroebel and get rid of him because she was frightened of him, and she had never told this to Mr. Carpenter. She denied that she had told Mr. Baxter, on the way home after the preliminary examination at Westminster, that Stroebel told her that he had not left the fishing rod in the field, but that it was his revolver that he had left on a stump; this being in answer to a remark of Baxter's that he had not seen a fishing rod in Stroebel's hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison, witness said her husband Charles Bartlett was in Sumas on the 19th of April and remained there until June. He did not always stay at her house when in Sumas, and she could not say whether or not he stayed there on the night of the 19th. He had not lived at her house since June. They have lived for about twelve years at Chilliwack where she kept a boarding house. In Sumas city the general reputation of D. B. Lucas was not very good, and witness would not believe him on oath. He keeps a hotel and sells milk. She did not know that he sells whiskey, but did know that he drinks it. The money she expected from Stroebel was $15 for board representing about three weeks. It was not a all unusual for him to be that much in arrears and she was not anxious about it. He was often out later than ten o'clock. She did not notice it particularly when he did not want supper as he had come home lots of times without taking it, and sometimes would help himself. He had often brought fish home. She went with Lucas, at his request, one morning when he was looking for the cartridges. They went round by the alleyway under Stroebel's window, and there Lucas pointed to two empty shells sticking up in the mud close together and said, "Do you see that? It is what I dreamed last night." She noticed that the shells were very clean looking after being outside in a wet week. The bed in the room adjoining the courtroom looked like the one that Moresby had taken away, but the mattress was tighter now than when it was in her house, being so tight now that there was not room for the blankets and sheets at the side. She had often seen children firing off powder in the alleyway.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General, the witness identified the signature of her daughter, Mary Bartlett, to the following declaration, also in the handwriting of her daughter, which was at the foot of the statement she had signed at Lucas' request: "I have read this to my mother, and she is willing to swear to it and has also signed it." She had been present at the altercation mentioned between her husband and Stroebel about the revolver, but she could not say about what date it occurred, whether it was six days or six months before the 19th of April. She had not mentioned it at the Westminster trial because nobody asked her. Her daugnter Lizzie was also present. It took place in the day time, but at what hour, whether 6 o'clock in the morning or 6 in the evening, she could not say. It was in the spring. Spring commenced sometime in March.

A matter overlooked before was here brought up by the Attorney-General, who asked: "Was Mr. Lawrence in town at the time of the death of Marshall?" The witness answered that he was not; he was in Seattle. The day after he returned to Sumas she went to see him at his office. To the question "Do you know any more about this affair than you have told to-day?" the witness replied, "I can't answer that question." She might have said to Lawrence, talking about what she had called "that dreadful affair at Marshall's," "Mr. Lawrence, I know more about that affair than you think I do." It was not so that he had said, "If you know anything about this affair it is your duty to tell the proper authorities." She had not replied to this, "I don't care to for fear I should get fixed the same as Marshall did." What did occur was this: She said "Mr. Lawrence this is a terrible thing that's going about." He said, "I haven't heard; I have been to Seattle. Tell me all about it; you must know something about this talk." I said, "I know all about the talk, but I am going to keep my mouth shut, as there's talk enough now." That was all that was said.

His Lordship commented upon the extraordinary fact that according to this witness she and Mr. Lawrence had talked about a mysterious matter such as this without mentioning Marshall's name, and that after asking her for the information Mr. Lawrence was satisfied with her strange answer." He questioned the witness about taking the cartridges from Strobel's room and not saying a word about having taken his property when she met him in the hall, and asked her whether she really meant that she had given them back without a word to Stroebel. The witness replied that she had.

William Moresby, warden of the New Westminster jail and provincial constable, said he had gone to Huntingdon on the 20th of April. He saw there the body of John Marshall, at his front door, lying on his back, with the head leaning up against the door post. On removing a cover he saw a bruise on the nose and also a wound on the forehead, evidently a bullet wound, for there was a powder mark all around. At his left side was an old purse containing a $10 note and some small silver coins, about forty cents. He identified the purse, now produced in court and still containing the money. The purse was lying near the pocket of his breeches. He found on the body a few things of no value. He examined the house and found everything in order. It did not appear to have been ransacked at all. On the table there were two plates and two cups and saucers, and there were two chairs, one partly turned over. It looked as if two people had been having a meal. There were bread and meat on the table. In one of the bedrooms, under some sacks of grain a purse containing $90 in bank notes was found. The purse, with the money, was here also produced. Four $20 pieces in a buckskin sack were found in a chest of tea on one of the shelves in a little room off the dining-room. A Winchester rifle, not loaded, was in the room. The body was dressed in an old pair of boots, apparently used for slippers, and working clothes. He arrested Albert Stroebel on the 22nd, and charged him with wilful murder. The letter in pencil produced to-day was handed to him by Lucas after the arrest. The prisoner remained with him that night at the Huntingdon hotel. He warned prisoner two or three times in the usual manner. Witness was sitting alongside the bed watching the prisoner, who, though again warned, had been talking about the death of Marshall, when after a short period of silence the prisoner burst out in a flood of tears, and said, "Will they allow me to see my brothers and sisters before they hang me?"

At 11 p.m., Mr. Moresby's examination being still in progress, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The examination of witnesses for the Crown occupied the attention of the Assize court again yesterday, the fourth of the trial of Albert Stroebel, indicted for the wilful murder of John Marshall, of Huntingdon. The court room was densely crowded, and during the afternoon one of the spectators fainted on account of the stifling atmosphere, but first emitted two groans so horrible that a momentary sensation was caused in the court. Mr. Justice Walkem ordered his removal and the opening of some more windows, and quiet was re-established at once. The proceedings commenced at 10 a.m.

William Moresby's examination was continued by the Attorney-General. He identified the revolver in court as that received from Lucas, and also the cartridges and shells, which he had marked. He had fired a shot with this revolver, into a sack of flour, and preserved the bullet and shell, which were now produced. He used a Smith a Wesson cartridge, .38 calibre. In examining the bullet fired he and Mr. Webb found one angular groove, which they came to the conclusion was caused by rust in the barrel, and on examining the barrel they found it very rusty, one side of the groove being filled up, and on the bullet there was one imperfect groove running round side by side with the deeper groove. The bullet taken out of Marshall's neck had a similarly imperfect groove, though it was not so clearly shown all round, as the bullet had been battered by coming in contact with some hard substance. The witness showed the grooving on the two bullets to the jury and to His Lordship. Looking from the rear of the bullets the grooving was in each deeper on the right side.

Witness identified the deposition made by the prisoner when a witness at the Coroner's inquest, two days before his arrest, and this was then read to the court by the registrar and put in. Stroebel in this deposition told briefly about his morning visit to Marshall's house, and the visit of the Chinaman with whom the deceased went out. When he came back witness helped him scrub out the house, and then went fishing. After Blair came the whole three went out, and Stroebel joined Porter, with whom he stayed until about 5:30. At about 4:30 Marshall had passed them on his way home, and that was the last time he had seen him that day. He had not seen Marshall's body since he was dead, for when he went down towards the house he found they would not let anyone pass. He had known the deceased for about five years and they had always been friendly. That was all he knew about the case.

Mr. Moresby continuing his evidence, told of the examination he had made of the revolver. He found two of the five chambers in the cylinder dark and clean, as if they had just been fired. Two others were dirty and dusty, especially at the upper end; the cause of this was that the lubricating substance in the cartridge naturally melted with the heat of the body when a revolver was carried and some of the grease would adhere to the barrel about the cartridge, and the dust would attach itself to this grease. If the cartridge had been fired the chambers of the cylinder would have been cleaned by the shot. The fifth chamber was dark, and showed that it had been fired some time before the two first described. After his arrest the prisoner had said to witness that the reason he went up the line towards Marshall's place on the evening of the 19th, after leaving Porter, was to get a fishing rod he had left in that locality in the morning. On the way to Westminster next day on the train, witness was looking out at Marshall's place, and just at the bend in the road, about half a mile above Marshall's, prisoner pointed to the left of the train going up and said, "That's where I left my fishing rod." There is no stream there. Witness went to Mrs. Bartlett's hotel at Sumas City during the last trial, when the judge and jury went to view the spot. Superintendent Hussey was with him. In Stroebel's room he placed some cartridges from his own revolver on the bed as Mrs. Bartlett thought those belonging to Stroebel had been, and then raised the mattress as she said Lucas had raised it, and the cartridges rolled off, dropping to the floor. He had bought the bedstead and mattress from Mrs. Bartlett, and they were now set up in the room adjoining the court. The space between the mattress and the sides of the bed is precisely the same now as when he saw them at the time. When he arrived at Marshall's, on the 20th, the lamp was burning on the table.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrison, witness said that when he got to Marshall's he found that the bed was not made up, but he could not say it looked as if recently occupied. He arrived between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness had requested the services of Mr. Lucas, whom he had never known before this occasion. At Chilliwack he knew the Bartletts by sight, but had no special knowledge of them or of Charles Bartlett's general reputation. The support under one of the springs of Stroebel's bed was broken in bringing it down here. The bed and mattress were thoroughly marked by witness at Mrs. Bartlett's, and being securely tied up were taken to the court house at Westminster, where they remained in the passage-way for several days until brought on to Victoria. The bullets found in Marshall's body being again examined before the jury, Mr. Morrison laid stress upon the fact that the grooving is slightly longer in one of them than in the other. Lead left from previous shots would make marks similar to these. The revolver is of a very common description. Lucas told him that he thought two of the chambers had been fired. At the previous trial there had been a witness named Eperley who was charged as an accessory after the fact, and who made a statement which he consequently retracted. He was proved to have lied, and, during the trial a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case. He was not present at this trial, the witness supposed because he knew nothing about the case and was such a liar that nobody would want to put him in the box.

S. H. Webb, gunsmith of New Westminster, produced a bullet fired from Mr. Moresby's revolver, and also one fired from a new Smith & Wesson. That from the new revolver he showed to have a slightly shorter groove than the one from Mr. Moresby's, which had some rust in the barrel.

The court adjourned at 12:45 until 2 p.m.

Mr. Webb again took the stand after the recess. He said prisoner's weapon is a 38 double action trade revolver, with no maker's name, and is about the cheapest description made. Owing to a want of polish in the barrels such weapons would rust up much quicker than otherwise; and in these also the grooving or rifling is not so well finished, and would make a longer and deeper impression. He showed the jury the bullet fired from the prisoner's revolver into a sack of flour and that it was irregularly marked and scratched, the apparent effect of rust. The bullet taken from Marshall's neck, also shown, had very similar indications. Both these he recognized as of Smith & Wesson make. There were, he thought, only five kinds of .38 cartridge, these being short and long rim fire, short and long central fire, and the Smith & Wesson central fire. A rim fire cartridge could not be fired from prisoner's revolver; neither could a long central, thus leaving only the short central and Smith & Wesson which could be fired. He showed by the grooving and the length of the bullets that the bullet taken from Marshall's neck could not be the short central, and, therefore, was a Smith & Wesson. The bullet was almost imperceptibly shorter than that he had fired from the prisoner's revolver into the sack of flour, and this slight difference would be accounted for by the former having struck some hard substance in the deceased's body. The two cartridges found in the prisoner's room being shown to witness, he said he found stamped on the head of the shell "U. M. C. .38 S. & W.," which meant that they were of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's make, .38 calibre, Smith & Wesson pattern. He examined the two shells picked up outside the prisoner's window, and said both were stamped as above described. Specimens of all the .38 cartridges were then put in as exhibits.

John Bartlett, son of Mrs. Bartlett, at whose house Stroebel lived, being recalled by the Attorney-General, said he could not say whether or not the prisoner had a fishing rod when he came home on the night of the 19th. When Mr. Moresby was at their house about the 1st of December witness had brought in a fishing rod and said, "There is Al's fishing rod," but he did not say, "He had not got it with him that day"; he asked his sister about that. He did not recollect that his mother, who was standing by, corrected him and said, "Yes he had." He did not notice his sister shake her head at him. When Stroebel came home witness and his father had been sitting in the office for about half an hour; he did not know how long his father had been in.

To Mr. Morrison witness said he had shown the fishing rod to Mr. Moresby, and said, "Here's Al's fishing rod; you might take that down." Mr. Moresby said he did not think it would be of any use. Witness then said to his sister, "He didn't have it that day, did he?" and she answered, "Why, yes; he had." There was no light in the hall when Strobel came home, so he might have had the rod without witness noticing it.

To the Attorney-General witness said the thought just came through his mind that prisoner had not had his rod with him, so he asked his sister.

To His Lordship he said that as Stroebel passed the door of the office when going through the hall witness called out to him, "What's the matter with you, we thought you'd been lost to-day," but prisoner walked on, not saying anything. He had half turned towards the office as he came by, but turned away and went on. Witness could not recollect that prisoner had either his stick or a fishing rod at the time.

William Moresby, recalled by the Attorney-General, said he had gone to Sumas on the 1st of December with Captain Jemmett and Mr. Woods to make a plan of the Bartlett house. While there he had a conversation with John Bartlett. Witness was talking to Mrs. Bartlett and her daughter Lizzie in the bedroom on the ground floor when the last witness came to the bedroom door from the kitchen with a piece of rod in his hand and said "This is Al's fishing rod." Witness thought for a moment and then remarked, "I don't want that, it has nothing to do with the case." John Bartlett replied "He did not have it with him that day," and Lizzie Bartlett turned round and shook her head, saying, "Yes he did! yes he did!" and Mrs. Bartlett added, "Yes he had."

To Mr. Fell witness said that when he remarked that the fishing rod had nothing to do with the case he did so to hear what Bartlett would say. He often found it necessary in working up cases to make statements like this, which perhaps were not quite correct, to see what the person addressed would say. The occurrence had slipped his memory and he only mentioned it to the Attorney-General this afternoon. It had been in his note-book, since lost while he was sick. He did not bring the fishing rod because he did not think it was of the least use to the case.

James Byron Silverthorn, of Upper Sumas, testified that on Sunday, April 23, he had a conversation with the prisoner, when the latter was in the custody of Mr. Moresby at Huntingdon. Witness remarked to the prisoner that "they were going to take him to Westminster and keep him there six or seven months."

"I wanted him to go before the Magistrate," he continued, "and declare his innocence. He said they wouldn't believe him. I asked him where he was the night of the Marshall murder. He said that after helping Porter to milk the cow he went fishing up the Marshall creek, to an old bridge near Joe McQuee's house. He sat on the bridge and was fishing and whittling he did not know how long. He then went back and got a revolver, out of a stump near Marshall's, and went home." The prisoner is a member of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, lodge No. 96, Abbottsford. Witness is a member of the same lodge.

To Mr. Morrison, witness said what he had related was all the conversation they had. Prisoner had told the story precisely as just stated, at least he thought so. Witness' occupation is the charge of the coal fields at Upper Sumas. He had told this conversation to some person, and afterwards asked what he had told him.

To the Attorney-General, witness said it was to Mrs. Bowley, sister to Mr. Ackerman, that he had repeated this conversation.

Mrs. Bartlett, recalled by the Attorney General, was asked: "Did not the prisoner Stroebel tell you that it was not his fishing rod that he had left alongside the railroad, but that he had left a revolver in a stump near Marshall's?" She replied "No, he did not." She denied that she had said that Stroebel slept with her son John on the night of the 19th; and stated that it was not John but George with whom he slept. After further examination the court adjourned to the adjoining room to view and experiment with the bedstead and mattress said to have been Stroebel's. The witness identified the mattress as that which she had sold to Mr Moresby as Stroebel's but refused to identify the bedstead, replying that she did not know whether or not it was the one she had sold to Mr. Moresby, though she admitted that her bed had a rough piece of lumber nailed on it by way of repair just as this had. It was found that the mattress was too large to fit into the frame as the witness said it did at her house. The witness could offer no suggestion in explanation of the discrepancy. Both bedstead and mattress bore the marks made by Mr. Moresby when he got them.

Philip A. Lawrence, attorney, mayor of Sumas, and district commissioner for the United States Circuit court, was called, and first gave an explanation of the municipal system there relating to the appointment of officials. The marshal he said was appointed by the council, and Mr. Lucas had held that office four times to the knowledge of witness. He had known Lucas for over two years, and would have no hesitation in believing him on oath. Witness had done considerable fishing, mostly on Sumas river. He had never caught any in Marshall's creek above the trestle said to be opposite Marshall's gate, though he had tried two or three times. Witness was at Seattle at the time of the Marshall tragedy, and returned to Sumas on the 21st of April. The next morning Mrs. Bartlett came to his office, and after talking on other subjects, she asked witness if he had heard of the dreadful affair at Marshall's. He replied that he had heard some talk of it. She then said, "Mr. Lawrence I know more about that matter than you think I do." He said, "Mrs. Bartlett if you know anything about it, it is your duty to tell the proper officers." She replied, "I do not care to, for fear I might get fixed the same as Marshall." He believed that was all the conversation. A few days previously Mrs. Bartlett told him that she expected some money—about $25—from Stroebel, which he had told her he expected from Westminster. She wanted witness to do some business for her, in connection with which he asked her for about $15, and that was what brought up the subject.

To Mr. Morrison witness said national politics did not enter at all into the municipal affairs of Sumas, and the only description he could give of the politics of the Council was that there are four from the south side of the creek and one from the north. Lucas received nothing but the statutory fees for his services as marshal.

Francis B. Black, recalled, said he was a member of the City Council at Sumas and knew Lucas, whose character for integrity was good so far as witness knew and he would believe him on oath.

Archibald Baxter, recalled, testified that on the way home after the preliminary examination in May, he and Mrs. Bartlett were talking about the evidence. Witness remarked that he was surprised when he heard Mr. Moresby say in his evidence that Stroebel had told him he went up there to get his fishing rod, as he had no rod when witness saw him on the railroad track. Mrs. Bartlett then said that he did not go up to get his fishing rod, but that he told her that he went up there to get his revolver, which he had hidden in a stump. Witness remarked that it was possible that the murder might have been committed after 10 o'clock, and asked her whether Stroebel went out after that time. She said no, that he had slept with her son Johnnie and stayed in all night after he came home. Witness remarked that this would be good evidence in his favor, and she said it would.

At 7:30 p.m. the court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

The Canadian Enquirer: On Thursday afternoon, November 2, a very interesting test was made in the testing laboratory of McGill University by Prof. Bovey and some of the fourth year students, of a specimen of British Columbia spruce. The specimen was a large beam 25 ft. 5 in. long, 8¾ in. wide, and 17½ in. deep, and was taken from a tree felled in the Skeena River district, B.C., 600 or 700 miles north of Victoria, some time about the end of December, 1892. The beam was shipped from the Royal Canadian Packing Co.'s mill at Claxton, on the Skeena river, by Messrs. Dalby & Claxton, who furnished it to the University, and arrived in Montreal in August, 1893. It was now subjected to a transverse test in the Wicksted machine on supports 24 feet apart on centres, the centre load being applied by increments of 500 lbs., and the deflection noted for each increase. The beam failed under a maximum load of 38,250 lbs., and not, as is usual, by the rupture of the fibres on the tension side, but by the crippling of the side in compression. The skin stress developed was also unusually high, being a little over 6,000 lbs. per square inch, while the coefficient of elasticity was 1,670,000. The strength of the British Columbia spruce is therefore double that of ordinary spruce or pine. Among those who witnessed the test were T. C. Keefer, C.E., P. C. Peterson, chief engineer of the C.P.R.; John Kennedy, Montreal harbor engineer; T. J. Claxton, F. J. Claxton, —— Trevilhick, Senator MacInnes, a representative of The Canadian Engineer, and several young engineers from the city. The engineers and professors were struck with the remarkable strength and toughness shown by this sample of British Columbia wood.

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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 9.

THE CITY.

A FINE specimen of a gray wolf has been presented to the museum by Mr. George Gawley, who shot it a few days ago near Sooke lake. The specimen will be mounted.

A MEETING of the executive of the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association was held last evening, when it was decided that the society's annual show should be held on January 24, 25 and 26. A committee was appointed to solicit from the public special prizes for distribution at the show.

OVER two hundred entries have been received for the Nanaimo Poultry show, which will be held on December 20, 21, and 22. Victoria will be well represented. The prize list is a long one, and includes a $50 challenge cup, three $25 gold medals, one $20 trophy, ten $10 prizes, and thirteen $5 prizes, besides many other smaller ones. These are well distributed among the standard varieties. The Brown Leghorn men are preparing for a heavy contest, and poultry fanciers will watch the result with interest.

JOHN HAYDEN, who so vicionsly assaulted William Johnson at the new isolation hospital last Thursday, was arraigned before Stipendiary Magistrate Macrae in the Provincial Court yesterday afternoon. Johnson, in consideration of the fact of his assailant's age, expressed a desire to act leniently, and accordingly a charge of simple assault was laid where a conviction for aggravated assault or felonious wounding might very easily have been secured. The facts produced in evidence were precisely as given in yesterday's COLONIST, and upon them a sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed, without the option of a fine.

STEUART'S San Francisco Coal Circular says: "The principal Newcastle collieries have signified their intention to lower the price of coal after January 1 to $5 per ton. This, with the current rates of freight at 14s 6d, would make the price for best qualities of Australian about $5.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds for cargo lots, for delivery after March 1. Dealers and consumers have been anticipating for some time the removal of the duty, and will guard as much as possible against having large stocks on hand. The local market is very quiet, and it is very difficult to make sales for future arrival, even at a sacrifice."

THE flag half-masted over the Bank of British Columbia yesterday, proclaiming a death in the official staff of that institution, flies in token of respect for the memory of Mr. Hugh Hughes, whose demise was announced by cablegram from London yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman was one of the veteran officers of the bank, having been identified with its history for the past fifteen years or more, a large portion of this period in the responsible capacity of general manager. On several occasions he has honored Victoria with brief but pleasant visits, the last of which was paid about two years ago, and there are many in this city who will regret his death as that of a much esteemed friend. The cause of death is not announced in the brief dispatch to hand, but is presumed to have been influenza, from which Mr. Hughes was known to be suffering very recently.

JOHN LAWSON, who was arrested by Constable Redgrave on Thursday, charged with housebreaking, was yesterday remanded until Monday morning, by which time the police hope to be in possession of considerable important evidence. A coat and vest stolen from Mr. Cavin's residence on Burnside road were found in Lawson's possession by Officer Redgrave, to whom he told an interesting fairy story of having no home and sleeping under a hay stock near the exhibition grounds. As a matter of fact Lawson and two companions who came from the Sound with him, have for about three weeks past occupied a cabin on Store street. Thomas Lewis, another of the trio, was arrested yesterday by Officer Redgrave on suspicion of complicity in the burglaries with which Lawson is charged. Edward Humphreys, the third member of the little party, is at the Jubilee hospital, having cut his head badly by a fall down the stairway leading to the cabin.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held in Yates & Jay's office, Bastion street, last evening, there being present: Messrs. Chas. Hayward presiding, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, Joshua Davies, W. M. Chudley, Alexander Wilson, Geo. Byrnes, Geo. Brown and F. B. Gregory.

The first report read showed the number of patients in the hospital on November 1 to have been 47; the number admitted during the month 49, making a total of 96; of these 52 were discharged, and 3 died, leaving 41 patients in the hospital on December 1. This is the largest number of patients ever in the institution. Every bed in the male wards is occupied, and special accommodation has necessarily been provided.

The usual reports from the doctor, matron and steward having been read, were filed. The matron reports the donations of clothing as insufficient to meet the demand, and notes that a larger supply, particularly for men, is urgently needed.

A gift from Dr. Hasell of twelve books on the subject of nursing, was thankfully acknowledged by the Board, and the proposed amendment of the by-law re the mode of making appointments on the consulting staff was withdrawn.

A general discussion on the financial condition of the hospital was participated in by all members of the Board; but nothing definite resulted.

"ROB ROY."

At the Victoria Theatre last evening the promised "Rob Roy" entertainment came off in a most satisfactory manner to a crowded house. When the curtain was raised it brought to view an interesting and varied group of Redcoats and Highland caterans, etc., who filled the stage from front to rear. The Highland pipers Munro Taylor and Kennedy were on hand and with Mr. W. Anderson commenced the performance by the neat highland dance, "Shean Trews," Mr. Anderson appearing as an ideal Highlander, dressed in Tartan trews. Miss Strachan succeeded with the Highland fling. Miss Grant, as "Diana Vernon," with whom Mr. F. E. Moore, as "Francis Osbaldistone," fell deeply in love, sang, with excellent effect, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town," and, after sundry performances, in which Saunders Wylie (C. S. Pollock) and Bailie Nicol Jarvie (J. Mellon) were introduced, Diana Vernon sang very sweetly "Tho' you leave me now in sorrow." Bailie Nicol Jarvie was, of course, the leading character in the performance, and acted his part throughout remarkably well; another leading personage was Mr. Owen, who was ably represented by J. H. Falconer. The four acts of the play were rendered most attractive and lively by the various changes of scenery and the songs, which were chosen suitable to the occasion—among others "Roy's wife of Aldivalloch," "Braw John Highlandman," "McGregor's Lament," etc., the capture of Rob Roy and his subsequent escape were exceedingly vivid, and the battle between the Highlanders and the redcoats under Capt. Thornton (Walter Sillman) partook of a good deal of real gunpowder, the sword combats were also executed with much clattering in a very satisfactory manner to the audience.

The scenery and costumes were much admired; the choruses well rendered and the performance will likely draw another large audience this afternoon and evening, when it will be repeated with more exactness than at the first attempt by a party of amateurs. The city of Victoria, it appears, can produce very good actors.

Some local hits were made by the Bailie when looking over the Osbaldistone papers—he announced that the accounts of Richet & Co., Irvine, R. J. Jamieson, of Fort street, and Falconer, the vinegar man, were all right.

Of course the "leads" were in the hands of professional artists, thoroughly acquainted with the characters portrayed. Mr. Andrew Mackay made a fine Rob Roy; Scott McAllister was the true Dougal of the author's conception, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chapman, as Rashleigh Osbaldistone and Helen MacGregor respectively, "did well their part." The complete cast was:

Sir Frederick Vernon	A. G. Hay
Rashleigh Osbaldistone	W. M. Chapman
Francis Osbaldistone	F. E. Moore
Andrew Fairservice	C. P. Lowe
Jobson	Donald McTavish
Mr. Owen	J. H. Falconer
Capt. Thornton	Walter Silliman
Major Galbraith	Frank Sehl
Robt. Campbell } Rob Roy }	Andrew Mackay
Bailie Nicol Jarvie	J. Mellon
Dougal	Scott McAllister
MacStuart	J. R. Mackay
Host	F. A. Watson
Saunders Wylie	C. S. Pollock
Sergeant	Sergt. Holland
Hamish	C. W. Phillips
Robert	W. S. Montgomery
Diana Vernon	Miss L. Grant
Mattie	Miss Grace Mackay
Martha	Miss L. O'Neil
Jean MacAlpine	Jean Anderson
Helen MacGregor	Mrs. W. M. Chapman

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LINERS.

F. C. Davidge, agent of Samuel Samuels & Co., the owners of the Great Northern trans-Pacific steamer line, which will be put in operation next spring, says regarding the plans for the establishment of the line: "The new steamers which we are having built in England will be finished next spring and we shall begin regular sailings in May and enter the trade when it is at its best. The steamers will have accommodation for about forty passengers, and part of the cargo space will be fitted up with bunks for any Chinamen we may carry. Under the present shipping laws it would not be profitable to run fast passenger steamers from American ports under English register, as the law forbids our having any mail subsidy. If we provided for more passengers we should have to employ a larger staff of attendants and take up much of the space we wish to use for freight."

A RAILWAY RUMOR.

A special telegram from Vancouver to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: The Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order with Messrs. Denny & Bros., of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, for a steamer, to be placed on the run between Vancouver and Victoria. She is to be a sidewheeler, with a speed of eighteen knots. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's agreement with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company will shortly expire, and they will carry on the business themselves.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the Stomach and is the cause of much misery and many diseases such as Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is a prompt and effectual cure because it tones the stomach, aids digestion and renovates the entire system. Cases which seemed past hope have been completely cured by B.B.B.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.
"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn, Hamilton, Ont.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules { BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. GOLD - Three Stars
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
G. DAY & CO., LONDON
my5

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O. or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-S-tfw

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.....Frank Sehl
.....Andrew Mackay
.....J. Mellon
.....Scott McAllister
.....J. R. Mackay
.....F. A. Watson
.....C. S. Pollock
.....Sergt. Holland
.....C. W. Phillips
.....W. S. Montgomery
.....Miss L. Grant
.....Miss Grace Mackay
.....Miss L. O'Neil
.....Jean Anderson
.....Mrs. W. M. Chapman

E MOVEMENTS.

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Ammonia, Lime,
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CURES
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Blood, Headache. Burdock
promptand effectual cure
the stomach, aids digestion
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B.B.B.

S A BURDEN.
a burden, the simplest food
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wo bottles of B.B.B. entirely
it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn,

CAN YOU DRINK THAN
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(DUBLIN)
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HISKY.
see you get it with
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GOLD - Three Stars
ng Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON
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ne farm in Westham Island,
mbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres
n. Fine soil, good natural
y, barns and stable; orchard;
m New Westminster. For
ars apply to D. Robertson,
P. O. or to Chisholm & Logie,
ton, Ontario. mc10-S-tfw

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Pilotage Board Does Not Favor Amalgamation—Masonic Lodges Elect Officers.

Killed by a Falling Tree—Slocan Mining Development and Ore Shipments.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 7.—A letter signed "L. F. W." was found shoved under the door of the News-Advertiser office. The writer said he was tired of life and intended to kill himself, in his pocket would be found enough money to bury him. The writer evidently thought better of his resolution, for there have been no corpses lying around loose in Stanley Park since the letter was found.

Mrs. Machin, wife of the librarian of the free library, with her usual thoughtfulness and well known liberality, is to give a supper and entertainment to the male frequenters of the reading room on Christmas day.

Mr. Downie, assistant superintendent, C. P.R., is seriously ill with pneumonia, superinduced by la grippe. His medical attendants think the crisis is passed; but the patient is not yet out of danger.

The Pioneer St. George's Society have asked for an explanation from the newly organized St. George's Society, why they should use the name they have adopted. The reason was not stated at the meeting last night, but Capt. Mellon, the promoter of the new society, explained to the COLONIST correspondent that the old organization was more of a club—rather exclusive. The junior society was to be benevolent, far reaching in its social efforts and would adopt the constitution of similar societies in the Dominion. The new society has already 200 members on its books. The election of officers took place last night, prominent officers being: President, Capt. Mellon; first vice president, W. Bailey; second vice president, W. C. Macey; third vice president, Capt. G. H. Robertson; treasurer, Mr. Trythall; recording and corresponding secretary, Mr. Woodruff; financial secretary, H. M. Henderson.

Capt. Gaudin met the Board of Trade to-day in reference to the amalgamation of all the Pilotage boards in the Province. After hearing the explanation and considerable argument the Board resolved that in the opinion of this meeting no advantage is likely to accrue to the port of Vancouver by the amalgamation of the different Pilotage boards of the Province.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Messrs. Purdy & Williams, Westminster, who were awarded the contract for building the reservoir, were in the city yesterday, and signed the contract with the city. They will commence work very shortly.

The Police committee have instructed the police to run in all vags, gamblers and roustabouts, and round them up in the Westminster jail.

The remains of Doctor Young, who died in Comox recently, were sent East by the Atlantic express yesterday.

On the site of the recent fire the Jute Co.'s storehouse and coopers' shop have been rebuilt. The main building will be completed in a month's time.

The public examinations in the schools will be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.

The B. C. Iron Works are building three boilers and an engine, with gearing and shafting, to be used in the Sumas dyking scheme. It is said 7,000 more acres will be redeemed.

Dr. Hendryx, one of the owners of the Pilot Bay smelter, says that the smelter is not in operation, and will not be until the cheap transportation question is solved. The machinery has not been put together. The smelter has a capacity of 200 tons per day. Speaking of the mines in the Kootenay, Dr. Hendryx said that the Idaho, Bluebird, Lucky Jim, Mountain Chief, Noble Five, Washington and Freddie Lee would be worked all winter.

The noted Scot, Mr. Archibald Jno. Maclean, of Pennycross, hereditory chieftain of the clan, is in Vancouver for the purpose of investigating the fisheries of the Province. He will visit Victoria. Mr. Maclean is travelling through Canada with a view to locating with his family.

The Bricklayers and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have reported favorably on affiliating with the Provincial congress. The other Unions have not yet decided. The entertainment proposed by the local Trades' and Labor Council has taken the form of a basket social.

The secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday received a letter from the executive of the Midwinter Fair, urging him to interest the proper parties to do their share in making the British Columbia exhibit at the World's Fair worthy of the Province. It was stated that all the lacrosse clubs would be invited, and trophies would be offered; the games to take place on Canadian day. They asked for the portraits of the Mayor and prominent men of Vancouver.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 7.—Archibald McCorvie has been awarded the contract for building the wharf and pile work for the new cannery at Port Guichon, and will commence operations in a few days.

At the regular meeting of the Royal Templars of Temperance, last night, New Westminster Council, No. 1, elected the following officers for the coming term: K.O.S.C., B. Burr; V.C., Miss Gregory; P.C., B. W. Shiles; Fin. Sec., J. J. Johnson; Treas., Miss B. Mahony; R.S., Miss Williams; Chap., Mrs. Troupe; Sent., Wm. Baler; Guard, Miss J. O'Connor. Several candidates were initiated, which makes the membership of this council rise to over 150.

The annual election of officers of Union Lodge No. 9, A.F. and A.M., took place last evening as follows: W.M., H. McKercher; S.W., R. E. Walker, M.D.; J.W., G. E. Gibson; treasurer, W. A. Duncan; secretary, Wm. McColl. The installation will take place on St. John's day, December 27.

The Board of Trade will discuss pilotage matters to-morrow night.

The Westminster Fish Co. shipped two tons of halibut to-day, to Seattle.

The Prescott Packing Co., of Portland, Ore., will begin sturgeon fishing here immediately on a large scale.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 8.—A despatch was received by the police from Fort Langley to-day stating that the Hudson Bay Co's store at that place was entered and robbed last night. The till was forced and $10 in small silver abstracted. The burglars, who appear to have been professionals, next turned their attention to the safe and were drilling a hole in the look when something appears to have disturbed them and they fled. The affair has created a good deal of excitement in the village and local officers scoured the country in search of the burglars as soon as the robbery was reported this morning.

Constable Purdy of the Provincial Police has been sent up to Langley to take charge of the case.

James Macnamara was held up last night, but his pockets were empty.

Chicken thieves are creating havoc among hen roosts.

The Board of Trade met again to-night to discuss pilotage matters. The growing feeling here is against amalgamation.

It is reported that one of the penitentiary guards has been summarily dismissed.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 9.—The amalgamation of the piolotage authorities was discussed at great length last night by a general meeting of the Board of Trade when the matter was settled by the adoption of a resolution to the effect that amalgamation would not result beneficially to the Fraser river shipping.

The Mayor has received a letter from the Provincial Secretary, stating that the Executive has decided that British Columbia will not be officially represented at the Midwinter Fair.

Four thousand pounds of halibut have been shipped to San Francisco and two thousand to Portland by the Westminster Fish Co.

Japanese fishermen are keeping the local market fully supplied with cod, herrings and smelts, caught in Plumpers Pass.

Two carloads of steel pipes for the Horsefly hydraulic mine were shipped from McGillivray's works to-day to Ashcroft, from where they will be transported in sleighs to their destination.

The entire cargo of canned salmon for the bark Harold is being stored at the Phœnix cannery where the vessel will load.

Mrs. Strang's millinery store on Third avenue was burglarized last night.

A big meeting was held to-night to hear Messrs, Hoy, Johnson and Sinclair, mayoralty candidates, give their views. Hoy is the favorite, and bets are freely made to-day that he will get a clear majority over the united votes of his opponents. The election comes off Monday.

The Scotchmen have decided to celebrate Burn's anniversary by a grand concert.

It is reported that one of the penitentiary guards has been summarily dismissed from the service for acting as a spy on the movements of L. Foster, of the Department of Justice, while that gentleman was in the city some months ago making an investigation into the affairs of the penitentiary. The system of espionage on Mr. Foster is said to have been skilfully conducted, and the name of every person who visited him was promptly reported, it is alleged, to interested parties. Mr. Foster, however, was aware of what was going on, and took the matter quietly. The dismissals are the result of his report on the subject to Sir John Thompson.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 7.—John Hilbert is retiring from the furniture business, and will in future confine himself to undertaking.

A court of Assessment and Appeal will be held in the old court house on Wednesday, the 20th inst., by Mr. J. P. Planta, judge of the court.

J. R. Denneny, a former Victorian, has opened a business college in this city.

A well known citizen took a dose of poison last night in mistake for his medicine. The doctors were called in to counteract the effects.

The Hamilton Powder Works, Northfield, are being enlarged. New machinery will be added and the output materially increased.

There is some talk of a new electric light plant in the city, but such an undertaking would hardly prove profitable, though present rates are somewhat high.

The body of the late Dr. W. J. Young will be taken East to Penforth, Ont., on Saturday by Mr. T. Comerford, an old friend of the deceased.

The annual election of officers of Ashlar lodge, A.F. and A.M., resulted as follows: Marcus Wolfe, Worshipful Master; George Thompson, Senior Warden; E. Barrett, Junior Warden; C. C. McKenzie, Secretary; M. Bate, Treasurer; E. C. Barnes, Tyler. The annual ball will be held on the 27th inst., St. John's Day.

Sailed—Steamer Montserrat; bark Wachussetts.

NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—The prize list of the approaching poultry show is being constantly added to. Everybody seems anxious to donate something in order to help forward the first exhibition of the kind in Nanaimo. The Executive committee have appointed as officials for the show: Judge, T. Hewes, of Trenton, Mo.; Secretary, F. W. Teague, of Victoria; Superintendent, R. P. Wallis, of French Creek; Assistant Superintendent, E. Hodgson, Nanaimo; Judge's clerk, T. Horne, Nanaimo.

Owing to the exertions of a number of ladies of the city, money has been raised wherewith to purchase a 1,000 pound alarm bell for the new fire hall. The bell is to be fitted with automatic ringing apparatus to ring from 150 to 250 strokes.

The New Vancouver Coal Company's pay roll for the month amounts to over $60,000.

The prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary are to be taken to Westminster in the morning.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney has been invited to open the Poultry show on the 21st instant.

At 6 o'clock this morning, Isabel Johnson, the sixteen year old daughter of Miner John Johnson, was found dead in bed at her home on Haliburton street. Investigation led to the discovery that the girl had taken a dose of rough on rats. No reason can be assigned for her action, the girl being apparently in good spirits. Last evening about 7 o'clock she received a letter which she, after reading, tore up and put in the stove. She then went down town, purchased a box of rough on rats, returned home, did some work about the house and went to bed about ten. Soon after she retired she was taken sick and continued vomiting till 3 o'clock in the morning, when she appeared to be better. She said nothing to her mother or sister, who sat with her, as to having taken poison or anything else to make her sick. About 4 o'clock the mother, thinking the girl was all right, left the room and, returning a little later, found her dead. The inquest will be held to-morrow; funeral, Sunday afternoon. The contents of the letter are not known. It is supposed to have been from her sweetheart, Harry Wilkinson, who resides at Chase river.

Charles A. Mee, a Vancouver detective, arrived in town this evening, to work up a case of fraudulent sale of horses. Ede, a Vancouver man mortgaged four horses to a man named Cassells, who sold the mortgage for its full value to G. R. Mackenzie. Meanwhile Ede paid off the greater part of the mortgage to Cassells and received his permission to sell the animals. Knowing nothing about Mackenzie's purchase, Ede brought the horses here. Cassels went east. S. M. Robins and Rev. C. E. Cooper each bought a horse, the others are still here for sale.

NANAIMO, Dec. 9.—It is expected that work on the new wharf, to be built by A. R. Johnson & Co., will be commenced next month.

A masquerade ball is to be given by the Diamond Dancing Club on the 14th instant in the co-operative hall.

John T. Blackburn, president of the Washington State Board of Horticulture, and D. M. Shanks, president of the Washington State Poultry Association, have intimated their intention of being present at the Poultry show on the 20th inst.

A. Dick, Government inspector of mines, has just returned from an official visit to the Nicola Valley Coal Mining Company's mine, Nicola Valley. The company has completed two bore holes and a third is about finished. A railroad fifty miles in length is to be commenced shortly. The result of the boring has not yet been made public.

Local fire insurance agents have decided to adopt the rates enforced by the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Union. This will probably result in an increase on the present rates. Insurance agents urge the passage of a fire limit by-law.

Mayor Haslam has received a letter from Premier Davie stating that J. P. Planta will be appointed Police Magistrate for the city as soon as the Council decide upon the amount of salary to be paid.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Dec. 8.—Panthers have been killed within the last few days near Chemainus and McPherson's.

W. F. Burton and party with Indians are hunting up Shaw's creek, Cowichan lake.

The next entertainment of the Cowichan Pleasant Evening's society to be held on Thursday next, is to be devoted to the poems and songs of Burns and followed by a dance up to midnight.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Examiner.)

The Kootenay lake saw mill received an order this week from the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth to furnish 7,000 feet of cedar lumber of special dimensions. The lumber is intended to be used in constructing a large flume for that valuable ore producer of the Ainsworth camp.

The owners of the Noble Five mine are preparing for an extensive winter's work, and are shipping in plenty of supplies. Among other things over 1,000 feet of track iron was sent up to that mine this week.

The sled road to Three Forks is now in first-class condition. The road bed is well beaten and traffic is heavy.

The last ore shipment made from the Dardanelles mine consisted of nineteen tons, and was estimated at 310 ounces of silver to the ton.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

William Nivens and Albert Behne, two of the owners of the Idaho, a shipping mine in Slocan District, passed through Nelson last week on their way from Spokane. They report the Idaho looking fine, with eighteen inches of ore in one of the upper tunnels and two feet in the other. Both tunnels are in about ninety feet.

On Monday last, a young man named Louie Sams was killed while working on the sleigh road near the Slocan Star mine. Much of the timber where he was at work had been blown down by the wind, and he was standing under a fallen tree, one end of which rested on a stump about twenty feet high. From some unlooked for cause the tree slipped from the stump, and in falling, struck Sams on the back of the head. The injury was so serious that he was dead in an hour. Mr. Sams was about 28 years old, and was from the Lake Superior country.

"Bill" Alperson, of Spokane, and Paul Gaston, of Palouse City, have purchased the Golden Queen, a Trail Creek mineral claim, at a price stated to be $7,000, of which $2,500 was cash. The claim is close to the War Eagle, and it may be worked this winter. It is "developed" by five or six 15-foot holes, the ore being a copper sulphide carrying gold.

The wrecked steamer State of Idaho is now almost entirely under water at Buchanan's mill, at Kaslo. Owing to the non-arrival of necessary tackle, nothing is being done to haul her out of the water.

(From the Miner.)

Those who are acquainted with the Slocan country are aware that just to the north of Bear lake lies a dry belt of ore of considerable extent, and, if recent reports are to be believed, rich as well. P. Brinly, who has spent the season in developing the Corbett claim in this belt predicts a lively season up there next year. "There will not," said he, "be much doing up there this winter, as not many of the claim owners built close cabins or laid in supplies to carry them through. Many of the owners are too poor to go on with the work, but some of them are shipping a few tons of ore for the purpose of getting a grub stake. From the returns received on these shipments it is safe to say that this will be a wonderful camp when fully developed."

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Price Ellison has purchased from the Coldstream Ranch 150 head of beef steers, which he will winter at the Mission.

O'Neal & Co. shipped a carload of hogs to the coast on Friday last, consigned to a Vancouver firm. For some time every train leaving the station has had from three to five cars of wheat for the Enderby Mills. The B. X. ranche and the White Valley farmers are the principal shippers.

Mr. A. G. Nelson, who has been prospecting on the head of Mission creek, has some good looking rock in his possession, and will probably do some development work on his discovery in the spring.

On Thursday last notice was given that the remaining portion of the commonage, which had not been sold at the recent auction sale was open for pre-emption. A number availed themselves of the opportunity, and in all sixteen pre-emptions have been recorded. There still remains a large tract of vacant land open for entry, and while most of it is suitable only for grazing purposes, some may still be found fit for cultivation.

The change in the train service on the S. & O. has plunged a considerable portion of the female population of this burg into semi-grasswidowhood. Sunday is the only day in the week that they have their liege lords home with them.

UNION.

UNION, Dec. 7.—The water has been successfully pumped from the No. 2 Shaft, and a gang of forty men will commence mining operations next week. The main slope will be driven down to the six-foot seam, which is an excellent steam coal. Work at No. 4 Slope has been temporarily suspended for a few days owing to some alterations being made to the foundations of the large hoisting engines. The large wooden beams will be removed and concrete and solid masonry will take their place.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist church will hold a grand bazaar and entertainment in the Reading Room hall, December 19 and 20. The programme is excellent, and some of the best local talent will be to the front as usual.

The S.S. Mineola left Friday with 4,000 tons of coal for Port Angeles. The ship Margaret also left with coal for Honolulu.

Auley & Smith have taken over the butcher business of Auley & Beckensell.

D. Jones arrived on Saturday to take charge of the telegraph here. Mr. Fraser, late operator, is now sub-Collector of Customs.

The youngest child of William Hayman is down with diphtheria and the whole family have been quarantined. The child is improving under the care of Dr. Lawrence.

Miss Lizzie Turnbull has been seriously ill for the last three weeks, but is now improving. Her place is being filled by Mr. J. V. Nicholls, an organist of the old school.

Some of our citizens have had heavy hearts since the departure of the Joan on Friday last. It appears that a smart-looking young man named Taylor has been staying at the hotel for the last four weeks, living in the best style, and was to all appearances a man of means. He purposed purchasing the famous "Garvin" spring and erecting a large hotel on the grounds, and even went so far as to lease the spring and one acre of ground for a term of seven years. He left on Friday morning, and in the hurry forgot to pay his hotel account as well as several large bills. Rumor has it that several prominent townsmen are heavy losers, although they refuse to acknowledge it.

The large heating apparatus for the new Methodist church arrived on the Joan last week.

The Christmas three in connection with the Presbyterian Sunday school will be held on Saturday, Dec. 23, whilst the Methodist Sunday school will hold theirs on Christmas day. A good programme has been arranged for both.

Panthers are numerous in this district, and no less than three of these ravenous animals have been shot at Comox this week.

La grippe has laid up about half the people in town.

FRUIT GROWERS IN CONFERENCE.

At a protracted meeting of the Board of Horticulture, attended by Messrs. Trage, Cunningham, Ohlson, Thetcherson and Anderson, and just brought to a close, Mr. Cunningham was appointed president and Mr. J. R. Anderson recommended for secretary-treasurer. A large amount of other business was also disposed of, the following resolutions included:

"That the attention of nursery men should be particularly directed by letter to the provisions of rule No. 1, adopted 26th October.

"That all the members of the Board use their influence in encouraging competent persons to enter into the business of clearing orchards of fruit pests, and that all information and assistance be given such persons.

"That the Government be respectfully asked to have a number of copies of the 'Insect Supplement of the fourth annual report of the Provincial Horticultural Society' printed for gratuitous distribution.

"That printed forms of notice and certificates be provided."

The question of the appointment of an inspector of Fruit Pests having come up and there being four candidates, it was decided that they should be subjected to an examination as to their qualifications. This was done, with the result that Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Hazelmere, was chosen and unanimously recommended for the position.

It was further resolved "that the attention of all fruit dealers be directed by letter to the provisions of the Act, and they be asked to give their assistance and co-operation."

The rules adopted at the last meeting were reconsidered and some alterations, additions and corrections of palpable errors were made. The names of the members of the Board and the Inspector were also ordered to be printed with the amended rules for general information.

It was decided that the office of the Board should be in Victoria, but that the meetings should be held in the different parts of the Province alternately; the next meeting will be held in Westminster.

The members of the Board are very earnest in their determination to grapple with the great and growing evils of fruit pests, which not only have already done much injury, but which threaten to entirely destroy the fruit industry of British Columbia, and announce that they will enforce the provisions of the Horticultural Act without fear or favor. The attention of the public is particularly directed to the resolution encouraging competent people to engage in the business of exterminating orchard pests. The members of the Board believe it will prove a profitable undertaking to those who go into it intelligently.

VANCOUVER ISLAND'S GOLD.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has referred the question of ownership of precious metals in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway belt to the Supreme Court for decision, and the case is on the docket for the session of the full court about to be held. The case, which has been prepared by the Attorney-General and concurred in by the E. & N. Railway Company, a copy being sent to the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, is in the following form:

"Disputes having arisen between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company and Her Majesty as represented by the Government of British Columbia, as to whether the precious metals in, upon and under the lands mentioned in section 3 of the British Columbia Statute, 47 Victoria, chapter 14, entitled 'An Act relating to the Island railway, the graving dock, and the railway lands of the Province,' are the property of the company as against Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, the following question is, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby referred to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, sitting as a full court, for hearing and determination, pursuant to the 'Supreme Court Reference Act, 1891.'

"CASE STATED.

"In the Supreme court of British Columbia:—Between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General of British Columbia, defendant:—The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company allege, and the Attorney-General of British Columbia denies, that the precious metals in, upon, and under the lands mentioned in section 3 of the British Columbia statute, 47 Victoria, chapter 14, entitled 'An Act relating to the Island railway, the graving dock, and the railway lands of the Province,' are vested in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company and not in Her Majesty as represented by the Government of British Columbia."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PHYSICIANS, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids, and all classes of people of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Robert Porter, jr., is again under the doctors care at St. Joseph's hospital.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 10.

THE CITY.

SIX only of the Victoria's Chinese passengers have been refused admission to the United States.

THE sidewalk across the Indian reserve has been completed, for which all residents of the locality are truly thankful.

MASTER HERBERT PENDRAY who was recently injured very seriously by the accidental discharge of a small rifle which he was examining, continues to improve, and the surgeons in attendance now express strong hopes of his recovery. No effort will be made to remove the bullet.

IN THE County court yesterday judgment was given for plaintiff in the case of Macaulay v. Milne. This was a claim based on some accounts arising out of the sale of the plaintiff's house to the defendant, Dr. Milne, which accounts the latter repudiated. Mr. E. V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. L. Belyea for the defendant.

AMONG the cases entered for hearing before the full bench of the Supreme Court are several of more than ordinary interest, as will be seen from the following list: E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Attorney General of British Columbia; Adams vs. McBeath; Jackson vs. Jackson & Mylius; McNamara vs. Corporation of New Westminster; Eastman vs. Lord and Barrett; and Gibbs vs. Tompkins.

THE funeral of the late Edith Isabel Askew took place yesterday afternoon from her mother's residence, Pemberton street, and at St. John's church. Notwithstanding that the funeral was strictly private, a large number of sympathising friends had assembled at the church, where Rev. P. Jenns impressively read the beautiful ritual of the Anglican church. The pallbearers were A. Goward, B. S. Heisterman, A. Goward, J. A. Aikman, H. G. Wilson and J. E. Wilson.

A MAGNIFICENT specimen of jade has just been added to the mineral collection in the Provincial museum. It weighs 38 pounds and measures 20½ inches long by 9½ inches wide and 6½ inches thick. The color varies from a light gray-green to a darker green, and polished as it is by the action of sand and water in the bed of Bridge river, whence it came, the mineral shows to great advantage. It was found by a Chinaman, three months ago, while washing gold in Bridge river, and Mr. Fannin, curator of the museum, hearing about it, entered into negotiations for the boulder, which he finally succeeded, a day or two ago, in securing for the Provincial museum. Jade was the mineral formerly used by the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska for the manufacture of tools and implements, for, though nonmetallic, its hardness is greater than ordinary steel and its toughness admits of its keeping a good cutting edge. Small boulders of it have been found occasionally and many small implements, but never a piece approaching in size the present find—at least on this continent. According to a well known authority it is far larger than anything of the kind in the British Museum itself.

IN the Supreme court yesterday the action of Lavender v. Sieward was concluded, after a two days' trial. The plaintiff is Captain Lavender, who was in command of the sealing schooner Dora Sieward last season, and the detendants are Captain Sieward and others interested in the vessel. The plaintiff filed his claim for $1,288 for moneys paid by him as master of the said schooner, and for wages due and owing by the defendants under two separate agreements, dated the 25th October, 1892, and the 28th January, 1893. In reply to this claim the defendants admitted that after a balancing of accounts between them they were indebted to the plaintiff in some $714, which amount they brought into court. With regard to the matter of wages, however, the defendants stated that the plaintiff represented to them that one Captain Harris was receiving $50 per month while his vessel was in port and $75 per month, with seventy-five cents for each seal-skin caught while the vessel was in commission under his command. The defendants agreed to pay Captain Lavender on the same basis, but afterwards discovered that Captain Harris was not receiving the amount stated. Hence the action. Mr. P. Æ. Irving appeared for the defendants and Mr. S. P. Mills for the plaintiff.

THE MISSING INDICTMENT.

The fact that the indictment against Arthur Stroebel in the case now on trial was not amongst the papers sent down from the Registrar's office at New Westminster, it will be remembered, caused the summoning of the grand jury at Victoria when the Assize court met on Wednesday, another true bill being a necessity before the second trial could be proceeded with. The loss was only discovered in the court room, and it having been at once reported to New Westminster, word has since been received at the Attorney-General's office here that the document has since been recovered. It turns out that the indictment was never in the custody of the foreman of the petit jury at New Westminster, nor in the jury room at all, and consequently the jurors were in no way responsible for the loss.

The practice is to hand the indictment to the foreman for the information of the petit jury when they retire to consider their verdict. When the Attorney-General was informed that the indictment had not been seen since the trial, he understood that it had been handed to the foreman of the jury in the usual course, and incidentally mentioned the supposed fact. The information received from Westminster, however, is that it was a request from the jury room for the indictment which developed the fact that it had been mislaid. As the Attorney-General on Thursday entered a nolle prosequi in the case covered by this indictment its discovery now is of no consequence, except that it is satisfactory to know that a document of such importance was mislaid and not irrecoverably lost.

Port Townsend Call: The summary and somewhat unceremonious removal of George D. Johnson, of Louisiana, from the position of civil service commissioner of the United States has a Pacific Coast chapter of more than ordinary interest. Commissioner Johnson filed with President Cleveland a short time ago a minority report of the operations of the civil service commission within the past year. This document differed so widely from the views of the other commissioners that the President became at once convinced that for the good of the public service Mr. Johnson's services as a civil service commissioner should be at once dispensed with. Johnson, however, had powerful political friends, who interceded and it was decided to let him down easy. He was offered by the administration the $2,000 a year consulship to Victoria, which place he declined with the scorn of a true Southern gentleman. The identity of the next United States consul at Victoria is just as much of a mystery as ever. It looks, however, as if the place is to be given to some Eastern or Southern Democrat of a good deal of prominence.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Victoria Rugby Football Team Very Badly Stung by the Hornets.

Wanderers Defeat the Victorias at Association—Dunn's Quick Wrestling.

NANAIMO, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The Victorias suffered an unexpected and severe defeat at the hands of the Hornets in the match this afternoon. When the visitors got off the train at noon their stalwart appearance caused many to think the Hornets would come off second best, and it is but fair to state that the visitors played in hard luck. The field was in terrible condition, little better than a mud swamp. The Hornets played a strong forward game, never giving the Victoria backs a chance of getting off, Foulkes in particular being carefully watched.

H. Hilton, the Hornet half back, scored the first try after ten minutes hot scrimmaging close to the Victoria goal. Webster, a three quarter, within the next three minutes made a second try for the home team, but neither was improved. Just before half time, Webster with a clever drop kick, scored again making goal.

Half time—Goal and two tries for Hornets to Victoria nil.

In the second half the Hornets had everything pretty well their own way, although no points were scored until a few minutes before the finish, when C. Bamford made a goal with a neat drop kick, the score being at the close of the game: Hornets, two goals two tries; Victoria, nil.

ISLAND V. MAINLAND.

NANAIMO, Dec. 9.—(Special)—This evening the following team was picked to represent the Island in the annual match against the Mainland, subject to confirmation by the Victoria club; Hugh Pettigrew, back; C. Bamford, S. Webster, A. Crease, J. F. Foulkes, three-quarters; J. Neen, H. Hilton, half-backs; J. C. Hilton, George Lister, M. Duffy, M. Woodburn, H. F. M. Jones, L. Crease, W. H. Langley, A. H. Warden, forwards—seven Nanaimo, seven Victoria, and one, J. C. Hilton, Somenos.

VICTORIAS VS. WANDERERS.

The Victoria and Wanderer football clubs met for the first time yesterday afternoon at the hill in a game of Association, which resulted in rather an easy win for the Wanderers, by a score of eight goals to nil. During the first half the ball was principally in Victoria territory, although several good rushes by the Victoria forwards took it near the Wanderers goal. Two goals were scored in this half, the first by Blackburn and the other by Peden. After half time the Wanderers got thoroughly to work, and aided by the clever forward play of Johnson, Beggs and McCann, and that of Blackburn, Petticrew, Hook and Dackers among the backs, succeeded in piling up six more goals. Blackburn scored three of these, McCann two and Begg the other. The last two goals were played in partial darkness, and time was called before the game had been finished. The pick of the Victoria forwards were Spring, Cartwright and Kenwood, while Glen, Howard and Lorimer played a good game in the back division, Boyd also played well in goal, but the strong rushes of the Wanderers forwards were too effective to prevent a different result. Their goal-keeper, Prof. Foster, had very little to do, but did that little well.

WRESTLING.

WELL DUNN!

A wrestling match which created much amusement took place here on Monday evening between Harry Dunn, champion mixed wrestler of Australia, and E. Stone, who claims to be champion of Montana. The match grew out of a dispute between the contestants. Stone was boasting of his powers, and Dunn ended by saying that he could throw him five times in one hour, Cumberland style. A purse of $15 was soon collected among the many eager spectators and the match arranged. Dunn handled Stone as he would a rubber image, winning the five falls in the following time: First fall, two seconds; second fall, three seconds; third fall, two seconds; fourth fall, two seconds; fifth fall, two seconds. Dunn weighed 204 pounds, and arrived with his brother from Australia about two weeks ago.—Post-Intelligencer.

THE RIFLE.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—(Special)—A number of the crack shots of the navy rifle team were time-expired men, and have left for England; consequently the Royal Arthur riflemen thought they were too severely handicapped to tackle the crack city team for the present, and the proposed match has been indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first and only claim presented by the Chilian government to the Chilian claims commission was filed yesterday, the celebrated Itata. The American Steamship company, having offices at Valparaiso, is the claimant, and wants $227,000 for damages for seizure and detention of the Itata by the United States authorities.

Saved Her Life.

MRS. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved 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 well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

HOW NYE ARRIVED.

Getting Into London With a Tin Trunk and an Appetite.

Brown's Hotel Not-on-the-Strand, Where the Bill Grows in All Weather.

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LONDON, THE LATTER PART OF AUTUMN, 1893.

When I left America, to bring refinement and the light of the gospel into Great Britain and Ireland, I was told to go to an hotel first and lodgings afterward. A friend told me to go to Brown's hotel in the Strand. In landing at Waterloo station, which is handy to the postoffice and courthouse, I took a four wheeler and had my nice new tin trunk put on the top. This trunk I borrowed of our hired girl, Josephine Pinnero, heir apparent to the throne of Ranpano, king of the common people on the coast of Africa.

She loaned me her trunk. It is of tin, painted to resemble a typical sunset, and has a handle on the top. I had to pay my board in advance while I carried this

BLOWING UP A PAPER BAG.

trunk. If it had been full of coupons, it would have made no difference. With that and a soft felt hat I could have boarded among pickpockets all winter with safety.

"Where to, sir?" came the gentle, ginny voice of the cabman.

"Brown's hotel, Strand," I answered, as I finished up a bag of popcorn which I brought from home.

"There is no Brownsotel on the Strand, sir," says the driver, who was much better dressed than I and declined in a stiff manner to help me close out the popcorn.

"Well, is there another Brown's hotel?" I asked as I blew up the paper bag and busted it in the ear of a policeman, with a ringing laugh.

"Yes, sir. There's one on Dover street, sir."

"Well, go there, colonel," said I, "and don't spare your stock. Pound him on the back, for I'm as hungry as a grizzly at an afternoon tea."

I entered London at night, as Julius Cæsar did, so that people would not desert their business to come to the train, thus leaving their homes and shops a prey to burglars and robbers. The ruse was succesaful. No one was there to crowd the streets and conjest traffic.

We drove to Brown's hotel on Dover street, and I was soon assigned to the room which seemed to match my steerage trunk and Ellis island bag. It was 9 shillings per day, but that did not include amount brought forward, attendance, use of electric light, bath, use of poker and fire shovel, use of fire escape, breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and coffee, sugar, milk, use of sugar tongs, desserts, ices, suppers, wear and tear of napkin, children's board, board of valet, sherry, madeira, corkage, port, use of corkscrew, claret, sauterne, burgundy, chablis, hock, moselle, champagne, use of nut crackers, liquors, spirits (of just men rectified, presume), ale and stout, aerated waters, cigars, sundries and breakage.

I did not remember that I broke anything, so I asked about it. No bill at a hotel is correct without an item for breakage.

"Beg pardon," said I, with wonderful grace and civility, "but I cannot remember that I have broken anything except the shell of a soft boiled egg, day before yesterday, and that is a common offense."

"Very true, indeed," said the cashier, a beautiful, long waisted girl, with a voice like a meadow lark," but you forget that the egg was a surprise and shock to you, sir, and that you broke one of the commandments at the time."

I was so knocked out that she stood with her watch in her hands and counted me out according to ring rules. I did not even venture to say what was true, that they were not her commandments, but I paid the charge, which was two and six.

Yet Brown's is a good hotel, and the price of board and lodging there is not high. It is when you ask whether it is likely to rain or not, or use the inkstand or doormat that the bill runs up. Your receipted bill also has a stamp on it, which I presume you pay for under the heading of lick yours (liqueurs) (Scotland Yard joke).

Yesterday most all day I played golf. I took Clarence along to carry my golf swatters. These swatters are a compromise between a street car hook and a crop. Clarence took the umbrella stand full of these things—a receptacle made for the purpose of holding six or seven kinds of swatters.

The field consisted of a paddock owned by the Duke of Devonshire containing 40 acres of ground and seven decayed horses. It might have been one of the decayed nobility, but when I saw the wind was from that quarter I could not help noticing it.

I wore my new golf clothes, and Clarence cheered me with his presence. The day was cold and kept me active. Clarence told me of his past life and ordered a lunch to be brought to me at the end of the link. The link is the round one, has to make a sort of tour over the 'eath, as Clarence calls it, with gopher holes so far apart, which you go for with your ball. The winner is the man who gets his ball in these gopher holes with the least number of swats. That's swat's the matter.

You hit the ball as hard as possible in getting from one hole to another, and the game is fraught with as much excitement as kicking a frozen fried cake along a wintry road. When you get near the hole, however, you must be more careful or you will miss. You must also get your ball out of any bad place, too, where you have driven it, and must use the golf club to do it with., too.

You can imagine how I felt when I drove my ball into the midst of a picnic here, and it landed in the marmalade glass of a young lady of rare beauty. Knowing the rules of the game, she remained like a statue until I came up and with wonderful skill drove the ball safely across the field, leaving a track of marmalade "'arf way across the 'eath," as Clarence said. This incident was printed and commented upon adversely by the London press, so I give it here correctly in order to set myself right.

The press in stating that I scattered a quart of jelly, a jar of pickles and the brains of an intellectual dog over the entire party was grossly wrong, and the report hurt me a good deal among friends who had invited me to come and play golf with them and who afterward excused themselves on the ground that diphtheria had broken out in their families.

Golf is a Scottish game, and is as full of dry humor and pious, ringing, girlish laughter as the death of Lady Jane Grey.

Yesterday Mr. Gladstone laid aside the polka dot cravat which he has used so long. In the spring he puts it on when the Maltese catkins show themselves on the willows. Gladstone still wears the scarlet woolen socks, however, which he had in 1889, when I first visited England, a poor and unknown tourist.

Now how different! I have come here on a Dutch steamer only to be the pet and favorite of duchesses ever since my arrival.

Just to show a friend from Dakota my pull here, the other day while I was walking with him on St. James street I heard the toot of the tallyho coach from Hampton Court. The driver is dressed as swell as possible in fine fitting uniform with white beaver hat, and the footman looks like Thackeray's dream.

"There," says I, "Alick, that's my four-in-hand coming now. How would you like to take a flier down to Hampton Court to see if I have paid too much for it? You go tooling down there with me, look at the ranche and range, water, grass for stock, etc., and then tell me what it's worth. If I've paid too much for it, I want to know it, so as to stop payment on one of my checks."

When the coach got alongside the soloist blew a merry blast which made everybody look around. I threw up my hand in a courtly way, acquired while justice of the police court in Laramie City, and stopped the gorgeous equipage. Fortunately we were the only passengers, so I showed my friend how the brake worked, told him how I bought the off wheeler of the Speaker of the House of

PLAYING GOLF.

Commons and generally gave him the history and price of everything. We had a good time, and I blew him off at the Queen's Arms at Hampton to lunch. It was a mighty tough lunch I must admit. A hot Irish stew with "shillays" in it and a mug of bitter constituted the entire programme, and to one who is not used to it beer from a metal mug tastes like boneset drunk from a new zinc lined sink.

But we had a good time. I asked the driver now and again how the leaders were standing it since the rainy weather and all such things, till my friend Alick said:

"Yer a regular oner, ain't ye? Lord, but don't yer put it on over here, though? But I knew ye, Bill, when yer was poor; didn't I, Bill? I knew ye when yer hadn't struck a lick at litteryture and was practicin law and had to go to the other law office to get warm. Remember that? Now look at ye! Too proud to drive the Deadwood and Sydney stage. Set here, by gawney, and let a judge of the soupreme cote, with a high hat, drive yer stock for ye. And too dam biggity yer air, Bill, to even blow yer own horn, but hire a 'Piscopple clergyman fer to do it fer ye.

"Work my pelt up into dyplomys, Bill, but yer put on more side than what Victoria does. I like this sort of ride first class; but, Bill, if they knew back at Cheyenne how yer carried on here in good society, yer life wouldn't be worth a steer calf born on the trail of a Christmas eve."

BILL NYE.

Governor Boyd's Funeral.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 8.—The funeral of Lieutenant-Governor Boyd was the largest procession of the kind ever seen in this city, including the various national societies, members of the Provincial Government and judges of the Supreme and minor courts. It is estimated that twenty thousand people followed the remains to the cemetery.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

By-Laws and Sewerage the Principal Matters Under Discussion Yesterday.

Has the City Power to Remove the Powder From Beacon Hill Magazine?

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, principally for the purpose of advancing a couple of by-laws. When Mayor Beaven took the chair there were present Ald. Robertson, Munn, Henderson, Baker, Bragg, Styles, Belyea and McKillican.

The Belleville street by-law providing for the exchange and expropriation of certain land for the purpose of improving the street was passed through the committee stage with a number of amendments, and the by-law to expropriate part of the Heywood estate for the widening of View street went through committee and was passed with but little discussion.

ALD. BELYEA then moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, for a return from the City Engineer showing: (1) The number of connections with the sewers at the present time, (2) the number of fixtures served by such connections, (3) the number of stoppages in the sewers since October, 1892, (4) the number of flush tanks constructed and their positions, and, (5) the number, if any, of gas check valves placed in the sewers.

ALD. BRAGG favored the motion, but it should, he thought, come up in its order, as there was another motion that had been given notice of before this.

THE MAYOR reminded the alderman from the North ward that aldermen could not be forced to bring up their motions if they did not choose to do so. The resolution was carried.

A letter was read from L. G. Henderson, asking that his tender for street signs be returned.

ALD. BELYEA could not see why it should be returned.

ALD. MUNN thought that perhaps, since the time had been extended after some tenders were in, Mr. Henderson might have obtained more information, and now wanted, for that reason, to withdraw his.

ALD. HENDERSON moved that the applicant be informed that his tender would not be considered, and that it should be returned after the time for opening tenders had expired.

ALD. MCKILLICAN thought the tender should be returned now, but Ald. Henderson pointed out that the committee had no right to open one tender until the time for opening all arrived.

ALD. BELYEA also warned the Council against tampering with the tenders, and finally Ald. Henderson's motion carried.

Messrs. Bodwell & Irving again wrote in regard to the complaint respecting the drain emptying into the harbor at the C. P. N. Co's wharf and hoped that the matter would receive early attention by the Council.

ALD. BELYEA remarked that the Council was as far from a decision to-day as they were at the beginning on this subject. He saw only two alternatives. One was to notify the people whose sewers connected with the box drain to cut them off. The other was to carry the drain along and to empty it into the Johnson street sewer at a cost of some $3,000. That, of course, would be a temporary measure till the sewer was completed. As to the first plan there was no data to tell how many premises were drained at the outlet at the C. P. N. wharf so that it was impossible to determine who should be notified.

THE MAYOR—We might have an injunction served on us there.

ALD. BELYEA thought not, as sewerage was already emptied there and no complaint was made.

ALD. HENDERSON favored a sewer at Fort street to lead into the sewer proper. That would take off a great part of the sewerage now causing trouble in the box drain. People should be prevented emptying sewerage into the box drains.

ALD. BAKER believed the drain should be cut off at Wharf street, connected with the sewer and a sieve put in to keep the sewer from getting choked. It could be cleaned out occasionally.

ALD. MUNN held that if the Council carried out their by-laws properly sewerage would not be allowed to run into the box drains and the whole matter would be settled.

On motion of Ald. McKillican it was decided that Bodwell & Irving be notified that the matter is under consideration by the Council.

A letter from Colonel Prior was read, stating that the powder in the magazine at Beacon Hill was to have been moved to the new magazine at the barracks by the Dominion Government. The barracks, however, had now been turned over to the Imperial Government, and the removal could not take place till all the men from England to be stationed there had arrived. The matter would be attended to in the spring no doubt.

"The flowers that ——," began one alderman plaintively, but he was sharply cut off with the motion "Received and filed" from Ald. Munn.

This was carried with an addition by Ald. Belyea to the effect that the city inquire into its rights and powers of having the powder removed.

The Council was about to adjourn when Ald. Belyea, on a question of privilege, took exception to an article in a single tax paper published in this city reflecting on the aldermen to the extent of saying that a number of them were there to advance their own private interests which were mentioned.

ALD. BRAGG thought Ald. Belyea was attacking a paper because it was weak. In both the city newspapers had been letters written on the same lines.

ALD. BELYEA was sure Ald. Bragg could not find anything similar in the daily papers.

By this time the discussion became somewhat informal, and Ald. Henderson inquired:

"Is this a free and easy discussion, Your Worship? Can any one say anything he likes?"

"It comes under 'Good of the order,'" put in Ald. Styles, amid laughter.

After some more talk about the matter, Ald. Robertson expressing the opinion that, as long as a man did what was right, it did not matter what anybody said, the Council adjourned at 4 o'clock.

FORTY-NINE CREEK.

The Miner states that a syndicate consisting of J. A. Kirk, J. F. Ritchie, R. B. Dougan, F. M. McLeod, John Elliott, J. F. Hume, R. J. Bealey and G. W. Richardson, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing the Boulder placer claim on Forty-Nine creek, about eight miles west of Nelson. F. F. Rice, superintendent of the Kootenay Hydraulic Company's claims on the Pend d'Oreille river was engaged to make a thorough examination of the property. In his report he states that the property consists of one and one-quarter miles in length along the course of the Forty-Nine creek channel and the banks on either side for a width of 700 feet. The bed rock is a coarse-grained granite, in irregular layers, forming a very uneven bottom, making natural riffles favorable for arresting the coarser particles of gold. Tests made in an open cut in the channel gravel for a distance of 70 feet gave returns of one-half cent per pan, or about 60 cents per cubic yard. The uneven nature of the bed-rock and the character of the gold distributed through the entire deposit, point to rich deposits in favored places on the bottom. The channel gold is heavy, of a flat, angular shape, comparatively coarse and of a character to save in the sluices. Samples taken from over a large area, including the surface, sides and foot of the banks, and the surface of the channel, gave an average of 20 cents per cubic yard. It is the intention of the company to stock the mine for $100,000.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The presentation of the resolutions by the delegates of labor to the Provincial Government, in your city on the 25th ult., and the reply of the executive declining to accede to the demands contained in some of the resolutions owing to their dictatorial and unjust discriminations against unorganized labor and the public in general, have given rise to a severe and unjust criticism of the reply of the Government by the morning paper of this city. It is more of a personal attack upon the Attorney-General than a fair criticism of the refusal of the Government to accept the arbitrary propositions of the delegates. In referring to the resolutions No.'s 1, 2, 3 and 7, the predictions and fear of the leaders of the Knights of Labor in the early days of the organization in this Province are signally verified. It was the tendency of labor organizations in endeavoring to remove the evil of capitalistic power to become more despotic and arbitrary in their own actions. That the Department of Labor Statistics should be entirely composed of members of labor unions is unreasonable in the extreme. The intelligence and honesty of all unorganized labor are equal to that of organized unions. It is also more unselfish. It is made up from the general public who have to earn their daily bread whether it is with the pick and shovel or the pen. To dictate who should be appointed to positions in the Bureau of Labor is selfish and arbitrary, displaying a desire to monopolize on the part of organized labor, to the detriment of all others. Organized labor is mostly made up of skilled labor, but nevertheless there are large numbers of skilled machanics who decline to join any organization and though strongly upholding the right of labor against the encroachments of capital, they condem the arbitrary actions of the labor unions who demand through their walking delegate the discharge of any man found engaged on any work who does not belong to a union; he may be a new arrival or be struggling for the subsistence of his family, or he may be independently inclined as regards organization, and though working for the usual rate of wages of his calling, he is by order of the walking delegate discharged or the instant withdrawal of all union men on the same work is ordered. Is not such action the most tyranical and arbitrary? Yet many instances have occurred in Vancouver and Victoria. The reply of the Government to the resolutions presented at the conference was eminently correct, and shows a desire on their part to carry out the provisions of the Labor Bureau Act in an impartial and just manner. Your correspondent has been for the most of his life mining, lumbering and railroading, and engaged in various other occupations where manual labor was required, as well as being a Knight of Labor. As a consequence of his experience, his sympathies are in favor of legislative action to assist in having justice shown to labor equal to that claimed by capital.

Believing that such is the wish of the present Government, I subscribe myself, as I have a right to do,

A PAST MASTER WORKMAN.

Vancouver, Dec. 6, 1893.

BOILED FISH.

TO THE EDITOR:—Why is it that we do not get fish decently boiled in British Columbia? When I first arrived in the country I laid the blame on the fish, but I humbly beg their pardon, it should be apportioned to the cooks. Take, for instance, a salmon; what a beautiful silvery object it is in nature, but look at it after it has left the hands of a B. C. cook and appears on the table, a flabby, watery, tasteless mass, with the beautiful silvery skin removed and replaced by some mottled decoction of eggs. I always pass salmon or any boiled fish by at a dinner party, and I have at last discovered the cause of their nastiness from a lady friend of mine, who confided to me that it is the custom in British Columbia to boil fish by putting them, in the first instance, into *cold water*. That is quite enough, and accounts for everything. Let me beg her and other housewives to boil the next salmon she or they may buy as follows, and then when her or their husbands have partaken of it, to watch the satisfied smile on his or their countenances:

Take a salmon, or part of a salmon, wipe it clean with a dry cloth. Take the kettle in which the fish is to be boiled, and put into it just enough water to cover the salmon, not more, and add a little salt and a little vinegar. Put the water on to boil, and *when* it boils, *not before*, put in the fish. Then put the kettle sufficiently on the side of the stove so that the contents simmer, but do not boil violently. When the fish is cooked take it out, let it drain and serve it up at once on a napkin. Put some of the water in which the fish has been boiled in a sauce boat and send it in with the fish. Then B. C. salmon will get their due.

Other fish should be boiled in the same way. It should also be remembered that in frying fish they should be sent to table the moment they are cooked. If they are set on one side, as is too often the case, especially by Chinamen, the flavor of the fish is lost, and they become tasteless and flabby.

Vegetable should also be boiled by putting them into *boiling* and not into *cold* water. A little salt added to the water improves them. Roots should on no account be cut or scraped before they are boiled. They should be well washed and scrubbed and the skin removed *after* boiling, otherwise they "bleed" and all the flavor runs out of them.

How often we see cabbages, Brussels sprouts or cauliflowers sent up to table in a nautical condition (floating in water), tasteless, indigestible food. They have probably been put into *cold* water to boil and have been allowed to remain in the water after they *are* boiled instead of being at once taken out, *drained*, pressed gently and sent to table.

Forgive me, dear cooks, for reflecting on your powers and do try my receipts when next I come to dine with you.

EPICURUS.

J. A. Carthew has resigned his position as manager of the North American Packing Company, Skeena River.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Seal Hunters Want High Wages—The Case of the Seized "Coquitlam."

The "Mermaid's" Time Table—Pilotage Amalgamation—The "Loch Wor" Abandoned.

All the provisions and equipments which the schooner Maud S. will require during her sealing cruise in Japanese waters next season will be forwarded to Yokohama by the owners here. The schooner's crew will also be selected in Victoria and sent across. This partially dispels the idea that Yokohama is to become the Mecca of the sealing fleet, for it means that some of the sealers at least will be patriotic. Several sealers have already signed at the customs house to leave on various schooners, and many others will follow their example next week, when it is expected a number of the fleet will sail. Hunters are at present asking $4 a skin for the coming season, but it is not at all probable that this figure will be paid, for the simple reason that the demand is, they consider, excessive. The schooners preparing to depart next week are alongside the upper wharves having their rigging, sails, etc., adjusted, and the work gives employment to a good many men. The Umbrina, Enterprise, Casco and Sadie Turpel will probably be the first away, and each of these will be commanded by the captains who were in charge last season, and all will carry white crews from Victoria.

THE PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

Captain Gaudin, agent of Marine, returned last evening from Vancouver, where he had been for the purpose of having a conference with the New Westminster and Yale Pilotage Board in reference to the proposal to have all the pilotage boards in the Province amalgamated. It was expected that there would be a meeting of the board on Tuesday, to discuss and hear evidence regarding the grounding of the Ladstock in the Fraser river, but the meeting fell through for want of a quorum. It is understood that the Mainland authorities are opposed to the proposed amalgamation.

THE "PEDRO" DESERTED.

The large pumps belonging to Captain Lachlan, which were used by the Moran Bros. in their recent attempts to raise the San Pedro, were yesterday brought ashore from the wreck and in a few days the sunken vessel will be once more deserted. For several days past those who have been working on her have been busy removing their appliances, and it is expected that within a day or so the tug Rainier and the other craft containing the apparatus which has remained alongside the Pedro ever since its arrival, will return to the Sound. It is the intention of the Moran Brothers to continue the work next spring, when they believe they can operate to greater advantage.

THE "MERMAID'S" SCHEDULE.

The steamer Mermaid will commence running on schedule time on her new route Monday. She will leave Nanaimo for Ganges Harbor on Mondays, at 7 a. m.; Ganges Harbor for Victoria on Tuesdays, at 7 a.m., and Victoria for Nanaimo on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m., making the round trip twice a week and sailing from each port at the same hour.

AWAITING ALASKA ADVICES.

James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, representing the British Columbia bondsmen of the seized steamer Coquitlam, has made formal tender of that vessel to the Collector of Customs for this district. The local officials are awaiting Alaska advices, in which district the Coquitlam was seized, before proceeding in the premises—Seattle Telegraph.

MARINE NOTES.

The Yosemite has been bringing such large freights from the Fraser river recently that considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping the sheds on the wharf at which she docks from being blockaded.

THE DAVIS MILLIONS.

Multimillionaire Andrew J. Davis, of Butte City, Mont., little anticipated when he died in 1890 the trouble and worry his estate, valued at from $7,000,000 to $14,000,000, would give his relatives, to say nothing of the courts. If he had he might have devised some means for avoiding the legal tangle into which they have become involved. The last phase of the proceedings in the courts is the application of Mrs. Harriett R. Sheffield, of New Rochelle, to Surrogate Ranom to be appointed administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of the dead millionaire in this state.

Andrew J. Davis was, at the time of his death, President of the First National Bank of Butte City. He was also interested in many other financial enterprises, which paid him large dividends. He was eccentric, and lived in a little old house as a bachelor. He boasted that he had never married and never would, but several women turned up after his death, and they all swore to having been married to him. Apparently he left no will. John A. Davis, a brother, applied to be appointed administrator. Henry A. Root, a nephew, fought against the appointment, and carried the case to the Supreme Court. On the day before the argument in the Supreme Court a will was discovered. It left all of Andrew J. Davis' wealth to his brother John. Immediately a number of sisters, nephews and nieces of the dead millionaire pronounced the will a forgery. They contested it on that ground and said there was a conspiracy between John A. and Erwin Davis by which these two brothers would get all the money. There were many trials over the case, but no decision was ever reached. While this was going on John A. Davis died from a fall down the stairway at the Driard house, Victoria, and pending these contests a neutral, James A. Talbott, of Butte City, has been appointed special administrator.

Through her counsel, Walter S. Logan, Mrs. Sheffield begins by naming nineteen heirs of Andrew J. Davis, including herself. Mrs. Sheffield in her petition claims to have diligently searched for a will of Andrew, but was unable to find one. As a niece and heir, therefore, she asks Surrogate Ransom to appoint her administratrix. Answers to this were filed by attorneys for contestants last Friday. In these they say that the millionaire left an instrument purporting to be his last will and testament, and that Mrs. Sheffield resisted the probating of the will. They say she was perfectly aware of the will's existence, and that she had no financial ability, and has assigned her claim to the estate to Erwin Davis, and that there is a suit pending against Erwin Davis, brought by the special administrator to recover the amount due upon four promissory notes made by Erwin to Andrew Davis, aggregating $436,000, on which suit the interest of Erwin in Andrew's estate has been attached.

The special administrator, they allege, also holds a similar note made by Erwin to Andrew for $100,000, which is payable January 1, 1894, and that Mrs. Sheffield's suit is at Erwin's instigation that either may be appointed administrator in New York. She, they allege, will then institute some sort of proceedings against Erwin Davis for the purpose of defeating the suit brought against Erwin by the special administrator in Montana.—New York Herald.

THE "TIMES" CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Times: I crave space in your columns to correct a few of the inaccuracies, and to supply some of the omissions, as far as my own remarks are concerned, of your report of the workingmen's meeting held in the City Hall on Tuesday last.

I did not take credit for the lien act; that is to say the lien act which is now on the statute book—far from it. What I did say was that from 1888 to 1891 the Province had an excellent and workable lien act, one which had been prepared with great care, and under which liens could be and were enforced; that this act had been introduced by me, but unfortunately for the workingmen the Independents (posing as their champions) had succeeded in persuading the house to repeal the efficient and workable measure, and to substitute for it a statute under which liens could not be enforced, and which was a snare to those relying on its provisions. The instances of legislation of benefit to the workingmen which I instanced were the act securing to the wage-earner three months' wages in preference to the rights of an execution creditor, and the employers' liability act, securing to the workingman compensation against his employer in case of personal injuries due to the negligence of the employer or to others employed by him. I also alluded to the successful financial policy of the government under which the province can secure money at 3½ per cent. and so open up public works, and thus give employment to the workingman, and I instanced the case of the new government and parliament buildings, furnishing work for large numbers of workingmen for a long time to come, and which work could never have been undertaken but for the sound condition of Provincial finances. I might also have alluded among other things to the expenditure of large sums last fall and winter by the Government both in New Westminster district and here upon roads, undertaken at that time for the express purpose of finding something to do when work was scarce; of the act increasing the pay of jurymen to $2 per day; of the act for the establishment of a Provincial home for the aged and infirm; of the several public works furnishing employment to hundreds of men, none of which could have been undertaken had not the Government raised the credit of the country to its present high plane.

What I said about single tax was this: that I believed in exempting improvements upon land from taxation, and that I had carried my views upon this point into execution by introducing and passing an amendment to the municipal act providing that it should not be competent to estimate improvements for the purpose of taxation at a higher rate than 50 per cent. of their value. The law as it existed before this amendment merely empowered the council of a municipality to exempt the improvements; my amendment made it obligatory upon them to exempt to the extent of 50 per cent. at least. At the time of bringing in the amendment I advocated entire compulsory exemption. The House adopted the principle of exempting up to 50 per cent. only. The following is an excerpt from the law as it now stands:

"Improvements shall not be estimated for the purpose of assessment in excess of fifty per cent. of their value, and it shall be lawful for the council of any municipality to pass a by-law either exempting improvements altogether from assessment, or else providing that improvements shall be assessed at a rate of less than fifty per cent. of their value, but this section shall not apply to real property held by any railway company."

I did not declare unconditionally for the principles of single tax, as you represent me to have done. I am not sufficiently master of the subject to adopt the principles of the single tax people nor to deny them, further than to say that in exempting improvements upon real estate from taxation I am wholly in accord with their views.

Your report says that I got angry and lost my temper. It would be a matter of but little moment if such had been the case, but the fact is I could never wish to be more perfectly in command of my faculties and temper than at the meeting on Tuesday evening. You must not mistake a little enthusiasm in debate for anger or bad temper. Others do not. THEODORE DAVIE.

Victoria, Dec. 8, 1893.

THE ALBERNI MINES.

J. Hennessy, one of the original locators of the China Creek mines, returned on the Maude, and will leave for the East to-night. He did not visit the workings, but the latest news down was to the effect that all three tunnels were under way, and that the ledge was increasing in width as the work advanced. The representatives of the owners, however, were very reticent.

Frank McQuillan has begun work on a tunnel on his claim over the divide from the China Creek group. Ore from this mine went $150 to the ton.

An extensive deposit of copper ore carrying silver has been discovered on the shore of Alberni canal. Assays show seventeen per cent. copper and eight ounces of silver per ton.

THE Montreal Star of recent date contains an account of the annual meeting of the St. George Snowshoe Club, of that city. In it mention is made of the fact that Fairbanks won the race over the course in 18:40, which was one-half minute short of the fastest record, that made by A. E. Macnaughton, now of this city.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

Mrs. Paisley.

I was badly affected with **Eczema** and **Scrofula Sores**, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the **eyelids so sore** it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea

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c. 8, 1893.

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LLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, biliousness, sour stomach, nause

MURDEROUS RIOTERS.

An Italian Mob Covers a Constable With Petroleum and Sets Him on Fire.

Risings Against the Milk Tax—A Sheriff and His Wife Beheaded.

ROME, Dec. 11.—A serious outbreak, resulting in the death of a peasant and the serious, if not fatal burning of a constable, occurred yesterday at the town of Bitonto. The people were celebrating a religious festival, and at night had a large quantity of fireworks that they intended to set off. The gens d'armes and custom officers interfered to prevent the fireworks' display, on the ground that it would be dangerous. The people resented this action, and when the officials persisted in their determination to prevent the display a riot ensued. The gensd'armes were getting the worst of the encounter when they were ordered to fire upon the mob. The order was obeyed and a peasant was killed. This added to the fury of the mob, and the fighting was renewed. The gensd'armes, apparently not wishing to fire into the crowd, again slowly retreated to the police station. This place was stoned and captured.

In the meantime a constable named Curiei fell into the hands of the mob and somebody suggested that he be made a torch of. This suggestion was hailed with yells and cheers of delight. A quantity of petroleum was procured and poured over the unfortunate constable. A match was then applied to his clothing, and in an instant he was enveloped in a mass of flames. Just at this moment, a body of gensd'armes who had come from another quarter of the town, made a rush with drawn swords upon the mob, scattering them right and left with blows from the keen edged blades. Coats were torn off and wrapped about Curieid, who, by this time, was unconscious. When the fire was extinguished he was horribly burned, his face being almost unrecognizable. He was attended by physicians, who upon examining him, gave it as their opinion that he had inhaled fire and would in all likelihood die. The gensd'armes then turned their attention to the rioters in the station house and soon put them to flight. Many of the mob were wounded. Several of the rioters were captured and locked up.

A fatal riot is reported from Giardinelli. The rural population are bitterly opposed to the new communal tax on the sale of milk, and a riotous crowd vented their indignation against the communal council for imposing the tax. The made an attack upon the building in which the court meetings are held and it was necessary for troops to intervene to restore order. The troops fired into the mob and killed four persons and wounded several others. The rioters then dispersed.

Another despatch gives details of a riot at Partenico, Sicily, on Saturday. A mob of peasants who had protested against the milk tax, wrecked the communal building and dragged on the ground two carbineers who tried to summon military reinforcements. When the troops arrived they found at the head of the mob several women, who carried aloft portraits of the king and queen and screamed, "Down with taxes!" The officers in command of the troops appealed to the women to be quiet and called upon the mob to disperse, but no heed was given to their words. Several shots were fired by the rioters before the troops received orders to shoot. After the first volley the mob retreated, carrying away several killed and wounded. As soon as the troops were withdrawn the rioters gathered again, entered the rooms of the sheriff and killed him and his wife. The leaders cut the heads from both bodies, stuck them on poles and carried them at the head of the mob through the town. Of the eight persons killed during the riots, four were shot dead by the soldiers and two were wounded so severely that they died within an hour. The other two on the death list were the sheriff and his wife. Ten persons who were wounded are still alive. The majority of them will recover.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The new cabinet formed by Francesco Crispi, will be announced officially, in all probability, to-morrow morning. Senator Andrea Calendra di Tatini has been selected for the ministry of Justice; Senator Luigi Ferrario, Posts and Telegraphs; Senator Augusto Baccelo, Public Instruction; Paolo Bosseli, Agriculture. The War and Marine portfolios have not been allotted. At a meeting of the Council the President of the chamber suggested that measures be adopted to prevent, in the parliamentary buildings, any such explosion as that of Saturday in Paris.

RUSSIA IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says: The announced intention of the Russian Government to dispatch a permanent resident agent to Abyssinia is regarded by diplomats in Vienna as an undisguised act of hostility toward Italy, as Russia has no interests in Abyssinia. If Russia persists in carrying out her threat complications are certain to arise.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: The procurator of the holy synod advocates the establishment of diplomatic relation with Abyssinia, because Italy's protectorate would substitute Catholicism for the orthodox religion. In political circles it is considered the advantages aimed at by Russia are the acquisition of a status in Africa and a consequent right to be heard upon all questions affecting Egypt, the Soudan and Suez canal. The Abyssinian heir-apparent, in messages which were sent to the Czar through Lieut. Maakkoff, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg, expressed fears for the continuance of the political independence of Abyssinia unless Russia gave her aid. He also thanked the Czar for refusing to acknowledge the Italio-Abyssinian convention.

AGAINST THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representatives of interests materially affected by the tariff bill have brought such pressure upon their Congressmen that some opposition may be expected not only from Republicans but from certain of the Democratic majority as well. Some of the Democrats assert openly that they will oppose the bill if concessions are not made to them, but, as a rule, the dissatisfaction is more implied than expressed. The wine growers of New York State are asking the Ways and Means committee to put them on an equal footing with the Californian manufacturers. With the present law an exemption is made of the spirits with which the Californians use to fortify their wines. The New Yorkers ask that this discrimination be removed and that the California producers either pay the tax or that the exemption apply to the Eastern manufacturers also.

An important amendment will be made to the custom house administration features of the Wilson bill. The language of the new tariff bill, as originally framed, was so ambiguous as to leave doubt whether it was the intention of the Ways and Means committee to legislate the present board of general appraisers out of office or not. It can be stated on authority that the language of the bill will be amended so as to make it clear that the present board of appraisers will be retained.

DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Under the auspices of the Illinois Society of Charity and corrections a conference of representatives of charitable institutions is being held at the Sherman house to-day, for the purpose of discussing the best channels by which the present state of the poor and needy can be relieved, and also to consider what can be done in the direction of increasing the efficiency of the state. The distress seems to be increasing in this city at an appalling rate, and the concert movement for relief which was inaugurated by Mayor Harrison shortly before his murder seems to have flashed in the plan.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

Statement of Vaillant, Arrested As a Principal Among the Bomb Throwers.

The Affair Discussed in the Senate—Germany Will Take Measures Against Anarchists.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Among the versions told of the examination of Vaillant, one of the thirty persons arrested in connection with the bomb throwing into the Chamber of Deputies, is one to the effect that he laughingly told the examining magistrate that he "Would like to have a fricassee of those d—d deputies."

"What harm have the deputies done you," asked the Magistrate.

Vaillant replied: "They have done no harm to me personally, but they are the sort of people it is well to get rid of."

"And you done the deed without thinking that you have a wife and child?"

"My wife and daughter will do as well without me as with me," Vaillant replied.

In the Senate to-day, M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the House, said that he was not able to pass in silence the outrage that had been committed in the Chamber of Deputies. The strongest terms were too feeble to express the horror the whole offence causes. He said that he felt able to assure the Government that he had the entire confidence of the Senate and all the members of that body applauded the accurate, energy and promptness with which the ministry had adopted the resolutions necessary to ensure the repression of anarchist crimes and to extirpate the entire sect warring upon society and all notions of morality. The time has come to check the contagion of unprecedented moral leprosy. The government had undertaken a task that was sure to meet the hearty approval in France of Republicans of all shades of opinion. France must re-conquer her security. Not only the safety of individuals and the state was at stake, but the very existence of the Republic, future liberty and the nation's honor. M. Challemel Lacour was greeted with cheer after cheer when he had finished his address.

Vaillant has chosen M. Albert Cremieux as his advocate. His trial will take place during the first fortnight in January. Three other men who have been arrested are kept in the cells. The police are seeking for the two men named Raynal and Conflix, alias Gouffe, friends of Vaillant who worked in the same place Vaillant did.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The tone of to-day's editorial comment upon the explosion in the French chamber shows plainly the drift of public sentiment toward special legislation against the anarchists.

The Post says: "Anarchism has developed so greatly that the common law no longer suffices to protect the individual or society. No land or people is longer safe. International repressive measures are necessary. All adherents to anarchical ideas must be expelled and transported. The society of the nation will be able to defend itself effectively only when the whole civilized world shall close up its ranks on the enemy. Meantime the formation of a Citizens' Protective League might be tried."

The Tageblatt remarks that at last the French government seems to have been aroused from its indifference towards the anarchists.

The Vossiche Zeitung says the governments will now be justified in taking steps against these wild beasts that murder for the sake of murdering. The public also must help itself and establish vigilance committees according to American precedents.

In the Hungarian Diet to-day the members expressed sympathy for those wounded by the bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Government is disposed to take measures against anarchists who make their asylum in this country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Superintendent Byrnes has been informed that local anarchists, fired by the recent bold deeds of their fellow criminals in France and Spain, are meditating some devilry, and has taken some steps to thwart their plans, several notorious and desperate characters being "shadowed" with the hope of locating the place where explosives are said to be stored. The police refuse to speak on the subject, but it is learned that within the next few hours every anarchist in town will be under police surveillance, and a special guard of detectives will be stationed at all public buildings.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, Conservative member for Uxbridge division of Middlesex, asked whether, in view of the outrage in the French Chamber of Deputies, steps would be taken to search people admitted into the galleries of the House of Commons? Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, said that the authorities of the House, together with the police, were satisfied that every proper precaution had been made to guard against any outrage.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice of a motion expressing sympathy with the French Chamber of Deputies. The notice was greeted with cheers from all sides.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition in the House, said that he concurred in the proposed motion.

THE FATHERLAND.

To Protect Members of the Reichstag—The Bourse Tax Commission.

Kaiser Wilhelm Ailing—Discovery of Dynamite—Accident to a Gymnast.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The time of the Reichstag was on Saturday taken up with a humdrum debate on bills of minor importance. In the lobbies also the subject of the commission on the proposed Bourse taxes was languidly discussed until the news came of the Anarchist outrage in the French Chamber. Then everybody wakened up and the explosion was discussed in all its phases. In the course of the evening a number of members of the Reichstag went to the Chancellerie to inquire what protection there was against similar outrages in the Reichstag. Chancellor von Caprivi, as a result of the scare gave instructions that the guards about the Reichstag building be increased in number, and that all the tickets of admission be carefully scrutinized before those presenting them be allowed to enter, although he thinks that the present arrangement in this respect is well nigh perfect.

The composition of the Bourse tax commission is such as to assure the government of the support of a majority of its twenty-eight members on the commission's report. The intemperate language used by Lieberman von Sonnenberg when the bill was sent to the commission, in attacking bourse operations generally as immoral, and bourse speculations as swindling rather tended to strengthen Dr. Miguel's bourse duty scheme. The proposed wine tariff will stand but the tobacco tariff will have to be greatly modified. A tax on luxuries involving a complicated tariff, and affecting everything in use except the necessaries of life, is under consideration by the Government to fill the gap left by the alteration of the wine and tobacco duties. The fiscal projects, however, will not be decided until after Christmas.

The Emperor William is again suffering with his ear disorder, which renders him exceedingly irritable.

Dr. Von Mittenacht, prime minister of Wurtemburg, who has been attending the recent debates in the Reichstag, has been energetically lobbying against the proposed wine duties as ruinous to Wurtemburg and in violation of treaties between Prussia and the South German states.

Mail advices from St. Petersburg report the discovery of a large quantity of dynamite on a barge in the Neva on the night of December 5. The barge, which is carrying boards and timber, was suspected by the police, and was stopped and searched. Three boxes of the explosives were found concealed under the timber. The skipper and crew were arrested. The medical student to whom the dynamite was addressed was captured later. He had in his possession a number of anti-dynastic documents. When flogged he confessed that he had proposed making bombs in which to make an attempt on the life of the Czar while out on his daily drive. A number of supposed accomplices were arrested, among them being several young ladies and army officers.

The wire gymnast Lots, while performing at Blonie, Poland, fell on the benches and was so badly injured that she had to be taken to a hospital. She is said to be dying.

Sir E. B. Malet, the British ambassador, as doyen of the foreign ambassadors, gave the first official dinner in honor of the U.S. ambassador and Mrs. Runyon. Sir Arthur Sullivan happened in after dinner and entertained the company with extracts from his own works.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A new submarine cable is being projected in France. It is said the French ministers of war and marine, and the chiefs of the Colonial department, are forming themselves into a commission to elaborate a plan. Just what is proposed is not known, and the most absolute secrecy is imposed. As France has no colonies the commercial interests of which are not fully served by existing cable lines, it is inferred that the new project must have in view some political end. It is considered here that the scheme should be carefully watched, and that it furnishes an additional reason for pushing to completion the proposed British Pacific cable.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Graphic to-day published an interview with Admiral Sir G. T. P. Hornby, first principal aide-de-camp to the Queen, in which he says that England could not hold the Mediterranean with the present fleet or unless the British naval force were stronger than the French. The English in the event of war would be beaten, for the French officers and seamen know their duty well, have good ships, and have a better strategic position, as they hold both sides of the Mediterranean. In regard to the armament of vessels, Admiral Hornby says that moderate-sized guns are the best.

TRAIN HELD UP.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11.—This morning at 12 o'clock, as the north-bound International and Great Northern express train was passing Duval, a small station seven miles north of here, it was sidetracked and robbed by a gang of seven train-robbers. As the train slowed up for the station, the engineer saw a man standing at the switch stand; but before he could stop his train he had run on a siding. The headlight was shot out and a brakesman, who was running up from the rear of the train had his lantern shot out of his hand. In the meantime a perfect fusilade was kept up by the robbers, so that no one dared venture out of the train. The express car was the first object of attack, the robbers securing a package containing $600. The passenger coach was next attacked, and as a robber at each door kept the passengers covered, another went through the car, taking everything he could get. He had a large sack hanging over his shoulders, into which he dumped watches, jewelry and money. As he entered the car he laid the express package down on a seat, and before he had finished the passenger coaches the uproar became so great that he jumped off the other end of the train without coming back for the package or molesting the passengers in the sleeper at the rear of the train. The fireman was the only person injured, receiving a flesh wound in the arm. The amount taken from the passengers is very large, though the exact sum is unknown. Officers left here this morning for the scene of the robbery with bloodhounds.

HAWAII EXCITED.

Lilinokalani Not Willing to Accept Restoration Without Armed Support By the U. S.

This Regarded as a Declaration of War—What Minister Thurston Said—His Movements.

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Dec. 9.—The steamer Monowai has arrived here. She left Honolulu November 24. All was quiet there. The news that President Cleveland intended to restore the Queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets, and was generally condemned. A rumor was published in the Honolulu papers that the Queen was not willing to accept restoration unless assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian Gazette of November 24 says: "In the meantime the monarchy is not restored and will not be, unless by the armed forces of the United States, whose forces must then continue to support the ex-Queen. There may be small differences in the ranks of the party of reform, but we are to-day more united and determined on the main issue than ever before. Let every reformer put aside all other and minor things. As surely as there is eternal justice over-ruling the affairs of men, so surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done Hawaii fail of its purpose."

HONOLULU, Nov. 19. — An interview with members of the Provisional Government this afternoon developed a determination to take nothing on trust until the U.S. Government has been officially heard from. Meantime the troops will be kept fully armed and a reserve guard ready. Americans assert that no restoration shall take place. The Provisional Government expresses the opinion that the use of force would be equivalent to a declaration of war, and that, should the United States restore the Queen warships of that nation would be kept busy protecting her throne. If the theory of restoration should prove true, serious results would inevitably follow.

In conversation with an Associated Press reporter yesterday Minister Willis said he was confident legislation favorable to the Hawaiian Islands would shortly take place in the United States. He thought the duty on sugar would be placed at 1 cent per pound, and that the bounty would be repealed. This would make a net difference of about $15 a ton to Hawaiian planters under their present contracts, which allow the sugar trust a heavy rebate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Minister Thurston, before leaving for Honolulu, told some friends that the Provisional Government has 1,100 men under arms ready to respond at the signal of a bell. This force will not be permitted to fire on United States marines if landed; neither will the Provisional Government lay down its arms and leave the Government building upon request of Minister Willis, even after marines are landed. The Provisional Government will remain until its members are arrested and taken out. It will resist any interference by any other than armed force of the United States with its military force in command. It is positively asserted that Thurston is going to Honolulu.

Senator Hoar this morning introduced a resolution asking by what authority Blount had been appointed, and proceeded to comment upon the fact that the information which had been given the Senate under seal of confidence had been supplied by the state department to representatives of four newspapers that were known to have been zealous, thorough-going and almost unscrupulous supporters of the administration. The appointment of a commissioner with paramount authority as representative of the United States in these islands he regarded as being the grossest violation of the constitution of the United States ever charged up and imputed to a public official. Mr. Hoar, in the course of his speech, said he wanted the matter to be separated from all questions of annexation or protectorate, and that if it were true the President of the United States (the Senate being in session) authorized officers to exercise paramount diplomatic authority to withdraw at his discretion or land forces of the United States he was standing on very slippery ground, and had better step back to terra firma right smart.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—It is known positively here by the Associated Press that the plan of action as outlined by Minister Thurston to friends in Washington City before he left for Honolulu is identical with instructions forwarded to Honolulu November 16 by the Warrimoo. Cleveland's policy regarding Hawaii was made public only a few days before the Warrimoo sailed. Thurston immediately sent a dispatch to Vancouver and had it forwarded by the Warrimoo to Honolulu, where it was delivered to the Provisional Government on the 23rd.

GLADSTONE'S MISSING VALET.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The body of Seadoc Outram, Mr. Gladstone's valet and trusted factotum for twenty years, who mysteriously disappeared at the beginning of December, was found floating in the Thames to-day. It was taken into the Tower Hill mortuary, where an inquest will be held. It is surmised that Outram committed suicide. He left Mr. Gladstone's Downing street residence on the night of November 30, ostensibly to meet the young woman to whom he was engaged to be marriad. He did not meet her and was not afterwards seen by any of his acquaintances. It is conjectured that on that night or soon after he threw himself into the river.

NEGROES LYNCHED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—A report has just reached here from Selma, Ala., of a quadruple lynching which occurred in Dallas on Sunday. On Saturday night four negro tramps went to the house of Mrs. William Jones, during the absence of her husband and knocked on the door. She was alone and going to the door saw the men and refused to let them in. They demanded drink and one of them pushed the door open. At this juncture Mrs. Jones opened fire on the crowd with a pistol, wounding the man who had broken open the door. The tramps fled. It was not long before the alarm was given and a posse of citizens quickly organized. They followed the trail of the tramps by the blood left along the route by the wounded man. Three miles away he was overtaken on the road. At the point of pistols he told the direction in which the others had gone. A rope was put around his neck and the search for the other three continued. Just before daylight, the others were caught and all confessed their guilt. They were taken to a neighboring swamp, and just at sunrise all four were suspended to the same limb. Their bodies were fired at, after which the posse rode away. The scene of the lynching is a few miles from the place where three negroes were lynched last night for the murder of Reuben Smith at Berlin. The matter was kept so secret that nothing was known of it here until to-day, when the news was brought by a prominent citizen of an adjoining county, who was in Selma county last night and heard the story.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—(Special)—At last night's meeting of the Young Conservatives' Association, a motion expressing approval of the action of the Manitoba Government in refusing to reopen the question of national schools was put to a vote and resulted in a tie. The resolution will be submitted again at the next meeting.

The latest move in the mayoralty campaign is a deputation which waited on ex-Alderman Macdougall asking him to run against Warring Kennedy. It is now stated that Mayor Fleming will be a candidate. The contest may yet be three-cornered.

Wm. H. Howland, ex-mayor, one of the most prominent citizens, died on Tuesday afternoon of pneumonia, resulting from an attack of grippe. The deceased was a son of Sir W. P. Howland, ex-lieut.-governor of Ontario, and was known all over Canada and in many parts of the United States, particularly in regard to his connection with all kinds of philanthropic, temperance and religious works. He was aged 49.

John Shaughnessy, in the hotel business in Toronto for the past 29 years, is dead. He was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order in the city.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Veterinary Experts Disagree With the British Authorities as to Pleuro.

Chinese Immigrants—South African Confederation—Interesting Suit Against the Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The Privy Council has decided to recommend His Excellency that the law take its course in the case of Luckey, the New Bliss murderer.

The Governor-General will attend the Toronto Board of Trade banquet after all. His first refusal created great dissatisfaction.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Mr. Adams, professor of pathology, McGill University, Montreal, late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Dr. McEachran, Dominion Government veterinarian, who made a microscopical examination of the lungs of animals slaughtered at Deptford ex Hurona, which, it was alleged, were affected with pluro, have sent separate reports to the Government. Both agree that the diagnosis of the Imperial veterinarians was based on the serious error that the animals were suffering from pleuro. It is openly stated here that the officials of the Imperial department of agriculture endeavored to make out a case to establish their foregone conclusion.

The total number of Chinese immigrants who paid the poll tax last month was ninety-nine, a great decrease on the corresponding month last year, when the number was 207. Last month the arrivals were thirty-one at Victoria, fifty-seven at Vancouver, seven at Westminster and four at Montreal.

An interesting case has been heard in the Exchequer court. Geo. Leprohon is suing the Crown for damages received by falling on an icy sidewalk in front of the Three Rivers postoffice. Solicitor-General Curran defended the Crown. The decision will be awaited with interest, as its effects may be far reaching.

The Governor General to-day approved the recommendation of his ministers that the law take its course in the case of Charles Luckey.

The Capetown Board of Trade has written for copies of the Canadian Supreme Court and Judicature Act, in view of the prominence which the question of South African confederation is attaining.

Deputy Minister Courtney, who has returned from Washington, says he was very courteously received by Members of Congress.

WIND AND RAIN STORMS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—High winds and rain did considerable damages in England today. The Army printing works, now building, at Aldershot, was partly destroyed. The men at work on the building came down in the ruins and several were so seriously injured that they must be taken to the hospital. The peninsula of Poole in Dorset, suffered severely. Roofs were blown off and a few light structures demolished. Many streets were under water and much of the shipping at the docks was damaged. Few persons were injured.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12. — The Chicago post office, situated in the heart of the city, was robbed of $7,000 to-night. Andrew Robertson, cashier of the wholesale stamp department of the post office, was dangerously wounded in a fight with the robbers. About 7:30, while he was engaged in balancing his accounts, some one appeared at his window and asked him how he was coming out. Robertson replied that he thought he was all right. The stranger said that he had sent a boy for stamps during the day, and that Robertson had given him too many, and would return them if Robertson would open the door. When the man gave a private rap used by the clerks in the building the door was opened. As soon as the robber was inside the office, he attacked Robertson and a terrible conflict ensued. Stamps were scattered all around the office, several large packages being found on the floor. Robertson was finally reduced to insensibility, and the thief decamped taking what money there was in sight. The exact amount taken is not known, but it is said by government employes that the sum will reach $7,000. Robertson was taken to the Presbyterian hospital, where the physicians said that his wounds were dangerous. Up to a late hour to-night the police had failed to obtain any clue to the robber.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English and foreign wheats are depressed. The average price is 27s. 6d. Californian, on passage, is quoted at 27s. 6d. and Oregonian at 29s."

FOR SEVERE COLDS.

GENTLEMEN—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take.

J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

Vaillant, the Bomb Thrower, Depressed—To Inquire into the Miners' Strike.

Passage of the Press Bill—It Will Prevent Increase of Anarchist Publications.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The representative of the United Press called at the prison de la Sante to-day to inquire as to the condition of Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the bomb into the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. The would-be assassin has lost much of his former air of bravado and his spirits are depressed. His actions and conversation are in marked contrast to his actions and braggadocio after his arrest.

A semi-official estimate of the dangerous anarchists in Paris and its suburbs places the number at six hundred.

The search by the police will probably result in the expulsion from France of thirty foreigners, believed to be relatives of Anarchists. Marchad, the husband of the mistress of Vaillant, has vanished. The police can find no trace of him. They discovered, however, Madame Marchad; she was arrested. Guesde, Socialist member of the Chamber, to-day, received an anonymous letter, which threatened him with death. The letter says: "I will kill you like a dog the exact moment it suits me."

The police say Vaillant has made the following additional confession: "I waited for more than hour before throwing the bomb in the hope that a favorable chance would present itself to cast it in the spot I had picked out. At length, thinking an opportune time had arrived, I arose from my seat in the gallery and hurled the box, aiming it at President Dupuy's table. As I did so a woman who was seated in front of me resented my leaning over and pushed me backward. I was thus prevented from throwing the bomb exactly as I intended. I did not intend to kill any one," Vaillant calmly remarked, "but only to wound 150 or 200 deputies. I was especially anxious that Casimir-Perier should be among those injured by the explosion." Madame Gerard, landlady of the Hotel del Union, says that when Vaillant arrived at her house he brought with him only a small travelling bag.

It transpired to-night that, this morning, the police found this placard on the Arc deTriomphe: "Fear nothing, Vaillant. There are comrades left who are quite strong enough to avenge you if the burgeois dare to take your head."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that Vaillant concealed for some time a leg wound caused by a nail from the bomb. The wound is said to have become so inflamed that a capital operation must be performed in case Vaillant is to be kept alive for trial. The correspondent also says: "All statements that Vaillant was in the free gallery of the Chamber of Deputies are wrong. He was actually in the adjoining gallery for which M. Angelies, Radical deputy for Corbell, gave him a ticket. M. Angelies did not know Vaillant, who applied under the name of Dumont, giving an address in Angelies electorate. The latter, knowing that the name of Dumont was common there, and being reluctant to offend a probable supporter, acceded, and personally handed the man a ticket. He was impressed with Vaillant's distinguished manner and calm bearing."

M. Basly, Socialist, moved in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the appointment of a commission to inquire into the recent strike of coal miners and the condition of the miners. He denounced the manœuvres resorted to by the companies in fighting the working men's syndicate and asserted that the companies did not care how the miners lived or starved if only they had strength left to enable them to be further exploited. His remarks called forth cheers from the socialists. M. Plichon, who is a director of the Pas de Calais mines, asked: "Are you accusing me?" This was the signal for an uproar and the noise continued until M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber, interposed saying: "There are no accused here, all are deputies."

M. Jonnart, minister of public works, delivered his first speech as a member of the cabinet and it was a clever one. He denied that the government sought to interfere with the right of workingmen to strike, but it was determined to maintain the liberty of labor. He drew a graphic picture of the constant strikes, which he declared had resulted in the withdrawal of French capital from home industrial enterprises and its embarkation in speculation. When M. Jonnart made this statement, the Socialists cried out "Panama!" "Panama!" "Panama!"

The Senate to-day passed the Press bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. There was not a dissenting voice. President Carnot will sign the bill to-night. It will be published in the Journal Official to-morrow, and will be put in force immediately thereafter. The Figaro says that the bill will prevent an increase of anarchist prints and will thus impose silence on dilettanti dynamiters.

Deputy Meline, the French McKinley, and deputies Alphonse Turrel and Jean Leyguee met Premier Casimir Perrier and M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture, at the Foreign office to-day to submit proposals to increase the grain duties. M. Tisseray, Director of Customs, was called in as an expert. Eventually all agreed with him that it would be unnecessary to increase the duties if steps should be taken to prevent fraudulent speculation in grain. Such steps will probably be taken soon.

WAR CERTAIN.

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 11.—War between Ecuador and Peru over the boundary dispute is now absolutely certain. Colombia is preparing to intervene, as Brazil cannot now do so. Chili and Bolivia have instigated and will support Ecuador. War will probably be declared during the week. The steamer Maipo was ordered to Guayaquil in spite of the quarantine, the purpose being to carry home Peruvian residents. The Peruvian Government is paying the cost of the passage.

MILLER AND HIS DOG.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Fred Miller, the pedestrian, and his dog, who started to walk from San Francisco to New York on June 25, arrived here to-day. He states he met with no trouble except want of food when he crossed Arizona and New Mexico. Miller left Buffalo election night. He brings cards and an entry book signed by postmasters along the route. He says all through New York State he was treated kindly. He looks well but says he is weary. He weighed 118 pounds to-day, being a loss of ten pounds since starting.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

A MANLY MAN.

Mr. Van Alen, after his nomination to the post of Minister to Italy had been confirmed by the Senate, declined the appointment in a manly letter to the President. It will be remembered that it was declared by the Republicans and believed by a very large proportion of the people of the United States that Mr. Van Alen had bought the place by making an immensely large contribution to the Democratic election fund. He denied this, it is true, but his denial, as may be readily supposed, went for very little with the general public. It was, moreover, said that Mr. Van Alen had nothing to recommend him for public employment but his wealth. It was stated broadly that he was nothing more and nothing better than a dude. But his letters to the President on the subject of his appointment show very clearly that this is not the case. They show clearly that he is a high-minded gentleman who knows what is the right thing to do in a difficult and delicate business, and who has the courage to do it manfully and in a graceful way. The President would not accept his refusal at first, but begged him, in terms highly complimentary to Mr. Van Alen, to reconsider his determination. But he, both for his own sake and out of consideration for the party to which he belongs, requested the President to consider his decision as final. We do not think that any discerning man who reads Mr. Van Alen's letters will regard him as a dude or will agree with those who declare that he is wholly unfit to perform the duties of representative of the United States at Rome.

UNRELIABLE "NEWS."

Lord Rosebery, a few weeks ago, discoursing on colonial subjects at the Colonial Institute, said: "It is really an Imperial crime, if I may say so, that the news which is telegraphed from the centre of the Empire to its remotest limits is not more accurately chosen or disseminated. I do not specify any particular part, but I do say this—that untold mischief has been done at the utmost regions of the Empire by news being conveyed from the centre which conveys a totally wrong impression of what has been done."

This is particularly true of the news—or what purports to be news—sent to this side of the Atlantic. Much that comes over the cables is of such a partisan character that it bears the mark of unreliability on its face. It is evidently compiled or written to please the anti-British part of the public of the United States. Besides, very much that the public get and pay for as news is not news at all, but comment on current events by men whose only claim to consideration appears to be a bitter and blind hatred of Great Britain and British institutions.

Of such a nature is the United Press cablegram which appeared on the eighth page of our issue of Sunday. The writer of the message, it is very evident, has contracted a violent antipathy to the House of Lords, and consequently takes a prejudiced view of what that body has done in the way of rejecting bills sent up to it from the House of Commons. He inveighs against the Lords for inserting an amendment in the Employers Liability Bill, which he says the Ministry will not accept, and then he indulges in a diatribe on what he calls "Tory intolerance." As the reader sees, very little of that telegram is really news. Denunciation of the House of Lords and all its works is not news. The United States and even Canada can produce, and in fact do produce, more than enough of that kind of stuff for their own consumption. Why the United Press should pay cable rates for it when as good or better—or as bad or worse—can be manufactured at home it is hard to tell. It just may be that it is manufactured at home. The press agent in London may supply the news in a properly condensed form, and the comment may be added to it in New York. We do not know that this is the case, but we merely say that it is impossible to comprehend how a syndicate of business men should pay cable rates for such trash as often comes over the wires under the name of news.

The Lords are denounced for wishing to insert in the Employers Liability Bill a clause which will enable employers and workmen to retain a part of the liberty they now enjoy. They wish to have the law so framed that contracts can be made between employers and workmen to which the act cannot apply. This may be a good thing for the parties concerned, or it may not. There are some besides the Lords who believe that there are circumstances in which the parties should have the option of coming under the law or staying outside of it. A writer in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., is in favor of prohibiting contracts out of the Act, as a rule, but he admits that there are exceptions. He says: "Exceptions to the law must, therefore, be few; but when it is so indisputably clear, as in the case of railway insurance societies, that the interests of the men would be prejudiced by the refusal to allow them to contract out of the Act, the Government should not insist on a condition being absolute which will, in some cases, operate inequitably."

Here we find an advocate of the Government's bill, and a gentleman who has given the subject much study, willing, in the interests of the workingmen, to permit, in some cases, contracting out of the Act. It is not at all unlikely that it is if just such cases the Lords desire to make the exception. The Conservative leader has, no doubt, taken measures to ascertain the wishes of workingmen on the subject. Mr. Provand says that when a similar bill was before Parliament in 1880 it was put to the employes of two of the greatest English railways whether they would come under the Act or remain as they were, and they, in one case unanimously, and in another by a ballot vote of seven to one, desired to remain as they were. The men believed that the existing arrangements between them and their employers were better than any that could be made under the law. It is more than probable that there are many employes who, to-day, believe that they would not be as well off under Mr. Gladstone's law as they are under the operation of an agreement voluntarily made with their employers. Those who believe that the Lords desire to amend the bill from merely factious motives are very greatly mistaken. To represent them as having no other reason for the course they are pursuing than to embarrass Mr. Gladstone, and to make his Government unpopular, is doing them a very great injustice. Lord Salisbury is as clear-headed a statesman as there is to-day in the world. He is too intelligent and too far-seeing to take a course which he cannot justify to the workingmen of the nation, a very large proportion of whom have votes. He does nothing without weighing well the probable consequences of his act, and he and his colaborers in the Conservative cause are, no doubt, ready to give electors of the working class a reason for the course they have taken in this matter of the Employers Liability bill.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

The reverses which the Mowat Government sustained in East Lambton and North Bruce are regarded as serious by the Conservatives as well as the Liberals of Eastern Canada. The two new forces which showed their strength in those elections will have to be dealt with in future contests, and no one seems to know what changes they may bring about. The Patrons of Industry, who form a purely secular organization, are treated with great consideration by both the Liberal and the Conservative papers. It is evident that both parties are not without hope of getting their aid at the next general election. It is also clear that they are both nervous, neither being just now able even to guess whether the new party will throw its weight into the Liberal or the Conservative scale or will act independently of both the old parties. The situation is interesting and we do not at all wonder that the political arithmeticians of the East regard with solicitude the new factors in their calculations.

There is, however, no room to mistake the attitude assumed by both the old parties with respect to the Protestant Protective Association. It is one of open hostility. The Toronto Globe defies it, and the Montreal Gazette denounces it. After declaring that the defeat in East Lambton was sustained by "Liberalism in the broad and historic sense," the Globe goes on to say: "If, however, the battle of religious equality and justice is to be fought over again, there ought to be no doubt about the side on which the Liberals in this Province and the Dominion shall be found. They cannot without sacrificing everything of Liberalism but its name, make any compromise with such an organization as the P.P.A., though every conflict should result in a temporary defeat, though every constituency in Ontario should follow the example of East Lambton."

The Montreal Gazette, which is Conservative to the backbone, treats the Patrons of Industry pretty much as the Toronto Globe does. It does not say a great deal in their favor, but it takes very good care not to offend them. But there is no uncertainty in its tone when it directs its attention to the Protestant Protective Association. It says:

"That organization is as wicked as it is senseless. It is absolutely without a *raison d'etre* in the administration of affairs in province or dominion, or in the character of our laws. It is fraught with infinite mischief, and should be sternly discountenanced by every patriotic citizen who values the priceless privilege of civil and religious liberty and the equality of all classes in the eye of the law. No political party can afford to nurse the movement. At the moment, it appears to have taken an extraordinary hold in some sections of Ontario, and may even survive until a general election; but sooner or later, like all other movements founded in fanaticism, working in the dark and destitute of a shred of proper principle, it must subside and disappear."

In the meanwhile, it is hard to tell what disturbances it will create, what men it will bring into prominence, and what effect it will have on the two old political parties.

THE U. S. INDIANS.

It appears that the Indians in the United States are not dying out. "It is a mistake," says the Secretary of the Interior in his report, "to suppose that the number of Indians is rapidly decreasing. On the contrary, the last census shows over 250,000, and, tribal wars and wars with the whites having ceased, they are increasing rather than diminishing in number."

The Government having ceased to fight the Indians is now civilizing them and educating their children. There were last year enrolled on the registers of the Indian schools of the States 21,138 pupils. This is an increase of twelve hundred odd over last year, and of about seven thousand since 1887. The Indian children attend school more regularly than might be expected. The average attendance was last year 16,333. This out of an enrolment of 21,138 is very good. There are twenty training schools for Indians in the States and Territories, the average attendance at which was 3,621. "It should not be expected," the Secretary says, "that all these children will retain, when returned to their savage parents, the habits and manner of life which they were required to adopt while attending school, but the education and the influence which they carry to their homes is having a gradual effect which will be certain in its result." The United States expects to spend on its Indians next year $6,931,756.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

The difference between theory and practice is well illustrated by a comparison of the pronouncement of the Democratic party on the subject of protection before the last presidential election, and Mr. Cleveland's exposition of the trade policy of his administration. The following declaration formed part of the Democratic platform in 1892: "We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the protection of the few."

The President elected on the platform of which the above was the principal plank, only a few months after assuming the responsibilities of office, found it necessary in his message to say:

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in all justice and fairness call for discriminating care in distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergency of the Government actually demands.

When in Opposition the Democrats were clamorous for free trade pure and simple. Protection, they then declared, was robbery. Now that they are in power and feel the responsibilities of office and authority their views are greatly modified. They must consider the interests that have grown up under protection, which means that they consider it necessary to retain quite a large proportion of that protection which, only a few months ago, they stigmatized as robbery.

The Liberals in the Dominion are pretty much in the same position as regards the trade question as are the Democrats in the United States. Would not the Liberals, if the people were so inconsiderate as to give them a majority at the polls, find it convenient to forget the promises they had made and the declarations they had uttered when in Opposition, and would they not continue in a half-hearted kind of way the policy which they had so loudly condemned?

GREATLY AGITATED.

It is quite evident by the news brought by the Arawa that Honolulu is in a ferment. The men who compose the Provisional Government and their supporters do not relish the prospect of being compelled to surrender the authority which they, by the aid of the United States Minister and the United States troops, have usurped. The men whom Mr. Stevens placed in power, now that the United States Government shows a disposition to undo what he, without authority, had done, assume the attitude of a lawfully constituted Government, a Government which is, as one of its advocates said, not only *de facto* but *de jure*. The law by which they claim to hold authority and to exercise power in the Hawaiian Islands, is the very ancient and exceedingly simple law of force. Their contention is that might is right. And as against every one except Liliuokalani and the people of the Hawaiian Islands, the contention is a valid one. If the men forming the Hawaiian Government had, by their own valor and their own strength, seized the Government of the country, and were strong enough to keep what they had seized, we cannot see that any foreign Government had a right to interfere. The rule among nations is to recognize the Government *de facto* without enquiring into the manner by which it attained power. In other words, among nations, even in this enlightened age, might makes right. But in this case it is held that the Government of Hawaii did not gain the position which they now hold by their own might, but by the might of the United States exercised without the consent of the United States. Under the law of might, President Cleveland may contend, and perhaps does contend, that the Hawaiian Islands belong to the United States, and that the men who claim to exercise supreme power over those Islands are the creatures of the United States Government, who hold office at its pleasure. But President Cleveland does not choose to exercise the right of conquest. He seems to hold that the Hawaiian Islands were made the property of the United States without the consent and against the will of the United States; that the Queen was wrongfully deposed, and that it is the will of the United States that matters in the Hawaiian Islands, as regards their Government, shall be, as far as possible, placed exactly as they were before the might of the United States was, without proper authority, used to subvert their Government.

It is very evident that if Consul Stevens had not placed an overwhelming United States force in a commanding position at the critical moment, the Provisional Government would not have been formed, or, if formed, it would not have been able to retain peaceable possession of the authority it had seized. The tone of the men who form that Government is very different now from what it was on the 14th of last January.

It is very remarkable that the men who are ready to go to war with the United States and Great Britain to defend their right to rule the Hawaiian Islands have not a word to say about the right of the people of Hawaii to choose their own rulers. They are ready to fight all creation, but they do not offer to submit their claim to govern the Islands to the free vote of the inhabitants. In fact, they ignore the existence of the great majority of those inhabitants. The half dozen men or so who form the Government, and the handful of white settlers, chiefly aliens, who support them are, in their own opinion, "the state." It is they who claim to exercise sovereignty over the Islands, and it is they who threaten all and sundry who dare to interfere with them and their designs, with vengeance dire. But the *people* who are, after all, those most interested in the fate of their country, to use a common phrase, "cut no figure" in this business of settling the destiny of Hawaii. This is singular when we consider that the greater number of the revolutionists are republicans who declare that the people are sovereign and that government should be for the people by the people. The Government which the republican revolutionists wish to set up in Hawaii is evidently a white oligarchy with the Kanakas, Japs, Chinese, etc., as helots. We wonder how it will all end.

A GREAT PROJECT.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, while in Australia, drew up a memorandum on the Pacific Cable in which he shows how a cable can be laid from Vancouver Island to Australia without touching foreign territory. Having such a cable wholly in British hands must greatly enhance its value to the British nation. The prospectus of the cable projected by the Societe' Francaise des Telegraphes Sous-Marins shows that the French cable is to be completely under the control of the French Government. The cable is to be worked by Frenchmen, to have its head offices in France, and to have none but Frenchmen as employes. It is, in fact, to be French from beginning to end. It is easy to see why neither Great Britain nor Canada can have anything to do with such a cable, and it is very surprising how any of the Governments of the Australian colonies could be prevailed upon to extend assistance to a project so exclusively and so narrowly French. The cable when completed from Queensland to New Caledonia would, as Mr. Fleming shows, be completely under the control of the French Government. This section, from Queensland to New Caledonia, is designed to form the first link of the Trans-Pacific cable, and it is the intention of the company to proceed section by section as further subsidies are obtained. We think that most of our readers will agree with Mr. Fleming and Mr. Bowell that it cannot be expected that Canada will have anything to do with a cable so constructed and under such control.

Mr. Fleming shows that there are four routes for a cable traversing the Pacific ocean, on neither of which will it be necessary to land it on territory in the possession of any foreign power. All these routes commence at Vancouver Island, touch different islands in the Pacific, and end at some part of the continent of Australia. The first, for instance, commences at Vancouver Island, thence to the nearest island of the Fiji group, thence to either New Zealand or the Australian continent. The lengths of the routes are: No. 1, 7,145 knots; No. 2, 7,175 knots; No. 3, 8,264 knots; No. 4, 6,244 knots, or by a variation 7,310 knots. A knot is about 301 yards more than an English mile.

Mr. Fleming estimates the cost of the cable to be:

Route.	
No. 1	£1,678,000
No. 2	1,585,000
No. 3	1,825,000
No. 4	1,380,000
No. 4 A	1,610,000

The cost of a Pacific cable may, therefore, be set down at between eight and ten millions of dollars, which is undeniably a very large sum, but one not at all beyond the means of the British communities interested in having communication over so large a part of the British Empire, entirely on British soil.

The cost of laying and working the cable are all set down in Mr. Fleming's memorandum, and he shows that with a tariff at two shillings, or fifty cents, a word, it would be self-sustaining in seven years. If the tariff were raised to two shillings and sixpence a word the cable would pay more than working expenses and interest in the fourth year. Of course, estimates like those made by Mr. Fleming cannot be depended upon as mathematically exact. But he has made them very carefully from reliable data and they, we think, can be depended upon as sufficiently accurate to show that the scheme is feasible.

Mr. Fleming is of opinion that the work should be undertaken by the Governments concerned and kept under their management. By that plan the people would get the best results at the lowest charge. Mr. Fleming's preference for the Government ownership of such a work is very reasonable. Under private management the Pacific cable would to a great extent be a monopoly and its directorate would have a far greater desire to increase the dividends of the stockholders than to provide cheap accommodation for the public. He says "one of the chief benefits to the public from the Government ownership of the Pacific cable will be the reduction in charges for transmitting messages. I have already mentioned that with a full and efficient staff such as the estimates for working expenses provide for it will cost no more to do a large business than a small. There will be therefore no reason for preventing the freest expansion of telegraphy by the new line by lowering the charges. In my humble opinion, the rates across the Pacific should be lowered to 2s per word immediately upon the cable being laid, in order that the public may have the advantage of cheaper communication at the earliest moment."

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

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending December 7 was $380,000. For the same week last year $438,000.

THE LIBERAL VIEW.

The immediate effect of the speech which Sir John Thompson delivered in Pictou was to induce the Halifax Chronicle, the organ of the Liberals of Nova Scotia, to declare that the Government had determined to abandon the national policy. The Chronicle placed at the head of its article the passage of the Premier's speech which we quoted yesterday, declaring that there is no other meaning to be drawn from Sir John Thompson's utterance than that "he is prepared to abandon the national policy in all its important features and adopt a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." This is not exactly true, but the Chronicle's interpretation of the Premier's language shows very clearly that it, and those for whom it speaks are not pleased to find that the Government's tariff revision is not to be as they have been all along prophesying, a mere sham. They are at last convinced that the Government intends to lop away "the mouldering branches" and give the people a tariff suited to the times and to the circumstances of the country. This it could not very well undertake until it was seen what the United States proposed to do in the way of tariff reform. As every intelligent man knows, any trade policy which the United States adopts must have a modifying effect on the trade policy of the Dominion. Countries so near to each other as the United States and Canada, and having such large dealings with each other, cannot be absolutely independent in all matters relating to trade and commerce. Much that each does in the way of imposing duties and regulating trade must be contingent on what the other does or refrains from doing. Last year the United States did nothing whatever in the way of reforming its trade policy. Not knowing what action the United States intended to take, it would be folly for the Dominion at the last session of Parliament to make extensive changes in its tariff. But in a few weeks it will be known what the reformed tariff of the United States is like, and then there will be no obstacle in the way of the Dominion Government revising its tariff in such a way as to suit the changed conditions. Sir John Thompson said at Pictou that his Government was prepared to reciprocate in the matter of lowering duties; but how could he know what steps to take in that direction, unless he and his colleagues had seen and studied the revised American tariff?

It is easy to understand why the clear and definite explanation of the Government's intentions in the matter of trade is unwelcome to the Liberals. It proves that their predictions as to the course that the Government will take are false, and it will compel them to speak plainly on this subject, which may be exceedingly inconvenient. The people, after they find out what the Liberals really intend to do in the matter of trade reform, may conclude that it is to give the people nothing more than "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." This is what the organ of the Nova Scotia Liberals says that Sir John Thompson's proposed revision amounts it. It will be amusing to find, after all the hard things which the Liberals have said about protection, that they, like the American Democrats, cannot afford to eliminate it from their tariff. Calling it "incidental" protection does not make a duty the less protective.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TRADE POLICY.

A great deal has been said about the trade policy of the Dominion Government by its opponents. It has been represented to be vastly inferior to that which the Liberals will introduce if they are returned to power. But the Liberals take good care not to define their policy with any degree of strictness. It is to be a policy "for revenue only," but circumstances do not permit the tariff to be changed into a purely revenue tariff just now. The people will have to wait a while before that change can be made. Mr. Laurier in one breath promises his hearers free trade after the English pattern, but in the next he tells them that the time has not arrived in which a Canadian Government can adopt a policy of English free trade. What his policy would really be he leaves very much to the imagination of his supporters, who interpret his exceedingly indefinite utterances to suit the different parts of the Dominion in which they speak or write. In one place the people are led to believe that the Liberal policy is a purely free trade policy, and in others the people are assured that when the Liberals set about revising the tariff, existing interests will receive every consideration.

It is very different with the Government. Its members keeping in mind the responsibilities of their position, are very careful as to what they say on the subject of the tariff. They do not speak at random. They make no promise which they are not prepared to perform. And it must be remembered that they, unlike Mr. Laurier, are in a position to carry out the policy which they foreshadow in their speeches. Sir John Thompson, a few days ago, in a speech which he delivered in Pictou, spoke of the trade policy of the Government. He said:—

What is our position to-day. We need have no difference with our opponents as to a revenue tariff. We propose a tariff reform that will be as low as possible to produce the revenue absolutely necessary to carry on the public services of the country, and that will give preference to Canadian workmen over foreigners, whether mechanics, manufacturers or farmers. Where duties are levied we will levy them on articles that can and ought to be produced in Canada, and we will lighten the duties on articles that we cannot manufacture or produce and are obliged to import. These principles of the Government are unassailable, and will not be assailed by intelligent Liberals.

There is nothing indefinite in this exposition of the Government's policy. The principle on which the Government propose to revise the tariff is laid down by the Premier in the simpliest and clearest manner possible. He proposes to lighten the burdens of the people, but he does not propose to deprive home industries of such protection as they need. On the subject of reciprocity, about which the Liberals say so much and propose so little that is practicable or that is approved by the great majority of the people, the Premier promised nothing that he will not be able to perform and that will not, if carried out, be generally considered in the interests of the country. He said that

He did not see much hope of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Republicans would not negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with a British dependency, and a treaty was in even more disfavor with the Democrats. A reciprocity treaty was only submitted to the Senate for ratification, whereas the Democrats seemed to prefer to deal with trade and tariff matters by the action of both Houses of Congress. Referring to the proposed United States tariff, Sir John said that, step by step, as they made a reduction of duties on articles of Canadian produce, the Canadian Government would take a corresponding step in lowering the duty on American products—and that had been Canada's statutory offer for years. Consistently with the necessities of the revenue, the Canadian Government would do everything in its power to make trade freer between the two countries, without sacrificing our commercial independence, the control of our own tariff or the bonds of our attachment to the Mother Country.

This explanation of the Government's trade policy was received with "loud applause" by the Nova Scotia audience who heard it, and we think it will be quite as heartily approved by thinking men in all the other provinces. The Government's policy is simple, it is practicable and it is suited to the circumstances of the country.

HARD LINES.

The labor question is said to be more advanced in the Australian colonies than in any other part of the world. The franchise has in those colonies been extended to the workingmen and they have used it to elect members of their own class to the Legislature to represent their own peculiar interests, yet the lot of the workingman in that part of the world is very far from being an ideally happy one. Times are very hard there, and it is impossible for a very considerable proportion of the workingmen to obtain employment. It was said at a labor meeting held recently in New South Wales that there are in that colony alone twenty-five thousand men out of employment. Mr. Schey, a labor member, one day last month moved an adjournment of the House to call attention to the necessity of taking measures to relieve the existing distress. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"Going home in the early hours of the morning from the Labor Conference, they found 134 men under the old market building verandah and ten on the opposite side. They found over 900 men sleeping without accommodation, though all the localities were not visited. Such a condition of things was a national disgrace, and its furtur existence should not be allowed. The Exhibition building had been granted as a shelter to the homeless, but this was not sufficient, and other steps should be taken. Many of these unfortunates lived on garbage and decayed fruit."

This is a dreadful state of things certainly, and there must be something exceedingly wrong somewhere, in a new country, when men able and willing to work are reduced to such dire extremities.

In New South Wales labor is well represented in the legislature, but these representatives are by no means satisfied with the way in which they are treated—not by capitalists, but by the men whom they are supposed to represent. Some time after the Labor Conference to which Mr. Schey alluded in his speech, twenty-five of the Labor members of the Legislature met at the Parliament House and passed the following resolutions:

"1. That the labor party regrets the antagonistic tone assumed towards it by the Labor Conference, believing it is calculated to promote dissension and alienate support at the forthcoming elections, not only from the party, but also from other labor candidates." "2. The labor party, believing its experience in Parliament entitles it to some consideration, reserves to itself the right to devise its own methods within the walls of Parliament." "3. The labor party, considering that its members owe a duty to the electors, refuses to be trammelled as to what shall be said or left unsaid at election times." "4. That even should the labor party consent to delegate the duties that ought to be self performed to outside bodies, it would still refuse to accept every suggestion made by the conference as being utterly impracticable." "5. Therefore the labor party, standing loyally to the platform on which it was elected, appeals directly to the electors of New South Wales for their decision on all points at issue."

GREAT GOLD STRIKE.

NEW DENVER, B.C., Dec. 13.—(Special)—A great body of ore has been struck at the Slocan Star, being eight feet solid galena. Shipping has commenced. Five hundred tons are to be stored at Three Forks during the winter. Many other mines are shipping.

A great meeting is to be held at New Denver this evening, and a petition is to be sent to the Attorney-General to try to settle the townsite dispute. An attempt will be made to get three mails a week via Kaslo, as well as the present one via Nakusp. A committee is to be appointed to prepare a political programme for the next general election.

The telegraph line has been much interrupted by railway constructors destroying the connection.

F. J. Armstrong, secretary of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Transportation Co., at Golden, arrived over by the Premier last evening, and is staying at the Driard.

THE city police magistrate yesterday received a pair of (imaginary) white gloves; there were no cases to occupy his attention.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Northfield Miners Appoint a Committee to Discuss Wages With the Management.

Henry Hoy Elected Mayor of Westminster—Mass Meeting in Vancouver.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 11.—At the meeting of Council to-night Ald. Franklin introduced a resolution to dismiss City Engineer Tracy, preceding his resolution by a number of charges of incompetency. The resolution was not seconded and the matter was dropped.

John Kline came to the city hall to-day and asked for police protection as well as to be allowed a body guard from H.M.S. Royal Arthur. A doctor was sent for and, on being pronounced insane, he was taken to Westminster.

A mass meeting is to be held on Friday evening on the subject of petitioning Government to establish a central branch of the post office, also delivery system.

The contingent to complete the crew of the Royal Arthur is expected to-morrow.

Self-denial week in Vancouver netted the Salvation Army $550.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 12.—Robert Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, is in the city.

Mrs. E. P. Flewelling, wife of the rector of St. Paul's church, will be a passenger on the steamer Arawa for Honolulu.

Some of the boys of the East End school rebelled yesterday. The police were sent for, and several of the boys were arrested, and after a lecture dismissed with a warning.

Several Cingalese who had booked passage on the Empress of China shortly before the vessel sailed were detained for medical examination at the isolation hospital, being found to be suffering from chicken pox.

There are so many constant daily readers in the free reading room that patrons are obliged to crowd one another. Many of them are laboring men out of work.

Work on the Stanley Park reservoir will be commenced shortly, which will relieve some of the prevailing distress in the city. A letter was read before the Council from Jas. MacNeill asking the city to provide work for the unemployed, for the sake of suffering families, for humanity sake, and for God's sake.

A reading school is to be started in Vancouver, and at a meeting in the Fountain hotel last night H. Traeger was appointed president, C. Schwann vice-president, Dr. Herbing secretary, and E. Schwann treasurer; Trustees, Geo. Ringler, P. Ulrich and Dan. Dickson. Two hundred and fifty shares were for sale at $25 each, and 170 have already been disposed of. A suitable building is to be erected.

The entertainment given in aid of the sailors of the Royal Arthur to-night was a financial success. Some of the sailors are clever performers.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 13.—The petition to the Government to repeal the tax on mortgages promises to be more largely signed than any petition ever circulated here. The school board and other boards are being asked to endorse it.

Wm. Downey is convalescent from his severe illness.

Thos. McGuigan is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

Owing to the illness of the director, Mr. Gregory, the presentation of "Athalie" by the Philharmonic Society has been postponed for one month.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll, who have been away on their honeymoon trip for about three months returned home yesterday.

Miss Ralph, of the East End school, and Miss Murchie, of the Central school, have resigned their positions.

W. Densmore has preferred several charges against Principal Dow, of the East End school, for consideration by the school board, among them that he punished some of the children in a brutal manner, and that he caused to be published an article of a damaging character to him in the Daily World, and that his actions and manner had driven pupils away from the school.

The resignations of school trustees Brown and Collins have been received and accepted.

W. A. McIntosh received a large shipment of mutton by the Arawa.

The licensed victuallers formed an association for mutual protection yesterday. There were fifty hotel and saloon men present. J. T. Alray, of the Cosmopolitan, was elected president, Sam Thompson, of the Alhambra, treasurer, and Jos. Dixon, of the Columbia, secretary.

The first consignment of fruit from the Fiji Islands, is to be auctioned off to-morrow.

H. Graham, of the British Columbia Cattle Co., and Miss Helen Fowler, were married this morning.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 11.—Sang Gong was tried in the County court to-day by Judge Bole and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor, for breaking into the Delta cannery.

Henry Hoy was elected mayor for 1894 to-day, after a warm fight, in which the prohibition candidate came out at the foot of the list. The vote stood: Hoy, 208; Johnson, 142; Sinclair, 120.

Inspector Roper has reported the cattle on the Delta to be entirely free from contagious diseases.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 12.—Four inches of snow fell last night, but disappeared to-day.

John Pedley, of Northfield, and Miss Lois Armstrong, of Melbourne, Quebec, were married here last evening by Rev. T. W. Hall.

The residence of John Riley, Seventh avenue, was completely destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $1,500; partially insured.

The snagboat Samson has removed all the snags in the channel between Chilliwack and Sumas, and is now operating between Bon Accord and Port Kells. The present low stage of the water gives the Samson a chance to get in her best work.

The wing dam built by the Dominion government a few years ago above Sumas landing to turn the main channel of the river further out and thus prevent the washing of the bank at Millers is being lengthened 300 feet. The dam has to a great extent answered its purpose, and with the addition now being put on it is believed the current at that point will be even more effective.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 13. — The bazaar last week in aid of the Sapperton Orphanage netted $780.

A loggers' camp on Pitt lake, which has been shut down for a short period, was robbed of its whole outfit of tools. Word was brought to this city to-day, and the Provincial police have gone out on the search.

The annual election of officers of the lodge A.F. and A.M. took place last night, with the following result: W.M., George Cunningham; I.P.M., M. MacAskill; S.W., J. H. Shirley; J.W., F. W. Howay; Treasurer, J. W. Creighton; Secretary, T. J. Armstrong; Tyler, J. J. Forrester.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 11.—The new Fire hall is to be formally opened next Friday evening by a ball and supper. Invitations will be issued to members of the Victoria and Mainland fire companies.

The funeral of the late Isabel Johnson took place yesterday afternoon. A very large number of people were present at the grave side, general regret being felt throughout the community for the bereaved parents. Six young girls acted as pall bearers.

Six months ago W. Holmes, a journeyman tailor, wrote from England to his brother-in-law, Joe Allison, in this city, that he and his wife were on the verge of starvation and asked him to assist them to emigrate to this country. Allison, a hard working claymaker, went to England, and found that Holmes was really destitute and brought him and his wife back to Nanaimo. Holmes did not at first find work, but with his brother-in-law's assistance he found a house, furnished it and for a time lived very comfortably. Last week Holmes left for Portland, Oregon, followed a day later by his wife. Allison's hard-earned sayings have been reduced some seven or eight hundred dollars and numerous store keepers regret having allowed Holmes credit, paticularly a furniture dealer, a quantity of whose unpaid for ware is now on sale in a second-hand store. Holmes parted with it for $18, having paid nothing on account to the original owner.

John Lohamah, of North Wellington, was sentenced to six months hard labor and fined $100 this afternoon, for stabbing a fellow-countryman in the back yesterday, in a quarrel.

No conclusion re the future working of the mine was come to at yesterday's meeting of the Northfield miners. The men appointed a committee to draw up a scale of wages and confer with the management.

At a meeting of the City Council this evening, Provincial Constable Alexander McKinnon received the nomination for the position of chief of the city police.

George Hilton, a pioneer Nanaimoite, died this afternoon. He was a native of Cumberland, England, aged 60, and was known all over the Province.

Margaret Lindsay, mother of Alex. Galloway, of this city, died this afternoon, aged 85. She had been long a resident of Nanaimo, for the last ten years having been a confirmed invalid.

The bark Dominion sailed with a full union crew.

NANAIMO, Dec. 12.—The Wellington Colliery Co. is sinking a new bore close to the Presbyterian church.

The Trades and Labor Council has decided not to give the ball previously announced. Its funds have been increased by subscriptions from the various unions in town.

On the 18th inst. a bazaar is to be given in the Institute hall, Wellington, in aid of St. Matthew's church. Rev. J. W. Flinton is leaving shortly, and he is anxious to clear off the debt on the church before going.

Tom Kitchen has returned from England and intends starting up in the real estate business again. Mr. A. E. Waterhouse, who accompanied him from England, will make his home in Nanaimo.

At last evening's meeting of the City Council the question of salary of the Police Magistrate was under discussion but nothing definite was settled. Ald. Quennel advocated the payment of $1,000 per annum, and this will probably be the amount decided upon.

At a special meeting of the Nanaimo Poultry Society, this evening, the time for entries was extended to 8 o'clock on Friday evening.

The little daughter of A. Dick, inspector of mines, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday afternoon. She fell into a pond and was unable to get out. The shrieks of her companion attracted the attention of an older sister, who came to the rescue and succeeded in pulling the little one out. She was almost exhausted with cold.

NANAIMO, Dec. 13.—The appointment of Alex. McKinnon as chief of the city police will meet with general approbation. He was the best of the twenty-five applicants for the post, and has had considerable experience in police work as a member of the Provincial force.

Secretary Tagart, of the Poultry Society, has received a letter from Hon. Theodore Davie acknowledging the receipt of a member's ticket and accepting the invitation to be present at the show, providing official engagements will permit.

The brick church, which is rapidly nearing completion, erected by the Presbyterians of Nanaimo, is to be handsomely fitted up inside, and a fine organ will be purchased at a cost of $2,000.

A. R. Heyland, C.E., has been granted an extension of time to complete the resurvey of the city. He has been delayed in the work by sickness and unfavorable weather.

To-day's mail from Victoria brought sixty entries for the poultry show, making a grand total of 350. Several exhibitors have yet to be heard from.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

There is a great amount of killing of deer by parties from across the line on Anarchist mountain. Two different parties were recently charged with infraction of the game laws before R. G. Sidley, J.P., but as they had a miner's license and proved they were prospectors the case was dismissed.

The Government are now building a branch road to Camp McKinney in order to facilitate the bringing in of a stamp mill from across the line. The work is under the direction of Mr. Schubert, and is estimated to cost $500.

Rev. Mr. Small, of Lytton, came to Kamloops on Thursday morning for medical treatment and is staying with Rev. A. Shildrick. A few days ago, during the cold weather, Mr. Small rode out to his mission at Great Bar, and in doing so had his feet severely frozen. It is probable that he will lose two toes.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The Revelstoke Lumber Co. has obtained the contract for clearing two miles of the right of way on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway below the Green Slide, and also for getting out 10,000 ties for the same railway. About forty men will be employed under Dan Robinson. The Lumber Co. has also the contract for the new bridge over the Illecillewaet, which will be situated about a quarter of a mile east of the present railway bridge.

The steamer Lytton came up the river as far as Cariboo bar on Monday, where she took on board a full cargo of freight brought down by the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway. From the Green Slide (the end of the track at present) to Cariboo bar the hauling was done sleighs.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Nakusp Ledger.)

The body of a man was found last Thursday by Sam Deschamps in a small shack in the woods opposite the Prospect house. Chief Fauquier had the body taken charge of and telegraphed to Captain Fitzstubbs the particulars. An answer came back to hold an inquest and bury the body. The dead man was found to be an Austrian, Jacob Japp. He was 39, married, and had two silver dollars in his pocket and a few other small articles. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

PLUMPER PASS.

PLUMPER PASS, Dec. 12.—Mr. C. Albertson and Mrs. Roland Savage were united in marriage on Wednesday by Rev. Mr. Glassford.

Mr. J. H. Wessel has left on a visit to North Holland.

Mr. J. Seabrook, of Galiano Island, has rented his farm to Mr. Atkinson, formerly of Victoria, who with his family arrived last week.

Lumber is arriving for the building of the new cannery at Port Guichon, and construction will be proceeded with immediately.

Christmas trees will be provided during examination week for the children attending the Mayne and Galiano Island schools.

Mr. C. B. McElhinney, of Steveston, met with a painful accident Monday, whilst attempting to clean a horse's hoof. The animal became impatient, and floundering, broke the bone of McElhinney's leg just below the knee.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Matthews, of Larchwood, Iowa, are visiting relatives on Galiano Island. They contemplate making their residence on the Island.

The Yosemite took the last of the season's pack of salmon to Victoria from the Lulu Island cannery on Saturday, for shipment to Liverpool per British bark Primero.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

(Spokane Miner.)

The leaseholders of the Skylark have a fine body of ore, and are shipping regularly, and have also leased the Dickman claim, now bonded to the Spokane & Great Northern Mining Co., and purpose extensive shipments from this also. The Providence shaft is now down 92 feet, the rich ore becoming richer—all the sorted ore will run over 500 ounces to the ton. Work on this claim is assuming a definite shape, as buildings for workmen are erected, ore house completed, and every thing ready for winter's work. The Defiance claim, situated close to the renowned Skylark, has developed a rich chute of ore and has been bonded to the Spokane and Great Northern Mining Co., and has been leased by them to a party of miners, who will commence shipments at an early date.

BOUNDARY CITY.

(Spokane Miner.)

The saw mill is running steadily, getting ready for the summer's boom. A blacksmith's and also a wood working shop have been just started. The new private residence of Mr. W. Barnett is nearly completed, and every thing indicates a prosperous New Year.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Looking After the Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

(*Portland Oregonian.*)

A bill for an act in relation to the manufacture and sale of baking powders, to prevent fraud and preserve the public health has been introduced in the Legislature at St. Paul. The bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of baking powders with Alum or Ammonia, imposing proper penalties to enforce the law.

Dr. O. S. Binswanger, Professor Chemistry etc., medical department University of Oregon, made an examination some time ago of the baking powders found in the Portland stores; the result of which appeared in the Oregonian. Dr. Binswanger then expressed himself as follows:

"I have just finished an analysis of the principal baking powders sold in this market, with the following results:

"Hercules." This powder contains ammonia.

"Crystal." This powder contains alum.

"Double Quick." This powder contains alum.

"Silver Star." This powder contains alum.

"White Lily." This powder contains alum.

"Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder." This is a pure cream of tartar powder and contains neither alum nor ammonia."

It will be observed that Dr. Price's was found by Dr. Binswanger to be a pure cream of tartar baking powder and the only brand free from alum, ammonia or any impurity.

Following is a list of the more widely known brands that Dr. Drew, chemist for the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commission, as well as other chemists of high standing have examined and found to contain Alum, some of which contain both Alum and Ammonia. Many of the Alum and Ammonia powders are labeled and advertised as "absolutely pure" to mislead the public. The condemned powder given in this list are sold pretty generally through Oregon and Washington.

"Calumet," "Forest City," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Globe," "Puritan," "Snow Ball," "Government," "Palace," "Loyal," "Columbia," "Home," "Monarch," "Unreveled," "Chicago Yeast," "Echo," "Perfection," "White Rose," "Hatchet," "Crown."

In addition to the above list there are many brands sold with a prize. It is safe to reject all baking powders sold with a prize, as the tests show they are composed largely of Alum and cost but a few cents per pound. Also refuse any baking powder sold for twenty-five cents a pound, or less; it is sure to contain Alum.

Surely nothing but their cheapness could induce the public to experiment with these impure powders at the risk of health. Aside from the question of the health or wholesomeness of these condemned powders, and viewed from the standpoint of economy alone, a pure cream of tartar baking powder such as Dr. Binswanger and other high authorities report Dr. Price's to be, and from its greater known strength and unquestioned purity, should prove more economical to the user in every way.

London's Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Thousands of unemployed men met at Tower Hill to-day, and listened to an address by Hardie, the Socialist member. He said he intended to move an adjournment of the House to-day to call the attention of Parliament to the condition of the unemployed. Upon the conclusion of the speech making the crowd marched to Hyde Park. There was no disturbance.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.—A great many prominent citizens are reported to be down with the influenza.

FRENCHMEN ANGRY.

A Torrent of Indignation Aroused Against the Socialists Since the Last Outrage.

Vigorous Measures Being Taken to Stamp Out Anarchism By the Authorities.

(Copyright 1893, by the United Press.)

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Socialist deputies have chosen the worst time to raise the question whether or not the recent strikes in the coal districts were justifiable. Several of the more moderate representatives of the party were against provoking a debate on miners rights, but they were overruled by the extremists, who are closely associated with the avowed anarchists.

Both in and out of the Chamber the reactions since the bomb explosion of Saturday have been so complete that Socialist doctrines, which formerly were listened to patiently, excite now only resentment. M. Basly's motion in the Chamber yesterday was merely for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the strikes. It was an amended and expurgated copy of Basly's original resolution which affirmed the necessity of repealing existing mine laws, of nationalizing mining property and annulling all mining concessions without indemnifying the present owners. No proposal so distinctively permeated with the principles of collectivism has ever been discussed in the Chamber. The socialist speakers, somewhat tamed by the public indignation, gave but veiled expression to their purposes, as originally indicated by Basly. The deputies thoroughly understood, however, the drift of their speeches and responded to the Ministerial expositions of the Socialists plan. The division to-morrow will show that three-fourths of the Chamber oppose Basly and his group. The

REVULSION OF FEELING

against socialism is so intense and widespread that it is likely to become a permanent check to the party. The newspapers abound in articles tracing the intimacy of the relations between the Socialists and Anarchists. Just before the culmination of Vaillant's plot, Le Petit Republique had declared that the Collectivists and Anarchists met on common ground, as both regarded the society of to-day as an ephemeral monster, nursed by brutality and spoliation.

Le Temps voices the general opinion in making this comment upon the protests of the Socialists that they do not espouse the Anarchist cause. The Socialists are insincere. The Collectivists, generally, do not hamper themselves with scruples as to legality or moderation. They regard these outrages with complaisance, if not sympathy. These criticisms, however, apply rather to the followers of Jules Guesde, the Marxyst, than to the more moderate municipal Socialists, who are known as Possibilists and have the strongest and most careful organization of all the French Socialist groups. The Guesdists, while repudiating fraternity with the Anarchists, are, in fact, in close sympathy with them, as Le Temps maintains. Le Rappel publishes a letter addressed by Vaillant to Guesde in the election of 1887. The letter begins with "My Dear Guesde," promises Guesde the assistance of the Socialist revolutionaries and closes with the words: "Yours with a fraternal shake of the hand." The biographies of several men arrested since Saturday on suspicion of complicity with Vaillant show that they formerly were members of Guesde's circles. The Socialist editors are consumed with anger every time a new accusation is made against them and

RETORT VENOMOUSLY WITH COUNTER CHARGES.

Le Petit Republique says: "The Monarchist and Opportunist press continues vomiting against Socialism and expectorates its palpable calumnies, yelling all the time that Collectivism is Anarchism and must be crushed. The infamous repression of the newspapers will not suffice for them. We must be hunted down and extirpated."

The Collectivist newspaper has come nearer than this to refuting the charge of friendship with the Anarchists. Special Guesdist journals do not deny this bond of sympathy, but boldly defend Vaillant. Le Peuple in Lyons, the most popular of the Guesdist dailies, in the South of France, calls the explosion of Saturday "a mere incident in the social war," and adds: "We have no anathemas for the men who seek supreme revenge as a remedy for the intolerable evils afflicting them."

Premier Cassimir-Perrier conferred with Ministers Rainal and Dubois this afternoon, and with them decided upon the rigorous enforcement of the new measures against the anarchists. The new special police will be formed by next January, and will be set to work at once in all the large towns searching domiciles and railway stations and frequenting meetings of the malcontents. This surveillance will be general, secret and thorough.

The house of Paul Reclus, nephew of Eliza Reclus, the celebrated writer on geography, was searched to-day by the police and many documents of an anarchistic tendency were seized. Paul Reclus, like his uncle, is an anarchist in theory only. The police have made many domiciliary visits in Calais, but have found nothing objectionable.

In Falaise, Calvidos, where the postmaster was informed by letter that the post office would be blown up, they have been equally unsuccessful. The editor of Le Peuple in Lyons was called to the prefecture there and examined, but was not detained.

A Spaniard named Pye has been arrested. As he acknowledges that he left Barcelona immediately after the explosion in the Lyceum opera house, he will be expelled from France at once. In Marseilles many houses have been searched and several arrests have been made. The police here have been busy all dry stripping from the walls an anarchist poster, beginning with these words: "Workingmen, you are always duped: revolt! to arms!"

L. G. Stevenson, son of the Vice-President, and his bride are passing their honeymoon at the Hotel Banda.

Dorothy Klumskey, of San Francisco, will read an astronomical thesis to-morrow before the professors of the Storbend, with a view to obtain the diploma of doctor of mathematics. Le Jour, in a leader on the subject tells the women to stay at home and attend to their family duties.

SILVER IN INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, G. E. Russell, after reference to India's treasury, moved the second reading of the bill providing for an Indian loan of £10,000,000. He said this was necessary to meet certain payments in gold in England and losses arising from the closing of the Indian mints. Sir William Temple seconded the motion and said India ought to be given a fair chance to successfully carry out the closing of mints. Sir John Lubbock said it was the obvious consequence of the continued importation of silver into India that bullion should now be utilized where coin was previously used. He feared the people might relapse into barter.

CLEVELAND'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—When the steamer Alameda sails from San Francisco for Honolulu to-morrow she will carry dispatches from Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis. It is believed that these dispatches contain instructions which may have a vital effect on the Hawaiian situation. They were necessarily somewhat hastily prepared, in order to catch the Alameda. To-morrow may be a memorable day in the history of the Provisional Government. The revenue cutter Corwin, which left San Francisco secretly on the night of Dec. 4, is due in Honolulu then, and it is understood that she carries explicit instructions to Minister Willis as to his action in regard to the contingencies which have arisen to interfere with his carrying out the administration policy of restoring the ex-Queen. Whether or not the communication to be sent by the Alameda will modify the original instructions sent by the cutter cannot be ascertained, and friends of the Provisional Government are divided in their opinions as to whether the minister will act up to the promise he gave President Dole not to act until the arrival of the Alameda on Dec. 21.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Interprovincial Accounts Arbitration—Not a Single Case of Pleuro in Manitoba.

Return of Ministers—Fishing Vessels off the Nova Scotia Coast.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The meeting of the interprovincial accounts arbitrators has been postponed until January 11th.

The provincial veterinarians of Manitoba report to the Interior department that they have made a careful enquiry in all parts of the province and cannot find a trace of a single case of contagious pleuro.

Sir J. S. D. Thompson and Sir C. H. Tupper arrived home to-night from Nova Scotia.

Forty-two Yankee fishing vessels are yet off the Nova Scotia coast. One cruiser is watching them.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—W. P. Howland's funeral will take place on Thursday. The body has been removed from the Arlington hotel, where his death occurred, to the residence of his father, Sir W. P. Howland. The deceased and his wife were both ardent believers in the faith cure doctrine of Christian Science, and a physician was not called until acute pneumonia had already reached a stage rendering recovery extremely doubtful.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The will of the late Mr. Laflamme gives the whole of his assets, including insurance, etc., to his wife for the benefit of his four children. The estate is valued at about $50,000.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—A heavy fall of snow delayed all the railway trains two or three hours.

WINDSOR, Dec. 13.—Government Detective Greer is here looking up evidence in the case of Roger Allen, mysteriously murdered at St. Thomas on the night of November 27 last.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13.—Rev. Mr. Wild said last evening, during a lecture here, that he believed in Mr. McCarthy's platform, but he added that if it went to extremes he would have to step out.

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 13.—Luckey, the triple murderer, will be executed early in the morning. He bade good-bye to his relatives and showed the first signs of breaking up. He still stoutly maintains his innocence. Radcliffe will be the hangman.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—In addition to the report previously made as to the alleged portions of diseased lungs of Canadian cattle from the steamship Lake Winnipeg and the steamship Huronia Dr. McEachran, in concluding his report, says: "I have no hesitation in concurring, nor have I any difficulty in delivering the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Professor Brown of England, that the pathological differences clearly point to a different disease, and the non-contagiousness of this disease as illustrated by the case of the Huronia, on board of which were 730 susceptible cattle, yet not a single animal was infected by the Howe Island steer. History points to no case of such a providential escape, either in England or America, in both of which countries the disease is equally prevalent.

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 13.—Charles W. Hamilton, one of Port Arthur's most promising young business men, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The Grand Trunk railway traffic earnings decreased $60,000 last week.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—The Winnipeg election cases were again remanded on being called at the Police Court this morning.

Duncan MacArthur, ex-President of the defunct Commercial Bank, was entertained by a number of citizens at a banquet last night on the eve of his departure for the East.

Christopher Johnson, an Icelander, is missing.

Leblanc, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Wilson, is still in ignorance of the commutation of his sentence, as the official letter from the department at Ottawa has not yet been received by the Sheriff.

A mutual fire insurance company, under the auspices of the Wholesale Trade, of Winnipeg, has been organized with J. H. Ashdown as president; F. W. Stobart, vice-president, and R. T. Riley, treasurer.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh and family have passed Port Arthur en route to Regina. They were met at the station by Mr. Macdonnell, M. P. for Algoma, and the Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The last legal drawing of the Louisiana lottery occurred to-day. The company was chartered during the reconstruction for 25 years. It controlled the politics of the state until two years ago, when its candidates were defeated.

BIG BATTLE BEGUN.

Rio the Scene of an Important Engagement—Da Gama's Continuous Fire.

Why Mello Refrained From Shelling the City—Aspect of Affairs in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The navy department has received a cable from Rio de Janeiro which says that the big battle that was expected in the harbor has begun. Admiral da Gama, one of the insurgent commanders is at Ilha das Cobras and Ilha de Enchadas, and is continually firing on the custom house and the naval arsenal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer Peninsula, Capt. Bittancourt, which arrived last night, from Brazilian ports, reports having left Santos, October 29th. The feeling at Santos was decidedly in favor of Admiral Mello. At Rio Janeiro there were a number of warships in the harbor and the Peninsula had to move to avoid stray shots fired in the almost daily duel between the ships and forces on shore. The Peninsula left Rio Janeiro on November 6, or two days before the steamer Saloma, which arrived December 1. Captain Bittancourt had heard nothing of the reported capture of a powder magazine at Nictheroy as previously rumored. Mr. Z. Yimeny, salesman for an electrical corporation, who returns after a trip through South American countries, says that there is great fear among the people at Rio Janeiro to express any opinion prejudicial to the Government. The prison at Rio Janeiro, he stated, was filled with outspoken Mello sympathizers, who had been arrested for expressing their feelings. It was understood that Mello was deterred from attacking the city of Rio de Janeiro by the fear that Peixoto would in retaliation put to death these persons.

This, Mr. Yimeny stated, was the generally accepted reason for Mello confining his attacks to the forts in the harbor at Rio Janeiro. Almost all the firing by the Government was directed against Villegagne. At Bahia everybody refused to express an opinion, and little if any interest seemed to be taken in the fight There were no vessels in the harbor. At Pernambuco there was one guard ship, a vessel of small armament in the interest of the Government. While at Pernambuco Jose Mariano was arrested by direction of President Peixoto, as a dangerous character. Morianno was a very popular and prominent citizen, and the President feared the effect of his lending his influence to Mello, especially as it was understood that he had strong leanings in that direction. The city of Pernambuco is under martial law. At Para, which place the Peninsula left on November 26, there had been considerable excitement, caused by the anticipated attack of a large body of natives and Indians. Extensive preparations were made for their reception. Volunteer companies were formed and the tugs in the harbor armored. The preparations so frightened the natives that they retired without making an attack.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—The British steamship Nile which sailed from Pernambuco, Brazil, on Dec. 5, arrived here to-day. From her officers and mail advices it appears that the Government had 15 insurgent officers and the crew of the guardship Parahyba, seized in the harbor, carried ashore and stood up to be shot by a party of soldiers. The soldiers fired with great reluctance. With the first volley they killed five. The rest of the prisoners shouted "Long live Mello!" The soldiers declined to fire again and the rest of the marines are supposed to be still alive. The publication of Admiral Mello's manifesto has caused the troops in the province of Pernambuco to revolt. At Bahia and other ports the men on the Nile say the revolution grows in favor. The insurgents have been strengthened greatly by the accession of Admiral da Gama and his friends. A reign of terror is said to dominate Rio Janeiro. More than a thousand men, of different nationalities, are missing from the city. Some of them are supposed to be in jail, others are said to have been executed. Many foreigners are expected to have been seized and impressed into the military services of the government. More of them have been entered under false names and, therefore, when the consuls begin to inquire after them no trace of them can be found.

Continued Distress at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The distress among the unemployed shows no abatement. On the contrary, every available place is crowded with applicants for food and lodging. Thousands are unable to obtain shelter.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12. — Quarter-Master-General Lake, of Ottawa, was in town yesterday inspecting the Levis fort.

BIRTH.

GILLESPIE—On the 10th inst., at the Hermitage, Esquimalt road, the wife of Mr. George Gillespie, of a son.

WEST—In this city, on December 1st, the wife of Dr. A. C. West, of a daughter.

NANKIVELL—At 150 Fisgard street, the wife of J. P. Nankivell, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

STEVENS-HILL—On the 6th inst., at Christ Church cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, David Stevens, of Westwood, Lake District, to Laura Andrew Susanah, second daughter of W. H. Hill, of Sault St. Marie, Ont.

PEGRAM-PEARCE—On the 6th inst. at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, William Henry Pegram, Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, son of the late John Pegram, of London, England, to Kate, only daughter of Frederick Pearce, of Melbourne, Australia, and niece of Mrs. Fred. H. Worlock, of this city.

MOODY—STOOK—In this city, by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., Frank Gage Moody, eldest son of T. G. Moody, Esq., to Mary Wheeler Stook, daughter of the late W. S. Stook, London, Eng., granddaughter of Charles Stook, Grange Villa, Brockly, London.

No cards.

HARDING-POPE—On November 29th, at St. James' Church, Victoria, by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M.A., Adolphus W. Harding, son of the late Rev. F. Harding of Kamloops, to J. M. Harcourt, eldest daughter of S. D. Pope, LL.D., of this city, and granddaughter of the late Hon. W. W. Buck of Oregon.

DIED.

KUNA—In Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, the beloved wife of Joseph Kuna, aged 34 years.

LIDDELL—In this city, on the 5th inst., Helen Liddell, a native of Haddington, Scotland, aged 66 years.

ASKEW—At her mother's residence, Pemberton Road, on the 7th inst., Edith Isabel, second daughter of the late T. G. Askew.

BRYANT—In this city, on November 30, Mary Ann, dearly beloved daughter of John and Jessie Bryant, a native of Honolulu, H.I., aged 8 years and 7 months.

ISBISTER—On the 28th inst., Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. James Isbister, aged 48 years.

From The Daily Colonist, Dec. 12.

THE CITY.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease gave his decision yesterday morning in the action of Lavender v. Sieward, which was concluded Saturday, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Lavender.

The Government buildings being already overtaxed to accommodate the business transacted in them, Mr. Drury has been provided with rooms in the Board of Trade building in which to prepare his report of the phototopographical survey of a large portion of Kootenay.

Ah Lum, a Chinaman arrested on Saturday night upon a search warrant, for having goods in his possession which he knew to have been stolen from the Chinese theatre, secured an acquittal in the Police court yesterday. He did not know the property was stolen, and was taking care of it in his capacity as property man.

The Building Association of the Ancient Order of United Workmen met in Capt. Warren's office, Trounce avenue, last evening and decided to accept the plans of Mr. Thomas Hooper for a handsome two-story brick building with a stone front, to be erected on their lot on Yates street, adjoining the Steam laundry. Work will be commenced at an early date.

Having been brought from Chicago, where the death occurred, the remains of the late Mrs. Kuna were laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery on Sunday afternoon. Rev. P. Jenns conducted the funeral services at St. John's church and at the grave. At the former there was a large assembly of mourners and sympathizing friends, and appropriate music lent additional impressiveness to the service. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Costello, Thos. McDowell, C. N. Gowen, G. Penketh, Mitchell and Perry.

A most animated debate took place in the Literary Association of the First Presbyterian church last evening on the subject: "Resolved, that there is more happiness in single than in married life." The debate throughout was humorous and edifying. On the vote being taken fourteen voted for the affirmative and thirteen for the negative. For the resolution, Messrs. Marwick, Lawson and Landells spoke effectively, and for the negative, Messrs. Lossee, Arthur and Hastie.

Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the funeral services of the late Mrs. Helen Liddell on Sunday afternoon. The cortege proceeded from the residence of Mrs. Saunders, daughter of the deceased, corner of Maclure and Collinson streets to the First Presbyterian church and thence to Ross Bay cemetery. The pall bearers were: John Robertson, J. Doughty, Sr., R. Lettice, W. Daniels, F. Richards, Sr., and D. Anderson. The deceased lady having spent many years in this city had made many friends and her coffin bore numerous tokens of the respect and esteem in which she was held.

Constable Redgrave, of the city police, has, during the past week, been doing good work in rounding up sneak thieves. John Lawson, whom he arrested for the daylight burglarizing of Mr. Arthur Cavin's residence, was convicted yesterday by Magistrate Macrae, sentence being deferred. Lawson's two companions, who shared his cabin—Thomas Lewis and Edward Humphreys—are to come up for hearing on Thursday, the charge against them being also housebreaking, Mr. John Coigdarippe's house being the scene of their operations. Humphreys was brought in from the Jubilee hospital, where he had been sent for surgical attention; he and Thomas B. Lyons, who is detained as a necessary witness, are occupying comfortable quarters in the second flat at the police station.

THE SANDERSON-EDMUNDS CASE.

Another chapter in the rather strange case of Mr. J. Sanderson-Edmunds, to which the San Francisco papers have lately devoted columns, may be written from this city, where a very much interested party, as yet not brought forward, resides. Mr. J. Sanderson-Edmunds, it will be remembered, arrived in San Francisco a few months ago with a dainty little Japanese bride, known as Shi Saku in her own land, and to whom he had been formally united in marriage at the British Consulate in Yokohama. The couple took apartments at the Cosmopolitan hotel, where they lived in style as long as money and credit lasted. Then Mrs. Shi Saku Sanderson-Edmunds became the guest of Rev. J. Suamoto, superintendent of the Japanese mission, while her husband courted and entered into a contract marriage with a San Francisco girl named May Hill. It was through his taking steps to have the marriage with Miss Hill formally solemnized by Rev. E. B. Spaulding, of St. Johns, that led to the exposure of his dual matrimonial relations. Mr. Sanderson-Edmunds forthwith disappeared, nor has his Japanese wife nor the legal light retained by his numerous creditors been able to locate him.

Now for the Victoria part of the story. For the past six months' or more a third or rather a first Mrs. J. Sanderson-Edmunds—neither the little bride from Japan, nor yet Miss May Hill—has been a resident of this city. She was called upon yesterday by a Colonist representative, and proved to be a dark-eyed, pleasant-voiced woman of perhaps twenty-eight. She answered the pressman's inquiry immediately with the information; "Yes, I am Mrs. J. Sanderson-Edmunds," but declined to discuss the case for the present at least. This much, however, she did say—that neither the Japanese bride nor yet Miss Hill, could legally be made his wife by Mr. Sanderson-Edmunds, for she was married to him in Sydney, Australia, ten years ago, and has ample proofs of the ceremony. She was subsequently deserted by her husband and after a short residence in San Francisco came here, where she has since made many friends. She has now written full particulars of her case to the Japanese minister at San Francisco, who will, of course, make public so much of them as he thinks proper.

Toronto Star: Rev. J. E. Starr was present at the meeting of the executive committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon to urge the necessity of establishing a children's shelter in Toronto. He submitted the offer of the trustees of St. James' Cathedral to rent the rectory on Adelaide street for a term of three years at $500 a year. Mr. J. K. Macdonald was also present and urged very strongly the renting of the rectory. Ald. Lamb thought that the old Isolation hospital could be used for this purpose, but Mr. Macdonald said that it was not central enough. Much of the work was done voluntarily by ladies, and they would not be willing to go so far out of the city. The matter was left to a committee consisting of Ald. Lamb, Crawford and Joliffe. Rev. Mr. Starr has also prevented the appearance of the child dancers in the "Black Crook."

BEYOND DISPUTE.

THERE is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures hoarseness, sore throat, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ald. Henderson Objects to the Action of One of His Associates at the Board.

The City Will Place Five Hundred Wooden Street Signs at Once.

There were present at last evening's meeting of the City Council His Worship the Mayor (presiding), Ald. Robertson, Munn, Harris, Henderson, Baker, Bragg, Styles and McKillican.

Ald. Styles introduced his by-law to regulate the coming municipal elections, which was at once placed before the committee of the whole.

Ald. Baker did not see why the Market hall should be used as a polling place for the aldermen of the North Ward, but—

Ald. Harris favored the idea, and also of making it the polling place for Mayor, especially as there were going to be several candidates for the latter office. (Laughter.)

It was explained that the change would be advantageous, besides obviating confusion in the election of school trustees. After a few minor details had been dealt with, the by-law was reported complete with amendments.

The Council next proceeded to consider the question of street signs, a large number of tenders for which had been submitted.

Ald. Bragg moved that the matter be referred to the Street committee with power to give the contract to the lowest tenderer, for 500 wooden signs.

Ald. Baker moved that the number be increased to 1,000.

Ald. McKillican moved that the number be made 500 wooden signs and 500 enamelled, and that the principal streets be named first.

Ald. Harris was surprised at the course adopted in asking citizens to tender for a work and then talk about an incoming council. It was an insult to the tenderers. For himself he was in favor of putting up something substantial while they were about it.

Ald. Styles opposed the purchase of the enamelled signs on the ground that it would be sending the bulk of the money out of the city.

Ald. Munn thought these very good sentiments but they should have been expressed when tenders were called for, but tenders had been asked and now was the time for accepting or rejecting them. He believed, with Ald. Harris, that the matter should be finished after it had been commenced. It was time to stop this "crawfish" business of doing a little and going back again.

The original motion as put by Ald. Bragg was passed, and Ald. McKillican soliloquised "crawfish," whereupon Ald. Henderson rose indignantly, with the request,

"I wish your worship would try to keep order here. If there is one thing I hate more than another it is to see an alderman of this board sit in his seat and comment on a motion that has been passed. Now there is Ald. McKillican, one of the oldest aldermen of the board, who talks about crawfish; he ought to know better."

Ald. McKillican—And you ought to know better and sit in your seat.

This little storm passed and the Council received the welcome news from Messrs. Eberts & Taylor that the action of McDowell v. the Corporation had been tried yesterday, resulting in judgment in favor of the city.

Mr. A. J. C. Galletly and others sent in a petition asking for a sidewalk, a box drain, an electric light and a hydrant on Oak Bay avenue where they are much needed.

Ald. Munn moved that the petitioners be informed that the matters referred to are receiving attention.

Mr. Eli Harrison and others petitioned for an electric light at the corner of Burnside road and Douglas street; and Mr. Carleton, with a number of other citizens, asked that the continuation of Douglas street from the Leland House to the city limits be designated Douglas street for the convenience of all concerned.

The matter was left with the Street committee to settle when naming the streets.

Robert Porter & Sons wrote asking for the use of half of the sidewalk opposite their store during the Christmas holidays, but the matter being one within the province of the Chief of Police it was referred to that official.

A report was read from the Street committee recommending and reporting on various works, after which the Council adjourned.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Looking After the Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

(Portland Oregonian.)

A bill for an act in relation to the manufacture and sale of baking powders, to prevent fraud and preserve the public health has been introduced in the Legislature at St. Paul. The bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of baking powders with Alum or Ammonia, imposing proper penalties to enforce the faw.

Dr. O. S. Binswanger, Professor Chemistry etc., medical department University of Oregon, made an examination some time ago of the baking powders found in the Portland stores; the result of which appeared in the Oregonian. Dr. Binswanger then expressed himself as follows:

"I have just finished an analysis of the principal baking powders sold in this market, with the following results:

"Hercules." This powder contains ammonia.

"Crystal." This powder contains alum.

"Double Quick." This powder contains alum.

"Silver Star." This powder contains alum.

"White Lily." This powder contains alum.

"Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder." This is a pure cream of tartar powder and contains neither alum nor ammonia."

It will be observed that Dr. Price's was found by Dr. Binswanger to be a pure cream of tartar baking powder and the only brand free from alum, ammonia or any impurity.

Following is a list of the more widely known brands that Dr. Drew, chemist for the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commission, as well as other chemists of high standing have examined and found to contain Alum, some of which contain both Alum and Ammonia. Many of the Alum and Ammonia powders are labeled and advertised as "absolutely pure" to mislead the public. The condemned powder given in this list are sold pretty generally through Oregon and Washington.

"Calumet," "Forest City," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Globe," "Puritan," "Snow Ball," "Government," "Palace," "Loyal," "Columbia," "Home," "Monarch," "Unreveled," "Chicago Yeast," "Echo," "Perfection," "White Rose," "Hatchet," "Crown."

In addition to the above list there are many brands sold with a prize. It is safe to reject all baking powders sold with a prize, as the tests show they are composed largely of Alum and cost but a few cents per pound. Also refuse any baking powder sold for twenty-five cents a pound, or less; it is sure to contain Alum.

Surely nothing but their cheapness could induce the public to experiment with these impure powders at the risk of health. Aside from the question of the health or wholesomeness of these condemned powders, and viewed from the standpoint of economy alone, a pure cream of tartar baking powder such as Dr. Binswanger and other high authorities report Dr. Price's to be, and from its greater known strength and unquestioned purity, should prove more economical to the user in every way.

"THE LADY ARIA BELL."

A Charming Performance of a Cleverly Written Piece By Youthful Performers.

Local Hits Introduced Into the Fairy Story of "Cinderella."

A charming little extravaganza on the old musery story of Cinderella, beautifully acted by children, whose ages ranged from five to twelve years, delighted a crowded assembly at Temperance hall last evening. The audience were present by invitation of Miss Bodington and Miss Gally, the juvenile actors and actress were the pupils of their school and the play was written by Mr. A. H. Scaife, under whose superintendence it was presented. The hall was crowded to the doors and frequent applause was accorded to the performers by the delighted and surprised hearers, who could scarcely believe that children of such tender age could be trained so perfectly. The play, a two act extravaganza, entited "The Lady Aria Bell," is a piece of very considerable merit and abounding as it does in many witty sayings and comical local hits elicited roars of laughter, the author being called before the curtain and congratulated at the conclusion.

The cast with the age of the little ones taking part was:—

Cinderella (Lady Aria Bell)	Miss Hilda Engelhardt	7½ years.
Grizel	Miss Gillian Scaife	8 "
Katinka	Miss Joan Scaife	7 "
Prince Peragon	Darrel Hanington	9 "
Mossback (Lord High Chamberlain)		"
Mauritzo (Jester)	Jack Hanington	10 "
Silver Star (Fairy Godmother)	Robert Powell	12 years.
Twilight	Miss Nellie Mara	9 years.
Moonbeam	Miss Eiglenna Switzer	5 "
Sunshine	Muriel Henderson	7 "
Dawn	Miss Violet Switzer	7 "
Dew	Miss Ellinor Hanington	6 "
Muskrat	Miss Winnifred Johnson	8 "
Leaflet	John Scaife	5 "
Wasp	Lytton Mara	6 "
	Harold Brown	8 "

Guests, etc.

Accompanist—Mrs. Hanington.

The first act opened with a scene between Cinderella and her two haughty sisters—the dresses and acting wonderfully good. The disgust of the sisters at having to drag their fine dresses through the muddy streets to the ball, as the telephone was out of order and no carriage could be ordered, was admirable, and when Cinderella warned them they were apt to fall into a ditch, the electric light being out, the hit told and the house fairly roared. The exit of Grizel and Katinka was followed by the entrance of the Fairy Godmother with Leaflet and then the sprites Twilight, Moonbean, Sunshine, Dawn and Dew, a very pretty scene, the gauzy dresses of the little fairies adding wonderfully to the effect. All did their parts well, and the Fairy Godmother deserves especial praise, for she only took up her part last Saturday, the original Godmother unfortunately falling ill on that day. Her elaborate fainting fit and the comicalities of Muskrat, Wasp and Leaflet were very amusing.

In the interval between the acts Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin congratulated all concerned in the play, and referring to the capital training of the school spoke of the regret with which the announcement that Miss Bodington was about to leave Victoria would be received. However, it was, he said, a pleasure to know that Miss Gally would continue the school and maintain its present high standard.

Refreshments having been served, the curtain rose on the second act. This was a brilliant ballroom scene. The Prince handsomely attired takes counsel of his Jester and the Lord Chamberlain about the Lady Aria Bell, the lovely stranger in white, the humor of the Jester, the haughty manner of the Chamberlain, and the love-sick air of the Prince being irresistably funny. The Musical Lancers, danced by all the little people, singing at the same time Mother Goose melodies, made the prettiest scene of the play and was encored again and again. The by play and stage business during this last scene were marvellously well done. Finally the play ended with everybody happy except the poor Chamberlain and the Jester who were ordered to marry the two haughty sisters and the curtain fell after a grand dance by all the members.

At the close many of those present expressed a desire to see the play repeated when needless to say a larger hall will be required to give all those who desire to be present a chance to see it.

The Hawaiian Gazette, just to hand, contains the following: Michael Butler, an able seaman, met with a very serious accident while H.M.S. Champion was passing Cape Flattery on November 7. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time and the vessel was rolling about thirty-five degrees each way. Just as Butler was relieving the lookout, a heavy locker broke from its lashings and crushed him against an anchor. Both his legs were broken. The doctors amputated one of them. Butler lingered until Wednesday morning just as the Champion was passing the bell buoy, when he quietly passed away. He was a native of Queenstown, Ireland, and about nineteen years of age. His funeral took place a little after 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Delegates are arriving in large numbers for the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the meeting of the committee on arrangements to-day a programme of entertainment for the visitors, including several theatre parties, receptions and balls by the local organizations, was mapped out. Most of the delegates already on the ground claim utter ignorance of the report that President Gompers is to be attacked on account of his fight against silver, and that specific charges alleging improper motives are to be preferred against him.

FOR BOILS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Dear Sirs—I have been using B. B. B. for boils and skin diseases, and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Montreal, Que.

From The Daily Colonist, Dec. 13.

MACKENZIE BOWELL'S MISSION.

All the Australian Colonies Will Probably Join in the Conference With Canada.

The Splendid Farewell Tendered at Sydney—The Pacific Cable Brought Much Nearer.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who in September sailed from this port as trade commissioner from the Dominion of Canada to the Australasian colonies, returned by the Arawa yesterday, and in the early forenoon paid a visit to his old colleague, Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, at Carey Castle. He was called upon by Collector Milne and several others during his short stay here, and both the Minister and his private secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne, were kept exceedingly busy, as they have been ever since leaving home three months ago. Mr. Bowell's stateroom was well-stocked with mementoes of the trip and a variety of curios presented to him at different places. He is quite well satisfied with the results of his mission, and his experiences apparently have agreed with him, though he has had very little rest except on board the ship.

"To say that I was right royally received," said Hon. Mr. Bowell to the Colonist, "would be putting it feebly. I was simply overwhelmed by the kindness shown to me. From first to last my experience in Australia was of the same pleasant description. I visited New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia. I had not time to get to Western Australia, to Tasmania, or to New Zealand, which was to me a matter of regret, especially with respect to New Zealand, as the Government of that important colony have shown themselves very anxious to open up trade with Canada. I saw the Governor, however, when he was visiting at Melbourne, and explained to him the circumstances which prevented my going there. The steamers of the Canadian line cannot of course call at ports in New Zealand and at the Fiji Islands too without making the route unduly long, but the plan is to have a subsidiary line run between these two places so that the New Zealand freight and passengers may connect with our steamers at Suva, the chief port of Fiji. Such a line will, I feel sure, be established very shortly.

"It was a matter of no little disappointment that I could not go ashore at Suva to discuss trade and the Pacific cable with the Government of Fiji, but the quarantine regulations made this impossible in view of the prevalence of measles at the port from which we had come. The Governor, Sir John Bates Thurston, sent out to the ship a letter to me, in which he expressed the earnest desire of his Government for the cable connection, and for the establishment of commercial relations. There appears to be not the slightest doubt but that a liberal subsidy in aid of a steamship line and cable will be forthcoming.

"Sir Thomas McIlwraith, Premier of Queensland, was, I think, the first to suggest to me the conference which it is proposed to hold at Ottawa next summer, of representatives of the governments and chambers of commerce of Australia and of the Dominion, and I think the suggestion was an admirable one. I was surprised to be told on arrival here that the conference had fallen through, and that report must of necessity be wrong, because having made this arrangement with me I know they would not break it in this abrupt manner. My own experience impressed very strongly upon me the futility of attempting to intelligently transact business between countries so remote without the advantage of some personal knowledge of the situation in each. While in Queensland I was particularly struck with what I saw of the sugar plantations at Bundaberg. Sir Thos. McIlwraith is to visit Canada in a few weeks, coming by way of China and Japan.

"In South Australia I was the guest of Governor Way, at the Government House at Adelaide, a city which for natural beauty could hardly be surpassed. I found the Government there quite enthusiastic about the objects of my mission, although we have no direct connection with their port.

"At Melbourne I occupied by invitation a seat beside the Speaker during a meeting of the Victoria legislature. This unusual honor shown to my country I appreciated very highly. In a series of flattering addresses I was very cordially hailed as the first official representative of the great sister colony across the sea. At Melbourne I attended the famous annual event known throughout the world as the Melbourne cup meeting. There must have been fully 100,000 people present, and there was a scene of unexampled splendor, which one who has not been there can hardly realize. The good people who think that our Governor-Generals have too much display when they drive in state to the opening or the closing of parliament should see the gorgeousness of the Governor of Victoria when he attends at the race meeting. The richly-caparisoned horses of his elegant four-in-hand, with the stately postilions and magnificent escort are not, however, out of place for the Melbourne cup meeting, for the wealth, fashion and splendor there displayed are a revelation to the uninitiated.

"I met many Canadians in my travels, and found them worthy representatives of their country, but I will now only refer to two, of whom I am reminded by speaking of Melbourne. These gentlemen are A. W. Robertson and John Waggoner. The first when a young man drove logs on the Ottawa river; the other was in humble employment near Prescott. To-day they are multi-millionaires, and their houses, which by invitation I visited, are simply palaces. Royalty itself could not dwell amidst greater splendor. They went to Australia at the fortunate time when the gold excitement first commenced, and engaged, I believe, in staging, gradually branching out in this profitable occupation and finally taking to the raising of sheep, whose fleece turned to the gold which enables these gentlemen to live in the style I have attempted to describe. Folk like they are known in Australia as "squatters," which, I can assure you, is anything but a term of contempt there, as the word conveys an idea the antipodes of that associated with it in Canada.

"Thus it was that when I returned to Sydney after my brief visit to 'Magnificent Melbourne,' my kind friend Sir George Dibbs reproachfully referred to me as a deserter returning at the very last "with the air of a squatter," to what he termed "the humble hospitality" of New South Wales. But here, as elsewhere, there were no bounds to the hospitality, and the farewell demonstration in my honor at Sydney was such as I had never dreamed of and can never forget. It took the form of a picnic, upon which we proceeded on the government steamer to a fabulously pretty spot off the famous harbor of Sydney, a few miles from the docks. There were the usual addresses, of course, and all the speeches referred in the kindest and most complimentary terms to me and to my country. The proceedings ended only when the Canadian bound vessel was on her way to sea, and from the government steamer I boarded the Arawa where she dropped her pilot off the imposing Sydney heads.

"It must not be imagined, because I have dwelt principally on the courtesies shown me, that my trip was merely a pleasure jaunt. There was a great deal of business transacted, which I cannot here attempt to detail. In a nutshell, my visit has brought the cable much nearer, and before the conference of next summer the time will be ripe and the information will be ready for action on this and the trade affairs. As to the latter, I have requested W. F. Buchanan, a well known commission merchant of Winnipeg, who went over with me on the Warrimoo, to make a report on the situation as he finds it, and his report should prove very instructive.

"At Honolulu the steamer lay over a day to give me an opportunity to address the Chamber of Commerce there, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of the political and business situation the result was most encouraging. They are particularly interested there in the cable, and will liberally assist the project. Mr. Sandford Fleming, who went on to England from Australia, prepared while with me a comprehensive and interesting memorandum on the subject of the cable, showing the route, the distance, the likely cost and the probable revenue, and copies of this have been forwarded to all the governments concerned.

"There is one matter which I had almost forgotten," concluded Mr. Bowell, "and it is of great importance to one industry in British Columbia. When I was in Honolulu I was told of a shipment of salt salmon sent there lately, in which at the ends of each barrel there were prime fish, and in the centre what was described to me as trash. The consequence was that the firm to whom the shipment was consigned rejected the whole lot and threw it on the market to bring what it would. Such an occurrence, of course, would have a bad effect on the reputation of the shippers of this Province. I would like to repeat here just what I told the fruit growers of Australia, that they must send out their best stuff, and not the culls. That is what the salmon shippers must do to win and keep trade in the new markets. The supposed facts of the case I give just as I got them."

THE CITY.

The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria will be held in St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 2:30 o'clock p.m.

Andrew Robertson, who was arrested by Constable Carroll, for attempting to sell liquor on the Indian reserve, was yesterday fined $50 and costs, or in default two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

New Westminster amateurs are rehearing Gilbert & Sullivan's ever popular "Pinafore" under the direction of Mr. F. Victor Austin, for production early in January. There are sixty people in the chorus and the orchestra is twenty-seven strong.

The Y.M.C.A. holiday fair was brought to a close last evening with a carnival of mystery which fully satisfied the expectations as well as the curiosity excited by the vague and delusive hints with which it had been heralded. It is understood that the fair was a financial success.

Chief Deasy, of the Victoria Fire Department, is in receipt of a somewhat unique invitation from the Seattle Fire Department Relief Association to attend a ball to be given under its auspices on Christmas Day. The invitation is in the form of a subpœna couched in all the phrases of the law. There will be three members of the department attend in answer to the call.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

Institute hall never echoed sweeter music than last evening, when, notwithstanding numerous drawbacks, the concert given under the able management of Mr. Clement Rowlands, and in aid of the Centennial Methodist church, attracted a numerous attendance. The concert was a pleasing realization of what had been promised, for the programme was strictly adhered to and the varied character of the music gave everyone who listened something especially selected to please his or her individual taste. "Smiling Morn," a glee with which the musical treat was opened, was sung by Mrs. McCandless, Miss Heathfield, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Humber, Miss Gilmore, Miss McMicking, Mr. Shedden, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Brownlie and Mr. Rowlands. The introductory number was given with dash and spirit and put the audience in the proper frame of mind to appreciate what followed. The enthusiasm was intensified by the singing of Mr. Rowlands, whose popular baritone was next heard in "The Wolf," one of Shield's songs, which was given in the artist's best style. Mrs. W. W. Clarke's mellow contralto, which wins the appreciation of every audience coming within its charm, was heard in "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," and in response to an encore "Home, Sweet Home." A very pleasing violin solo was contributed by Mr. Earnest Wolff, L.C.M., who played one of his favorite selections, "Duo Concertant" (De Beriot), very creditably. A pleasing madrigal followed, "Brightly Dawns Our Wedding Day" (Mikado), and elicited hearty applause. Mr. Brownlie's "Anchored" (Watson), and Miss Heathfield's "My Normandie's Blue Hills" were listened to with much pleasure, while Mr. Frederick Richardson's comic song following, turned the audience into a humerous mood. Then came a second glee (Rossini's "The Carnovale"), and Mrs. Rowland's full and sweet contralto was heard in an interesting interpretation of "Saved by a Child." "Christmas Day in the Workhouse," a recitation by Mrs. W. W. Clarke, was the occasion of that lady's third appearance—a fourth was demanded, but the encore was acknowledged but respectfully declined. Mr. C. W. Rhodes gave "The Owl" (Adams) in strong voice, and was followed by Mrs. McCandless in what proved to be to many the most delightful number on the programme, Mrs. Torry's song, "The Waiting Heart," with violin obligato by Mr. Wolff. Mrs. McCandless possesses a voice of wonderful sympathy and sweetness, which she uses with discreetness, singing always in fine taste, and adding on each appearance to her enviable reputation as a soloist. A duet by Messrs. Wolff and Rowlands, "Flow Gently Deva;" a second character song by Mr. Fred. Richardson, and the quartette, "Sleep Gentle Lady," (Miss Heathfield, Mrs. Rowlands, Messrs. Shedden and Rhodes), concluded the programme, each of the closing numbers being well received.

Miss Agnes Dawson, R.A.M., has decided to remove to Victoria, where she will open classes in musical instruction.

THE "ARAWA'S" FIRST VISIT.

She Rivals the "Empresses" in Size and Has Very Superior Accommodation.

Her Cargo and Passengers—The "Miowera" May Come Here for Repair.

A stranger in these waters arrived at Victoria yesterday morning, in the shape of the Royal Mail steamship Arawa, chartered by the Canadian-Australian steamship line to take the place of the disabled Miowera. The Arawa is a vessel of stately appearance and magnificent proportions, and made quite an imposing sight as she slowly moved up to her mooring place, on the south side of the northern slip, at about 8 a. m., her old-fashioned clipper bow adding to her gracefulness. She has two funnels and four masts, and carries spars upon which a great array of canvas can be spread if required. Her horse power is 5,000, and her tonnage 5,026 gross and 3,267 net. Her length is 458 feet. She drew, upon arrival at the dock, 20 feet 6 inches forward, and 22 feet 6 inches aft, but when fully loaded her draught is six feet deeper. She is equal in length and draught to the Empresses, which by C.P.R. tradition cannot with safety berth at the dock where the Arawa lay yesterday. Her inside fittings fully bear out the impression formed on first sight of the ship, her saloons being spacious and elegantly upholstered, and her cabins roomy and well ventilated, large square portholes aiding materially in providing free circulation of air. In addition to the spacious holds for general freight, there is very liberal cold storage accommodation, for the Arawa has since built in 1884 been engaged in the transport of the famous mutton of New Zealand to the English market. She brought a large consignment on this trip, for Victoria as well as for Vancouver. This vessel's steaming capacity was never equal to that of the Miowera or Warrimoo, and under her present six months charter it seems it is not in contemplation to run her at full speed, on account of the large consumption of coal which her great size would make necessary, so that on the present trip she has made an average of but 12½ knots an hour, against the 14 or 15 made hitherto by the other vessels of this line, each of which has a 16 knot record for a continuous day's steaming. The Arawa is commanded by Capt. Jas. Stuart, the other navigators being 1st officer Prosser, 2nd officer Smith, 3rd officer Turner, and 4th officer Chas. Stuart, son of the captain. The purser is Mr. Rowe.

The Arawa left Sydney on the 18th of November, and on the 23rd arrived off Suva, Fiji, this being the first call made by vessels of this line at these Islands, for the future to be regularly served. Greatly to the disappointment of the passengers and all concerned, no one could land on account of the prevalence at Sydney of an epidemic of measles, which disease is greatly dreaded in the Fiji Islands, where in 1874 it carried off almost 40,000 natives. Mails and a little freight were sent out on a tender while the steamship lay at quarantine, and the Governor, Sir John Bates Thurston, send a letter of greeting to the line and to Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian trade commissioner. The Arawa arrived at Honolulu on the 3rd of December, and was held there for a day to give Hon. Mackenzie Bowell an opportunity to address the Chamber of Commerce. She left there on the 4th. The trip was uneventful, though a little rough at times, as expected at this season. Having discharged her Victoria cargo she proceeded on her way to Vancouver at 1 p.m. The passenger list was as follows: For Victoria—V. J. Capron, Gd. Freed, Ung Sang, Ha Wing, A Feck, G. Van Houten. For Vancouver—Captain and Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Middleton, R. J. Walker, Mrs., Miss and Master Stennett, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and valet, J. L. Payne, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Butcher, W. Emerson, Mr. Howard, G. B. Greig, A. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and two children, Chas. Mann, J. Howard, R. Hall, G. Muirhead, W. Rawson, M. Anderson, A. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Hamm, P. Lloyd, J. A. Hayne, E. Webster, Dr. Kelly, Mrs. Gibson, G. Lunnon. Total, 18 saloon and 23 steerage.

The manifest for Victoria showed the following freight to be landed here: From Sydney, 200 sheep (frozen), 80 sacks sugar, 50 boxes butter, 1 emu, 1 parcel. From Fiji—1 case, 1 box bananas. From Honolulu—S. Leiser, 100 bunches bananas; J. & A. Clearihue, 50 bunches; W. B., 8 crates pines; R. P. R., 25 bbls. molasses; W. B., 20 kegs do.; H. B. depots: Portland, 100 bunches bananas; Seattle, 100 bunches, 150 crates do.; Victoria, 100 crates do.; Portland, 200 do.; Tacoma, 123 do.

The overland and Vancouver freight was as follows: For Vancouver from Brisbane—15 cases, 10 half cases arrowroot, 130 cases meats, 16 cases bacon, 5 cases canned apples; from Sydney—2 cases books, 1 case furs, 14 parcels beef, 1 box, 3 crates fruit, 21 boxes butter, 1 box b. seed, 1 cs. mutton, 1 pkg. curios, 4 cs. shooks, 385 half cases fruit, 3 bales tobacco leaf, 580 carcases mutton; from Melbourne—1 case wine, 1 case clothing; from Auckland—1 parcel; from Suva—64 cases pineapples, 10 sacks cocoanuts, 1 case grenadillas, 100 bunches bananas; from Honolulu—138 bunches bananas, 6 crates pines, 10 casks wine.

Overland—Sydney to Boston, 133 bales grey wool, 2 packages sample do.; to San Francisco, 744 ingots tin, 180 cases merchandise; to New York, 2 cases lemons; to Ottawa, 1 box Hansard; Brisbane to Chicago, 1 parcel lantern slides; Melbourne to Ontario, 61 bales grey wool; Honolulu to Quebec, 1 package.

MAY DOCK AT ESQUIMALT.

The R.M.S. Miowera, which came to grief outside Honolulu harbor, is still at the Hawaiian capital and, strange to say, very little injured. It is generally believed that instead of going to San Francisco she will take such cargo as may offer and come to Esquimalt dock to receive such repairs as her accident necessitates. At present she is awaiting a new rudder post, without which she cannot proceed. Capt. Stott, who was a passenger here by the Arawa, has come for general instructions; the Miowera has, it is understood, been abandoned by the owners to the underwriters.

THE "EMPRESS" DEPARTS.

The Royal mail steamship Empress of China departed for the Orient last night. She arrived down, drawing perhaps a little more than an ordinary collier, but as customary dropped anchor off the outer wharf, and the steamer Maude, acting as tender, took out to her about 50 Chinese passengers and the Victoria mails. Tho freight shipped from Victoria was first taken up to Vancouver on the Premier. Major Ellis and Mr. Rydn took passage from Victoria for Calcutta. The ship carried about 250 Chinese passengers and had a big cargo, principally flour and cotton.

WA'S" FIRST VISIT.

e "Empresses" in Size
s Very Superior
commodation.

d Passengers—The "Mio-
May Come Here
for Repair.

n these waters arrived at
lay morning, in the shape of
steamship Arawa, chartered
n-Australian steamship line
e of the disabled Miowera.
vessel of stately appearance
t proportions, and made
ng sight as she slowly moved
ing place, on the south side
slip, at about 8 a. m., her
lipper bow adding to her
She has two funnels and four
ies spars upon which a great
can be spread if required.
r is 5,000, and her tonnage
d 3,267 net. Her length is
drew, upon arrival at the
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ut when fully loaded her
eet deeper. She is equal in
ght to the Empresses, which
ion cannot with safety berth
re the Arawa lay yesterday.
ings fully bear out the im-
on first sight of the ship,
g spacious and elegantly up-
her cabins roomy and well
e square portholes aiding
oviding free circulation of
n to the spacious holds for
there is very liberal cold
odation, for the Arawa has
1884 been engaged in the
e famous mutton of New
e English market. She
ge consignment on this
toria as well as for
is vessel's steaming capacity
to that of the Miowera or
under her present six
it seems it is not in con-
n her at full speed, on ac-
large consumption of coal
size would make necessary,
resent trip she has made an
12½ knots an hour, against
made hitherto by the other
ne, each of which has a 16
a continuous day's steaming.
commanded by Capt. Jas.
her navigators being 1st
2nd officer Smith, 3rd
and 4th officer Chas.
the captain. The purser is

eft Sydney on the 18th of
on the 23rd arrived off
being the first call made by
ne at these Islands, for the
gularly served. Greatly to
ent of the passengers and all
ne could land on account of
at Sydney of an epidemic of
disease is greatly dreaded in
, where in 1874 it carried off
natives. Mails and a little
t out on a tender while the
t quarantine, and the Gover-
n Bates-Thurston, send a
g to the line and to Hon.
well, the Canadian trade
The Arawa arrived at
the 3rd of December,
ere for a day to give Hon.
ll an opportunity to address
Commerce. She left there
The trip was uneventful,
rough at times, as expected
Having discharged her Vic-
proceeded on her way to
p.m. The passenger list
For Victoria—V. J. Cap-
, Ung Sang, Ha Wing, A
Houten. For Vancouver—
s. Stott, Mrs. Middleton, R.
, Miss and Master Stennett,
Bowell and valet, J. L.
le, Mr. Butcher, W. Emer-
, G. B. Greig, A. J. Camp-
rs. Mann and two children.
Howard, R. Hall, G. Muir-
son, M. Anderson, A. W.
Mrs. Hamm, P. Lloyd, J.
Webster, Dr. Kelly, Mrs.
son. Total, 18 saloon and

or Victoria showed the fol-
be landed here: From
p (frozen), 80 sacks sugar,
1 emu, 1 parcel. From
ox bananas. From Hono-
100 bunches bananas; J. &
bunches; W. B., 8 crates
25 bbls. molasses; W. B.,
B. depots: Portland, 100
; Seattle, 100 bunches, 150
ria, 100 crates do.; Port-
coma, 123 do.
and Vancouver freight was
Vancouver from Brisbane—
cases arrowroot, 130 cases
bacon, 5 cases canned
iney—2 cases books, 1 case
eef, 1 box, 3 crates fruit,
1 box b. seed, 1 cs. mutton,
cs. shooks, 385 half cases
cco leaf, 580 carcases mut-
urne—1 case wine, 1 case
Auckland—1 parcel; from
ineapples, 10 sacks cocoa-
adillas, 100 bunches ban-
olulu—138 bunches ban-
es, 10 casks wine.
ney to Boston, 133 bales
ages sample do.; to San
gots tin, 180 cases mer-
York, 2 cases lemons; to
Hansard; Brisbane to
lantern slides; Melbourne
es grey wool; Honolulu
age.

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lia. The freight shipped
first taken up to Vancou-
r. Major Ellis and Mr.
e from Victoria for Cal-
carried about 250 Chinese
d a big cargo, principally

THE HUNTINGDON TRAGEDY.

A Witness Tells of Stroebel's Financial Expectations—How Lucas Worked Up the Case.

Mrs. Bartlett's Part Explained—The Judge Resents Reflections on the Witnesses.

When the Assize court, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, opened at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the fifth day's proceedings of the trial of Albert Stroebel for the wilful murder of John Marshall commenced. The case for the Crown was still in progress when the court rose in the evening, and there are some Crown witnesses yet to be called.

Frank F. Carpenter, barber, of Sumas city, testified that the prisoner, Albert Stroebel, had at one time been apprenticed to barber Larson, of that place, whose employ he left some weeks before the 19th of April. During the time when prisoner was not working he had talked about buying out the witness, who offered to sell for $250, to cover the fixtures in the barber shop and his goods for keeping house. Prisoner said he had $500 in the bank at New Westminster. The matter was agreed upon and talked over day after day, but for some reason the money did not come. The prisoner told him that he wanted to settle down and was going to get married. The matter had been talked of between them in the presence of Mrs. Bartlett, her daughter Mary and some of the younger children, including, he thought, the girl Lizzie, now in court, this talking over being less than a week before Marshall was killed. The amount he would take was then mentioned, but nothing was said about the $500 at New Westminster. The negotiations were still on foot at the 19th of April. He had had a conversation with Mrs. Bartlett about getting across the line a horse which she said Stroebel owned on the other side of the line. She said she wanted to get an attachment on the horse on account of some money owing to her by Stroebel, of whom she said she wanted to get rid, as she was afraid of him.

To Mr. Morrison witness said he was not at the former trial, and was not subpœnaed to come here, but came in consequence of a telegram received on Friday last, from Mr. Moresby. He could not remember that Mr. Morrison (counsel now questioning) had visited him in Sumas last June, and did not believe he was the party in a light suit who came with Mr. Ackerman. He did not believe that he said on that occasion that what he knew about the affair would not be in favor of the prosecution, and that therefore they would not subpœna him. The party in the light suit said he would send for him if wanted. Witness had subsequently seen Mr. Moresby, and talked with him. He understood from prisoner that the $500 mentioned was at that time in bank at Westminster, and was quite sure that prisoner did not say he expected it from one Moulton in respect of a land transaction. He had heard some talk of some land transaction, but had paid no particular attention to it. The land he thought was the property of Stroebel's brother, and put into the prisoner's hand to save it. From the prisoner it went rightfully to Mr. Moulton, now in court. Witness had been negotiating with Mrs. Bartlett for the purchase of her hotel, and had at the time money enough which he had earned, having other honest business besides barbering. He knew Station Agent Black, and considered him fairly well fixed. Witness had heard of some sort of a game with nutshells and a pea, in which the object was to guess under which shell the pea was. He was not familiar with how it was done, and did not know the name, whether thimble-rigging or something else. He had run Larson's store for him for a short time about a year ago, but had not taken any articles of Larson's away with him when he left, and it was not true that the police had ever searched his store for them. He had come to Sumas from Tacoma, and to that city from St. Paul. He left Tacoma to better himself, but could not say that he had done this in Sumas City. If there was an advantage in being near the boundary line he had not found it out.

Charles Moulton, hotel keeper, of Huntingdon, said he had brought suit against the prisoner some time about March last, to find out how he had got possession of certain land near Vancouver. He had previously got judgment against Stroebel's brother on a promissory note which had been turned over to him by Mr. Loughreen for the Bank of Sumas for collection. The note was for about $250. After he sued, the property was turned over to the prisoner, so witness then took proceedings against him to show how he got possession. Prisoner then came to him and wanted to settle, as he said he did not want to go to court. Witness offered to give prisoner the amount the suit would cost, if he would deed the land to the Bank of Sumas, and also to give him the right to get it back within a year. Prisoner gave the deed, and got about $60 from the bank. When prisoner went to Westminster to settle the case he said he had no money, so witness advanced what was necessary.

To Mr. Morrison witness said the Bank of Sumas and the cashier are still there, but the money is all gone. He kept some horses and often bet on them, and bet on many other things as well. He had never bet on the result of this trial, and had not heard anyone else bet on it at the Holbrook house in Westminster, or anywhere else. He had not heard anybody speak of betting on the trial.

David B. Lucas, marshal of Sumas City, boarding house keeper and milkman, said Mrs. Bartlett was one of his customers for milk, in April last. The marshal is now paid by fees only, but in April last besides the fees he got wages, $30 a month he thought. At one time he got $50 a month. He delivered milk to Mrs. Bartlett between 7 and 8 a.m. on the 20th April, and then saw Mrs. Bartlett, Mary and Lizzie Bartlett, the prisoner Stroebel and Johnnie Bartlett. In the presence of the others Stroebel asked him if he had heard of the murder of John Marshall. Witness replied that he had not and asked who was John Marshall. Mrs. Bartlett replied, "why don't you know John Marshall, the Portugee, who lives across the line?" Witness left then and passed into the office through the dining-room, and handed Mary Bartlett a bucket of milk. He waited for her to empty it and return the bucket. While standing there he heard Albert Stroebel ask Mrs. Bartlett to go across the line and see the Chinaman who worked at Marshall's the day before to see if he knew anything of the murder. When witness was nearly home, it being then raining, he called in to a grocery store, left his bucket, and started back to where the dead body lay. He saw the man and recognized him as one who had eaten in his place several times though he did not know the name. On the way up he had met Mrs. Bartlett and the prisoner. She was coming from towards the China washhouse. Stroebel was talking to a man named McGillivray outside the latter's hotel near the depot.

At 12 o'clock the court adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Lucas resumed his testimony when the court met. He said he went up to Marshall's house and remained watching the body until Mr. Moresby arrived. Then he went back to the Bartlett hotel, where he found Stroebel, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Mary Bartlett and some of the children. Mrs. Bartlett asked him if he was after Al, and witness replied that he was not. Stroebel said, "I wish they would take me, for I want to go to Vancouver anyway." Witness ate a piece of cake and then said, "Al, I do want you, but only to go with me to point out the Chinaman who was working for Marshall." He said "I don't have to go," and witness replied certainly not; that it was a mere matter of courtesy to Mr. Moresby and the officers from British Columbia, who wanted to summon the right Chinaman. He then said "All right; give me my shoes," and then called for his boots. He was running round the room apparently hunting for them himself, and then finding a pair of gum boots said, "I'll take the gum boots." They then went across the line together to the Huntingdon hotel, where they met Mr. Moresby, and in a few moments they all went up to the China house, where prisoner pointed out the Chinaman, whom Mr. Moresby then summoned to appear at the inquest next day. All three then started back to the Huntingdon hotel, and there Stroebel also was summoned. Witness and Stroebel then went back to Sumas together. Just before they got to the Bartlett hotel witness saw Mrs. Bartlett and her daughter Mary standing in the office door, and Charles Bartlett standing outside the door on the sidewalk. Witness told Stroebel that it had been reported that the man had been shot twice with a .38 calibre revolver, but that the doctor had examined him and claimed him to be shot once with a .44. He replied, "That let's me out; mine is a .38." The doctor had not, as a matter of fact, at that time examined the body, but witness had made the statement with a view of finding out about Stroebel's revolver, and whether he would flinch or say anything about it. Witness asked to see the revolver, and Stroebel said "All right; wait here and I'll go to my room and get it." He went away and returned with the revolver. In the meantime Mr. Bartlett had walked away, but Mrs. Bartlett was standing in the office door. Witness examined the revolver and remarked that there had been two chambers recently fired and the balance thrown out without being fired. He then asked Stroebel what he had done with the cartridges, and he replied that he did not have any. Witness examined the revolver again, and said there had been two chambers recently fired, two that the cartridges had been thrown out of without being fired, and one apparently that had had no cartridge in it for some time, and he asked, "Al, isn't it a fact that you have some cartridges in your room?" He said, "I have not, and never had." Witness said, "Did you not have the revolver with you at Marshall's on the 19th?" Stroebel replied, "I did," and when asked why he carried it without cartridges said it was because he was in the habit of doing so. He then declared he had no cartridges in his room, and gave witness permission to go and see. They went up to the room together, but found not cartridges. The search was not a thorough one. He walked down stairs with the revolver in his hand, and out on the sidewalk remarked to Stroebel that he would keep the revolver, which he now identified in court, until the next day. Stroebel protested that he had no right to do this, and said he would charge him with it and would "put it down on ice." Witness later on gave the revolver to Mr. Moresby at Huntingdon. The next morning witness saw Stroebel go across the line with the party to the inquest, which lasted until the afternoon. About dusk he saw Stroebel come out of the dining room of Moulton's hotel at Huntingdon as if he had been to supper, and then cross the line home. On the morning of the 22nd witness went up towards the Bartlett hotel, in Sumas, and passing in front of Larson's barbershop saw Stroebel sitting in there. A little while later he saw Mrs. Bartlett go into P. A. Lawrence's office, and witness going to the back door heard a conversation between them. When she left witness went in and spoke to Lawrence. He went back to the Bartlett hotel, and spoke to some of the girls in the office before going on through the dining-room into the kitchen, where he saw Mrs. Bartlett and commenced talking to her. Mary came in and some of the smaller children were there too. Mrs. Bartlett asked if he was not going to arrest Stroebel, and he replied, "No; why should I arrest him?" She said, "I'm afraid he'll kill us all." Witness remarked, "He hasn't any gun to kill anyone with," and added, "Mrs. Bartlett, did you make such remarks as I heard in P. A. Lawrence's office?" She said "I did," and witness said "What do you know about the matter?" She replied "I know enough!" and continued that she overheard witness and Stroebel talk about the revolver and the cartridges on the evening of the 20th, and going to his room, unknown to him, saw a crimp in the clothes near the head of the bed, and turning the clothes down found two empty shells and two loaded ones. She took them in her hand and left the room, and as she came out Stroebel called out to know what she was doing in his room. She answered "nothing," but he rushed in the room and coming back took hold of her and said "You've got my cartridges; give them up." She became frightened and gave them to him. Witness asked her if she was willing to sign a written statement to the effect of what she had told, and she replied "You write it out and I'll sign it." Witness said, "unfortunately I'm a very poor scribe;" and then left. In the afternoon he went into J. J. Fuller's grocery store, and got him to write out the statement now before the court, from witness' dictation. He went to the Bartlett hotel office, where Al. Stroebel was sitting writing, John Bartlett standing near by. Witness stood there a little while talking with John, and Stroebel quit writing, and picking up his letter folded it up into a long narrow strip, which he kept in his left hand while he commenced writing on another piece of paper. Witness went into the kitchen to Mrs. Bartlett and handed her the statement, saying, "Here's those papers; you can look at them to see if you want to sign them." She looked at them a bit and then called in her daughter Mary, who read the statement. Mrs. Bartlett signed the document and at witness' request the daughter wrote and signed the declaration that she had read it to her mother. From Bartlett's he went over to Huntingdon, and he was only there a little while when John Bartlett came in and handed to him the paper written by prisoner which the witness had already identified in this court. Returning to Sumas some time later he went to the hotel kitchen by the back way and asked Mrs. Bartlett to point out Stroebel's room from the alley way. She did so, and looking in the mud they found two empty shells lying in the alley way under his window, just beyond a little pool of water. What made him think of this was that the night before he had dreamed of having found some shells lying near water, and turning over the matter in his mind all day, the dream had suddenly occurred to him just before he went in to have Stroebel's window pointed out. When he found the cartridges, Mrs. Bartlett said, "Me and my son" ——. The witness was here stopped by an objection by Mr. Morrison that this conversation could not be repeated, the objection being sustained. Witness continuing said he then went away and some time afterwards met Stroebel near the depot, and said, "Al, come and take a walk." He said, "Lucas, you've got me now," and burst out crying. Witness answered, "Foolishness! What make's you talk that way? I haven't arrested you nor said nothing about it." He said, "You're fixing to get me arrested." Witness replied "I am not, Al., anything of the kind, but I want to know what you done with your cartridges." He said "I did not have any." They kept walking along and talking, and witness asked him if he did not take two loaded ones and two empty ones from Mrs. Bartlett on the evening of the 20th. He said "That's a lie." Witness asked him if he did not throw two empty shells out of the window, and he said that was a lie too, and he could go back and prove it. By this time they were across the line, near the Huntingdon hotel. Stroebel had given his cane to witness, who now said "Al., come in and take something." They went in and got a drink, and started for home. Mr. Moresby came up behind and arrested Stroebel, taking him back into the hotel. After searching him, witness thought of the note he had in his pocket, and asked Mr. Moresby if he would not try to get some of the prisoner's natural handwriting by getting an order from the prisoner. In consequence of this Stroebel was led to write an order for his clothes which witness took across. The order was now produced in court and identified, being in these words: "Mr. Bartlett: Please give Mr. Lucas my clean clothes up in the room, and my white shirt.—ALBERT STROEBEL." With this order he went to the hotel and got Mrs. Bartlett to go up to the room to get the clothes. While they were both in the room he searched everything over carefully twice, and was about to leave, and turning again took hold of the mattress which he had before tried to lift and could not because it was so tight, and finally succeeded in getting it up. As he held it up, two or three feet from the bed frame, Mrs. Bartlett held the lamp, and she saw the cartridges, pointing to the slat and saying "There they are." The court here adjourned to the adjoining room, when witness lifted the mattress and marked on the slat the place where the bullets were found. This was about two feet from the far side of the bed. He said the clothes were not tucked between the mattress and side of the bed as stated by Mrs. Bartlett, and could not be so arranged, the mattress fitting tight, and it required considerable effort to lift it. Witness denied that he had threatened Mrs. Bartlett, and thus made her sign the document, and said the pages were fastened together as at present by Mr. Fuller, just after he wrote them and before they were signed. She made no objection to any of the statements.

To Mr. Morrison, in cross-examination, witness said that he had dictated from memory the document that Mrs. Bartlett signed, but did not know for certain that it was just as she told him until after her daughter read it over to her and she signed her name. The shells he found in the alley-way before he asked Mrs. Bartlett to come out, but he did not touch them until she came to see where they were. He had not told O. B. Ackerman on the way home from the investigation at Westminster that he had been watching for Stroebel for a long time; that he did not know whether or not enough evidence could be produced to hang him, or that if he came back to Sumas witness would make it hot for him. He had not said that Mr. Moresby was botching this case, or that if he did not do his duty properly witness would take it out of his hands. Asked about an alleged conversation with Elmer Jessup at Westminster during the first trial, in which witness was reported to have said that he supposed "Stroebel had so much brass in his face that he would not show guilt anyway," he replied that he never in his life had any conversation with Elmer Jessup, and never made such a remark to any one. He had never said to John Bartlett, "If Moresby can't get evidence enough to hang him I'll get evidence on this side of the line to drive him to hell." He had never said any part of that to any man. When he spoke at the former trial of his connection with the police of San Francisco he did not mean that he was on the regular force, but that he had been a special officer for short periods. This was 12 or 14 years ago. He had never in his life spoken to Officer Miller, of New Westminster, and therefore never told him that he had been discharged from the police force of San Francisco because he had murdered a man. Such a statement would not have been true. He was never convicted of or charged with any crime in any court, and he was not discharged from the police, but left because he had not regular work. His work was not the same as that of the regular force, but of a special nature. For instance, if there was a fire a lot of specials might be sworn in. He could not say who was now chief of police at San Francisco; and when a letter signed P. Crowley was put into his hand by Mr. Morrison, he could not say whether or not that was the chief's signature.

Mr. Morrison here proceeded to read from Officer Miller's testimony at New Westminster, but having stated in answer to a question that Miller was not to be called as a witness here, the Attorney-General objected that this evidence could not be introduced, as Miller should be brought into court to be cross-questioned as to the statements he made.

His Lordship sustained the objection, saying that the witness should have been brought here if his evidence was to be introduced.

Mr. Morrison remarked that the defence ought to receive some consideration from the fact that they were hampered in getting their witnesses here.

The Attorney-General took exception to the remark, and said he thought it only fair for the jury to be informed that the Crown was paying the witnesses on both sides. It had been made a condition of the change of venue that the Crown should pay the additional expenses of the witnesses for the defence, but it had since gone further than this, and offered to pay the whole expense. It was therefore most unfair to say that the defence was hampered in getting witnesses.

Mr. Morrison replied that what he meant was that he had been informed by the Attorney-General that the trial would not commence until the 12th, and it was from the fact that it commenced six days earlier that he had been hampered.

His Lordship said the responsibility for fixing the date lay with him, as there were other engagements which should occupy him later. For instance, the session of the full court commenced to-day without him. As the case had been tried before, and plenty of notice was given of the date fixed for the new trial, he did not see that there could be any cause for complaint.

The Attorney-General said if there had been any demur to going on with the trial he felt sure His Lordship would have postponed it, even at personal inconvenience. As it happened, the defence would not commence until the 12th or later, so that the defence in reality had until that date to bring their witnesses.

His Lordship said that with respect to the particular charge upon which the witness had been questioned, there had been abundant time to make the proper inquiries and either prove the charge or show it to be without foundation. He wished to observe to the counsel that he was adopting a very dangerous line of defence in the wholesale aspersion of the character of witnesses. Counsel should be very wary about bringing in these outdoor aspersions and introducing them as serious matter. The defence here had practically accused four or five or six or seven witnesses for the Crown of being smugglers, pickpockets, thimble-riggers, or criminals of other types, and this without the introduction of any evidence to show the slightest justification. In the whole course of his experience he had never seen anything like this. A judge usually put his foot down at once upon such proceedings, but he had up to the present refrained from interfering because he did not wish to obstruct in the slightest, any line of defence which might help the case of the prisoner. He had felt very much like interfering when a railway agent who was unfortunate enough to have to appear as a witness, found himself without provocation covered almost with slime in the court room. He asked the counsel to consider what would the jury think of their client when he had to take such a black brush to cover the witnesses on the side of the Crown. His own duty he felt would be to tell the jury that the responsibility for this line of defence must not be saddled upon the prisoner, but rather that it must rest solely with the counsel. To persist in such a course towards witnesses must make this, in place of being a court of justice, a court of injustice and of torture. He had felt most indignant on several occasions at the treatment of witnesses, but had not previously remonstrated because it is a form of defence which it is within the right of counsel to adopt, but he would have in fairness to make it a subject of address to the jury.

Mr. Morrison said that unless His Lordship stopped him he should follow the course he had so far been pursuing, with some success before another judge, and he was quite willing to take his chances with the jury.

His Lordship replied that in such event he must not depend upon the slanderous statements of the street, but must produce in justification the evidence of a court of record.

Mr. Morrison continued that he was quite prepared to produce evidence in support of every charge upon which witnesses had been questioned. He asked the court to remember that he had not yet entered upon his defence, and in explaining this to the jury he would justify to them the course he had adopted.

The Attorney-General said that, as far as the record of the present witness Lucas in San Francisco was concerned, Mr. Morrison had produced in court to-day a letter from the chief of police there, which must surely state if there is anything on record against him. Waiving any question of admissibility, he would ask counsel to put that in and have it read. If the letter did not contain the information, and counsel thought there was any chance of improving his case by procuring it, he might telegraph to San Francisco and produce it in the morning.

His Lordship remarked that this would be improper evidence and he could not admit it if procured.

The Attorney-General again requested that the letter from the Chief of Police, which had been placed in the hands of the witness for identification, should be put in. He thought it would prove a perfectly harmless document, and not, as the jury had been led to infer, one which would prove damaging to Lucas.

Mr. Morrison replied that he would conduct his case his own way without reference to the Attorney-General. He declined, however, after the manner in which he had been interfered with, to further cross-examine Mr. Lucas.

Charles E. Woods, P.L.S, was called and examined as to localities which had been mentioned during the trial, and which from his field notes he marked upon the map produced before the jury. As to the nature of the ground which Stroebel alleged he had crossed to and from the stream the night he claimed to have been fishing, the witness stated that it was quite swampy and not a place one would cross by choice in light shoes. Even by stepping across from knoll to knoll one could not fail to get his feet wet.

At 7 p.m. the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Yesterday was the sixth of the second trial of Albert Stroebel for the murder of John Marshall, and before adjournment the evidence for the Crown was completed, with the possible exception of one witness. The court met as usual at 10 a.m., Mr. Justice Walkem presiding.

James Porter, re-called, was the first witness. He identified a lamp produced as that which had been found burning in Marshall's house on the 20th April. He repeated his former evidence as to Stroebel's statement about getting home between 5 and 6 on the 19th.

James Schofield, C.P.R. agent at Huntingdon, said he had been at his station from 7:30 to 10:12 on the evening of the 19th, and no one passed during that time.

Charles Bartlett testified that he was in the sitting room of the Bartlett hotel at Sumas when Stroebel came home on the evening of the 19th, at 10 o'clock or a little later, and prisoner then had nothing in his hand except his walking stick. All the family had gone to their bedrooms except witness and his son John. Mrs. Bartlett or one of the girls called out from her bedroom, asking him (Stroebel) if he would have some supper, and he replied, "No, I don't feel like eating." Mrs. Bartlett then said, "Lizzie can get you some; she is not in bed yet"; but prisoner still refused. He characterized as false Strobel's statement that he had forcibly taken the revolver from the witness; and also Mrs. Bartlett's statement that witness had threatened to "do some dirty work." Witness did not go to see the body of the deceased.

The court here adjourned until 2 p.m.

Robert Stevenson, the next witness, said he had known Charles Bartlett in Chilliwack, where he had a good reputation, and was an easy-going, careless man.

P. A. Lawrence, mayor of Sumas, recalled, said the witness Carpenter bore a good reputation, and though he was once accused of stealing some barber's utensils from Larson, the latter soon after became convinced that the accusation was unjust.

Chas. E. Moulton, recalled, testified that about the end of February, or some time in March, the prisoner wanted to get from him two months' board on credit. He said he had given to barber Larson a bill of sale of his horse to teach him the trade, and that when he earned it he would buy out Carpenter's shop and then be in a position to repay the witness.

Andrew McGillivray, hotel keeper, of Huntingdon, said that on the 20th April he asked prisoner if he had met anybody or heard anything when going home the previous evening. He replied no, that he only came half a mile.

Capt. Peele, of New Westminster, who keeps observations of the weather, testified that in April last the sun set there at 7:03 p.m., standard time. On the evening of the 19th it was raining at New Westminster, commencing at 9 o'clock. Huntingdon is 25 or 30 miles from there as the crow flies. The night was cloudy and it would be dark about half an hour after sunset. There was no moonlight.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of Provincial police, said he had visited Sumas with the court and witnesses on the occasion of the former trial, and was in the room stated by Mrs. Bartlett to be Stroebel's. She pointed out the place on the slats where she said the cartridges were found, which was that indicated by Mr. Moresby yesterday.

To Mr. Morrison witness said that on this occasion he had walked across the swamp land without gum boots, and without getting his feet wet.

To the Attorney-General he said he had gone across very carefully, taking his time about it. One reason he had gone across was that the place had been described by one witness for the defence at the last trial as a natural cattle guard, which could not be crossed.

Flitcroft Evans, the official stenographer who took down the evidence at the former trial, was called by the Attorney-General to read from the testimony of Mrs. Bartlett, which was objected to by Mr. Morrison and put in as affecting her credibility and not as evidence against the prisoner. In this she stated a marriage engagement had been talked over between her daughter Lizzie and the prisoner, but they were not regularly engaged.

Thomas S. Milligan, accountant, who has had sixteen years' banking experience, during which part of his duty has been to familiarize himself with handwriting and signatures, compared the paper found at Mrs. Bartlett's hotel, and said to have been written by the prisoner, with the order for his clothing written after his arrest, and said that in his opinion they had been written by the same person.

John Barnsley, of Victoria, gunsmith, said from comparison of the bullet fired from Stroebel's revolver into a sack of flour with that found in the deceased man's neck, he should judge that they had been fired from the same revolver, as the marking of the lead is similar, and it appeared to have been a very inferior revolver. They had a remarkable similarity which he considered was made by a roughness in the inside of the barrel, caused by rust or inferior workmanship. The cartridges and shells found beneath the mattress were apparently the same make.

To Mr. Fell, witness said that outside of those brought by police officers, not more than five or ten per cent. of the revolvers brought to him to repair were clean, the other ninety or ninety-five per cent. containing rust as the result of not having been cleaned after firing.

The lamp found burning in the dead man's house was produced, filled with oil and lighted at 5.22 o'clock, being then given into the charge of the registrar, so that it might be proved to the jury how long it would burn.

The Attorney-General announced that this closed the evidence for the case of the Crown, with the possible exception of further testimony as to the revolver and cartridges. He asked an adjournment until morning, as the defence probably did not wish to commence before then.

Mr. Morrison said this was also the desire of counsel for the defence. They would probably have eight or nine witnesses, and he did not think they would all be examined in the one day.

The court adjourned at 5.30 p.m. until 10 o'clock this morning, the room containing the lighted lamp being sealed by the registrar in presence of the jury.

"THE COLONIST'S CHRISTMAS."

A Beautifully Illustrated Holiday Number—Just the Thing to Mail to Friends.

Christmas is approaching, and with the cheery season the thoughts of old times and absent friends revive. The memories of the past awaken, and with them comes the genial impulse to send to far off relatives and friends some little token of remembrance. It was this, no doubt, that gave rise to the demand for the illustrated holiday publications that of late have made their appearance at this time of year. THE COLONIST'S CHRISTMAS is designed to meet this want, and a prettier or more suitable production for sending back to friends in the East or in the Old Country across the sea could not be found.

Printed on fine toned paper, the stories and poetry by well-known writers, beautifully and profusely illustrated, every one of its thirty-six pages is interesting and attractive both in artistic and literary merit. There are stories by Evelyn Durand, Helen Gregory-Flesher; Octave Thanet's "Two Old Hunters" is typical of the western wilds; Marjory MacMurphy and E. E. Sheppard have written bright little tales, and "Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur," by Charles Lewis Shaw, is a thrilling and interesting personal experience of the memorable trip up the Nile to rescue the ill-fated Gordon. There are dainty bits of poetry interspersed here and there, by Gus Beers, Reuben Butchart, George Moffatt, Ernest Hawthorne and others.

Of a distinctively local nature and descriptions of "British Columbia and Its Resources," concisely written and illustrated by tables which show at a glance the marvellous progress of our province; also a short account of Victoria and its attractions. With each paper is a handsomely executed four page supplement of the new Provincial Government buildings, with views of what the interior will be like when completed. The cover is beautifully executed in colors, and taking it altogether the COLONIST'S Christmas is a beauty. As there will be a limited issue orders should be sent in immediately to prevent disappointment. The price is 25 cents.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The St. James' Gazette says the Cabinet has decided to strengthen the navy, but the details are not yet settled. It is believed £8,000,000 ($40,000,000) will be expended in the construction of new ships. The programme, it is said, includes the building of six or seven battleships. The Gazette further says the concession was made to avert a Cabinet crisis. Mr. Gladstone and others of the Government are opposed to it.

DEAFNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN—For a number of years I suffered from deafness, and last winter I could scarcely hear at all. I applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil and I can hear as well as anyone now.
MRS. TUTTER COOK, Weymouth, N.S.

FAIR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Work Being Rushed on the Midwinter Fair Buildings—Will Be Ready on Time.

The Chinese and Their Arrangements—Electric Lighting Progressing Satisfactorily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Work is being rushed at the park in anticipation of more bad weather. But it is not likely that storms will delay the work much between this and the opening. The workmen on nearly all the buildings have them inclosed so that work can be pushed. Even should it rain before the end of next week the work of putting the exhibits in place will be under way, and it will take a short time to place them. The foreigners are the first on the ground, and many of their exhibits have arrived from Chicago and only await the completion of the buildings to be put in place.

The concessionaires of the Chinese building are already getting the material for the bazaars they will open. Most of it has already been imported and can be seen in the stores of Chinatown. The concessionaires are secretive about their plans for bringing talent in to the fair, but they will take advantage of all the points in their favor against the exclusion act. The collector is to have a guaranty for the safe return of all Chinese landed in accordance with his instructions from Washington. The Chinese building is nearly complete, and will be ready by the 1st proximo. Arrangements for electric lighting in the Exposition buildings, and in and about the exposition grounds are being pushed rapidly forward, and there is every reason to believe that this feature will be ready in time for the opening. Poles for the 12 arc lights which are to illuminate the grand central plaza have already been brought to the grounds and planting them began yesterday. The wiring for the exterior illumination of the Mechanical Arts' building with incandescent lights has been completed and the workmen are doing similar work on the horticultural and agricultural buildings. The wiring of the administration building has been completed and when this has been done to the Manufacturers' and Liberal arts buildings the entire main group will have been finished in this particular. Mr. Dorr, who represents the general electric company at the exposition, and who is to have entire charge of the electric fountain, has arrived in the city and will proceed at once with the installation of the fountain and the preparations of its elaborate and intricate settings.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR:—I hereby challenge Archibald Reid, champion of British Columbia, to a match game of fifteen-ball pool, 100 balls, even up, for $50 a side; or will play George Smith, winner of Brown's handicap, for the above amount and allow him fifteen balls start. To show that I mean business, I have deposited $10 as a guarantee of good faith. This match must be played by Saturday evening, Dec. 16, 1893. C. McMINN.

THE HOTEL VICTORIA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw for the Billiard Handicap Tournament to open at the Hotel Victoria this evening:

Wednesday—Mr. Allen receives 100; Mr. E. Pauline 100.
Thursday—Mr. Baillie receives 100; Mr. C. J. Prior, 50.
Friday—Mr. Francis receives 100; Mr. McKnight 100.
Saturday—Mr. C. Strinfeldt, scratch; Mr. J. Turner receives 50.
Monday—Mr. Howard receives 100; Mr. Brice 50.
Tuesday—Mr. P. T. Patton receives 50; C. Rhodes, scratch.

FOOTBALL.

STILL ON DECK.

The Victoria Rugby football team, although defeated last Saturday, is by no means vanquished; the members are steadily training for the contest with Vancouver next Saturday at Beacon Hill. This intercity match always created great interest, and provided that the weather is fine a large crowd should enjoy a good exhibition of football. The home team has made arrangements to entertain their visitors at a grand smoking concert at the Clarence in the evening, when several well-known gentlemen have kindly promised their assistance. It is to be hoped that the sport-loving portion of the public will support the Victoria club in its effort on Saturday evening by a large attendance.

TO OPPOSE THE "WANDERERS."

NANAIMO, Dec. 12—(Special)—The following is the team to meet the Victoria Wanderers on the 23rd inst., in the B. C. cup tie: Robert White, goal; A. Johnson and B. Blakely, backs; R. Simpson, R. Ross, J. Blackhall, half-backs; A. Sumby, centre; J. Irving, J. Richards, right wing; J. Mitchell and R. Fisher, left wing. Robert Adam will act as referee.

LACROSSE.

A COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT.

A meeting of lacrosse-loving young men not identified with the club was held in the Sons of St. George's hall, corner of Government and Bastion streets, yesterday afternoon, to make arrangements for a complimentary reception to the Victoria lacrosse team and the officers of the club. A committee composed of Messrs. M. Egan, E. Anderson, S. D. Schultz, P. Lampman and G. Powell was appointed to make all arrangements for the event, which will probably be given at the Driard on the evening of the 23rd inst. Mr. Herbert Robertson was appointed treasurer of the committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The date when the Tariff bill will go into effect has been changed from March to June 1.

Washington Star: "I see," said Liliuokalani, "that the newspapers report no change at Honolulu." "Yes, your majesty." "H'm'm. Do you suppose this is another fling at our royal treasury?"

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THREE NEW FANCIES.

MARY DERWENT'S FASHION GOSSIP FROM GAY PARIS.

A Description of Elegant Costumes. Sleeves Are Slightly Smaller—Low Necked Gowns No Longer Obligatory. The Divided Skirt.

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ALL Paris is France, or rather all France is Paris, but other countries are not all like that. For instance, there is London, but it is not all England. In other lands the smaller cities have something of an individuality of their own, but not so in this delightful country. All the best and brightest of all the country gathers in this great capital, and that is what makes Paris so enticing. In England, for instance, every town will have its flower show and London its own social functions, but when the day of Vernissage comes around all Paris—more, all France, gathers to see the pictures. Yes, and people from many other countries also show themselves on that important day.

I notice three different and distinct styles which will be in full vogue this season. One is Louis XVI, and another Louis XV, and the other based upon the 1830 models. These distinct styles are mingled with Russian ideas and tainted with a breath of the Incroyable period, but somehow they all manage to be pretty and some of them really artistic.

On the jour de Vernissage there were some most elegant costumes worn by the flower of la belle France, and I chose three costumes to illustrate the three fancies, each greatly modified from the original. One had a mauve satin duchesse skirt, with a tablier overskirt of pearl gray broadcloth, with three bias folds around the front. The tablier was slightly looped on the hips, and opened in the back under the long sashlike tabs, which allowed the satin to be seen to the waist line. There was a snug basque slightly pointed in front and back, fastening to the left with three gray silk buttons. There was a bertha of folds, and at the wrists there were three other folds, each having a silk button. There was a vest of Persian novelty silk and standing collar of the same. The hat was a plateau of cream colored felt, trimmed with mauve velvet and a maize plume.

Another toilet was composed of rich nasturtium seed, green peau de soie unie, the skirt open in front over a panel of garnet velvet, and hanging in the rich trumpet folds in the back. The basque was cut away in front and fastened invisibly. There were eight garnet velvet rosettes set like buttons on the basque, which had a small pocket on each side. It was open in the back to the waist line, where there were two more rosettes. There were wide incroyable revers and flat collar and a vest of white kid with a ruffle of plaited mousseline de soie. The sleeves were made in two puffs of garnet velvet, which did not reach quite to the elbow. The rest of the sleeve was of white kid, embroidered with white and gray silk and a few silver beads. The hat was a tricorne of garnet velvet and gray felt bordered with pearl beads. There was a yellow bird of curious species upon it. To wear these tricorne hats and look well in them the hair should be puffed or curled up high on the sides.

I might mention here, too, that the sleeves on all but the most pronounced 1830 styles are shrinking to more reasonable dimensions.

A third gown was of ciel blue fine broadcloth and had a plain skirt with imperceptible seams. The back was heavily plaited, but the front fitted smoothly over the hips. The skirt opened down the two front seams, over mordore velvet, and along each side was a fine line of braiding. Around the bottom were four rows of narrow mordore velvet ribbon. There was a sash belt of the same, held with a gold buckle. The waist was gathered in front, and one part of it was laid in natural loose folds over to the right shoulder. There was a Spanish jacket of dark slate cloth, bordered by mordore and trimmed with the narrow braid. The jacket was nearly covered with an embroidered pattern of black and gold. The sleeves were plain coat, with loose caps, which were trimmed with the velvet and braid. The bonnet was of mordore and cream felt, with ciel blue plumes and a cherry velvet bow.

By the way, cherry red is one of the popular colors. I saw a black armure silk made in the plainest princess style, with every seam piped with a line of cherry satin. There was a double ganffered flounce around the bottom, and this was piped with the red on both edges, and the whole gown was truly artistic and much admired.

Nearly every wrap, jacket or mantle seen now has some suggestion of Russia in it, but I should not forget to mention that there is a new and most decided fancy for rough goods made in regular monk shape for wraps. There are capuchin hoods and cowls of every shape and size, and coarse cords that look like ropes are tied about the waists and throats. Curiously enough these garments are worn to balls and operas more than elsewhere.

Low necked gowns are not absolutely obligatory for dinners this season, and many ladies compromise on handsome dresses with a plastron front of lace or some other light and delicate material, opening the dress but slightly V shape at the throat. Still there are many gowns very much cut away. These are of two styles—one cut pompadour and the other low on the shoulders and high across the bust. I have a fancy that those whose shoulders are pretty wear the latter, and the others the former. The 1830 style demands wide berthas and puffed sleeves. The other is easily managed and much more becoming. I notice very many evening gowns in modified princess shape, and still more with short panier effects and tabliers. The basque, with its full sprung or ruffled skirt, seems to be exactly adapted to go with the tablier fronts. These, when well chosen—and all Paris gowns are well chosen as far as colors go—are certainly pretty.

Among some of the novelties of the season are changeable felts for hats and bonnets, and these have the flues of feathers woven in the edges and curled slightly, which gives a most bizarre but not unpleasing appearance. Some of the bonnets are not much larger than the palm of one's hand. One I saw was made of white felt, with no trimming whatever but a loose bunch of velvet grass, which looked as if it had been carelessly thrown on it. It drooped over the brim, front and back, and looked most beautiful on the golden hair of the wearer.

The use of embroidered kid for dress trimming grows apace, and it is very elegant. Broadcloth bands are seen on almost all gowns, or cloth revers, etc. They are sometimes seen as combinations, with velvet, and curiously enough they are very chic in the most of the combinations.

THIS SEASON'S STYLES.

At last, after I do not know how many years, the French women are wearing the divided skirt. It is made divided, but it is ornamented as no other skirt ever dreamed of being trimmed. There are frills of the finest lace and embroideries on them, tiny buckles of gold often set with precious stones holding dainty bows of ribbons. They are cut straight and round, but are never gathered in Turkish fashion, as that would not permit all the trimming that a French woman feels that she must have. They call these "Jupon Americaine," so for once we have set a fashion abroad. These skirts, when of silk or fine muslin, often cost $30. The French ladies have long since adopted our Greenaway and picture dresses for little girls, and all the children of the most refined families are wearing them, while the modistes are still inventing styles of their own and forwarding them to America. As if we did not know that children never looked so pretty as they do now.

MARY DERWENT.

Paris, Nov. 18.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Woman and Flowers—Happiness and Money In Floriculture.

Mr. Henry Baroillet died some years ago in San Francisco, leaving behind him nothing except the remembrance among men that he gave up his entire fortune to his creditors on the failure of a bank in which he was a large stockholder. Mrs. Baroillet, with the pluck that crops out in woman when it is least expected, resolved to earn her own living as a florist. She is now one of the largest florists in the Pacific city, having no less than 140 acres under cultivation. She supplies immense quantities of cut flowers to the San Francisco markets and is winning back the fortune her honest husband gave up. The secret of her great success is that she personally superintends every detail of her business—irrigation, cultivation and the still more difficult task of finding profitable sale for her products. The leading florist of Cleveland is a woman who began the business of floriculture when she was a girl and in the face of all kinds of obstacles, of which the opposition of her own family was not the least, and carried her chosen work through to success splendidly. I know a young woman in a mere country village who earns enough to clothe herself neatly through the flowers she cultivates mornings and evenings, as she is engaged in another occupation during the day. She has no greenhouse—only a flower pit in a town lot—yet she sells all the plants she can rear and could sell more if she had more room and more time. She has worked up that much of a trade in three or four years. There are now over 2,000 women florists in the United States, and the business has doubled in the past three years. Instead of flocking in great armies to work for somebody else, "hanging your hat on another man's peg," as they say, why should not girls and women who must earn money go into floriculture? Of course it will not do to jump into it, depending on it from the first to reap a fortune, but where you have enough to eat for the present and a roof to shelter why not feel your way cautiously toward an occupation which often nets $2,000 to $4,000 a year? A few specialties are the things to aim at. If you are near a market, cultivate roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, violets, lilies of the valley or ferns and smilax mostly. There are books that will show you how to begin.

If you are ambitious to do some great thing, do not wait till a great opportunity comes to you. Make the best use of the small ones that pass you every day and fit yourself for the great one when it comes. If you need to earn money, do not wait till you can get the highly paid place which you think you deserve. Take whatever employment comes nearest to your hand and do that while you are waiting for the highly paid place.

There is always a way to do a thing if we only think out what it is.

The largest amount of personal earnings by one individual in a year is accumulated by a woman, and that woman Adelina Patti. She gets $5,000 for a single concert.

The superintendent of the Central Dispensary and Emergency hospital of Washington is a woman, Miss Roberts West, a trained nurse.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

WOMEN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

We Are Sorry, but Men Are Incapable of Governing a City.

It is with pain and deep regret that every well wisher of men must conclude that they are a failure when they attempt to take part in public affairs. They had a great opportunity on the occasion of being invited at Chicago to elect a successor to Mayor Carter Harrison, and they lost it. They showed that as yet they are incapable of governing themselves, much less of wielding the reins of municipal government. The wild outbursts of hysterical emotion in which they indulged may amuse women, but it will be a painful reminder to those who believe in the intellectual capacity of men that their hopes are futile. By their conduct at Chicago on the occasion named men have put back the progress of their sex 100 years. They may be capable of governing in the smaller, humbler domestic sphere, but in the larger affairs of city or state management they have shown themselves utterly lacking in that calm, judicial temper which alone is to be trusted in public affairs. Then, if ever, it was to be expected they would have controlled themselves, when the remains of the dead mayor were scarcely yet cold, when the grief for his untimely taking off had not yet subsided. But no! The scenes at that meeting seem to indicate that the emotional, hysterical temperament is too strong in the masculine sex for it ever to be controlled. It is with sincere pain that we reproduce the following report of the proceedings at this meeting of men, but the truth must be told:

McGillen was half way up the steps to the platform upon which the presiding officer sits before any of the Republicans could collect their senses. In another instant he had the gavel. The next thing he was pushing Alderman Hepburn back, that gentleman having been nominated for the same office by his Republican confreres. Action during the next 10 minutes was rapid, and the scene was one of wild confusion. Alderman Hepburn, failing to get on the platform, made a drive at Assistant Clerk Neumeister, who sits directly in front of the chairman.

Neumeister knocked Hepburn clear off the platform. Maddened with rage, Alderman Swift sped down the aisle, and clambering over the heads of the reporters jumped from the rail upon Neumeister's back. He was thrown off and trampled upon.

Alderman Hepburn tried to take advantage of this scrap to run McGillen out of the chair, but the alderman from the Twenty-first ward was alert and resisted the invasion. Instantly the platform and the steps leading thereto were swarming with struggling men. Swift was trying to get at Neumeister, and a Hepburn storming party was fighting for a foothold on the platform. Then it was that Neumeister reached under his desk for a weapon and was only prevented from precipitating what must have been a desperate riot by a coolheaded newspaper man, who grabbed him by the coat collar and clung to him like grim death. How it happened that no blood was shed at this point in the row will ever remain a mystery.

Fifty men insane with anger were massed together in apparently inextricable entanglement. The burly forms of Police Inspector Ross and half a dozen assistants were pushing here and there, separating gesticulating and belligerent aldermen, and doing their best to quell the disgraceful riot. Several times fighters got together, but were pulled apart before blows could be actually struck.

Whether a mother is always a girl's wisest counsellor depends on how wise the mother herself is.

The city election in Brooklyn was a revolution and a complete surprise to the controlling municipal element there. By one consent voters rose in a mighty wave and overwhelmed the Democratic candidates for office. I prefer to believe, and I do believe, that the ladies of Brooklyn had no small share in causing the revolution. There is a Ladies' Health Protective association of several years' standing in the city. In a quiet, ladylike way the members have been trying a long time in vain to get the streets of Brooklyn properly cleaned and good sidewalks laid. The public officials simply sneered and jeered at them. They resolved then to reach the evil as American citizens should—through the ballot box. One of the things they did was to get a list of the city taxes and the amount annually paid out for street cleaning and repair and have it printed and shoved under the sight of nearly every voter in Brooklyn. They secured a pledge from the Republican candidate for mayor that he would see that the existing street regulations were carried out absolutely. Then, with all woman's enthusiasm, they took up the task of electing him. Ladies of wealth and of the first social rank labored side by side with the strong minded and the wageworking woman, aged ladies and schoolgirls alike caught the magnetic earnestness of the leaders, and all put forth their efforts. Result—something very heavy dropped upon the reigning Brooklyn officials on election day.

Conventionality is like a corset, designed to support women who do not know how to hold themselves up.

Colorado reaches across rivers and canyons and extends her hand to Wyoming in greeting. Susan B. Anthony can now place two stars in her United States flag, for Colorado also has granted full suffrage to her women citizens. It was done by the strong, honest miners, who want ladies to come to their state.

Mrs. Augusta C. Hagen of Philadelphia conducts, jointly with her husband, a real estate business in Philadelphia. She takes entire charge of the office during his absence. Mrs. Hagen has been appointed notary public.

Governor Waite of Colorado will issue a proclamation that women in that state can henceforth vote equally with men; then all will be settled.

There are 300 woman undertakers in the United States.

Miss Adelaide C. Thomas, a notary public of Philadelphia, is her father's assistant in the management of one of the leading real estate offices in that city. She understands thoroughly all the details of the real estate renting and conveyancing business.

Miss Catherine Spence of Australia is lecturing through this country on "Effective Voting," explaining the Australian ballot system to men who are trying to understand it. We wish her success.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Government to Be Asked to State Its Intentions Regarding the Navy.

Kier Hardy Draws Attention to the Distress Prevailing in the Country.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Conservative, formerly first Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he would shortly move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Government to inform the House as to its intentions in regard to increasing the strength of the navy.

Mr. James Kier Hardie, Socialist member for the South division of Westham, moved that the House adjourn for the purpose of calling the attention of Parliament to the condition of the unemployed. Mr. Hardie said that acute distress was prevailing in the country. A large number of cases of suicide and starvation were reported. Pauperism had increased, especially in London, and it was necessary, he declared, that the local authorities should furnish employment for the poor. Mr. John Macdonald, member for Tower Hamlets, supported Mr. Hardie, whose motion was lost by a vote of 175 to 33.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Rt. Hon. Geo. Shaw-Lefevre, first commissioner of works, will be asked by the House of Commons to erect a wire netting in front of the strangers' gallery to prevent the throwing of bombs.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13—Extra precautions were taken last night in Dublin and vicinity because of the warning received by the authorities to guard against dynamite outrages. The guards about the public buildings were increased and all night patrols did duty inside and outside all the barracks. Nothing occurred.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

In all the retail and wholesale establishments during the week trade has been good, and in the former business has been rushing, for besides making their usual preparations for the holiday season dealers have had a good demand for their stocks. There is liable to be keen competition this week between the merchants who received goods from Australia by the last steamer and those who have not. Messrs. Erskine, Wall & Co. secured a small consignment of butter from Reynolds & Co., New Zealand, which will be retailed at thirty-five cents per pound. Messrs. Reynolds & Co. have heretofore been supplying the London (England) market with big shipments of butter, and when the article was submitted there to chemical analysis it was found that it had not suffered any change through its long voyage, and was free from any rancidity; that in the fresh butter the water averaged 11.76 per cent., while in the salt it averaged 8.84 per cent.; that the amount of curd in either the fresh or salt butter was very low, and that it was absolutely pure. Another consignment from Australia—frozen mutton—will be placed on the market to-day, and will, no doubt, find a ready sale. The fruit market is well supplied, particularly with tropical productions. There are five varieties of oranges, viz, Mediterranean, Californian, Mexican, Australian and Japanese, and the stock of bananas on hand at present is very heavy. Farm produce has been coming into the market very freely during the week, and, according to reports, there is still a vast amount to be brought down from the Fraser river. No poultry for the holiday consumption has yet reached here, but orders have been forwarded to the Northwest for a portion of the supply, and the shipments are looked for in about another week. The meat market is well stocked. British Columbia cattle are in excellent condition this winter, and this fact is borne out by Mr. Prentice, manager of the Canada Western Cattle Ranching Co., who arrived from the Chilcotin country last evening. He says that cattle feeding in that district has already commenced owing to the amount of snow on the ground, and as the cattle branding has been about 50 per cent less this year than last, the animals will have plenty of feed all winter. The retail market quotations are:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.50
Salem	5.00
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	5.75
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.75
Premier	5.75
Three Star	5 50
Victoria	5.50
Lion	5.50
Royal	5.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	33.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	.40
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	.50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	1½
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3¼
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Green Peas, per lb	.2½
Hay, baled, per ton	18@21.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	.05
" Silver, per lb	.04
Eggs, Island, per dozen	.30
" Packed, per dozen	.30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	.75 @ 80
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	.20
Hams, American "	.20 to 25
" Canadian "	.20
Bacon, American, per lb	.25
" Rolled "	.18
" Long clear "	.17
Shoulders, per lb	.14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	.20
Meats—Beef "	8@15
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	8@15
Pork, fresh "	10@15
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	.30
Geese per lb	.25
Grouse, per brace	.75@1.00
Venison, per lb	6@8
Ducks (mallard), each	.75@1.00
" (teal), each	.40@50
Pigeons, each	.25@30
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	.20
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
Small fish	6@8
Smelts, per lb	10@15
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (smoked) per lb	12@15
" (kippered), per lb	15@20
Fruits—Apples per lbs	.5
" (Eastern) per lb	.5
Oranges (Australian) per doz	.25@30
do. (Japanese) "	20@25
do. (Mexicn) "	.35
Lemons (California) "	35@40
" (Australian) "	.35@40
Sicily, per doz	.40@50
Bananas, per doz	.15@25
Tomatoes, per lb	5
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine Apples, apiece	.25@30
Grapes	.10
Cranberries, per gallon	.50@75

Carving Sets at Fox's.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The dullness of the Stock market was relieved to-day by a sharp advance in General Electric and a slump in American Sugar. The former figured for 27,000 shares and the latter for 28,000 shares, out of a grand total of 142,728 shares. General Electric was in demand throughout, and rose from 35½ to 39 on reports that the financial condition of the company had improved, thus disposing of the rumors about the inability of the concern to meet its maturing interest obligations. Sugar opened at 80½ ex dividend of 3 per cent., and was quickly forced down to 78⅝. The strength of General Electric, however, upset the plans of the sellers. The stock subsequently got back to 79⅞, a net loss of ⅝ per cent. for the day. Western Union was weaker on the statement submitted to the directors at the opening to-day, which shows an estimated surplus for the quarter ended December 31, 1893, of $121,738. The general market ruled firm from start to finish. The reduction in the rates for sterling exchange, which operates against further gold exports, helped to strengthen stocks. London bought about 10,000 shares of its favorites, including St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville and Little Erie & Denver preferred. The market closed firm at advances ranging from ⅛ to 3 per cent. Closing bids: Atchison, 19⅝; Burlington & Quincy, 78⅜; Canada Southern, 54½; Canadian Pacific, 74¼; Central Pacific, 19; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, 38½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 163⅜; Erie, 15⅝; Wells, Fargo Express, 128; Great Northern, preferred, 106; Lake Shore, 126¾; Louisville & Nashville, 50½; Missouri Pacific, 25; New York Central, 102; New England, 28⅜; North American, 4½; Northern Pacific, 6; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22; Northwest, 103⅜; Oregon Navigation, 28; Oregon Improvement, 14; Reading, 20⅜; Rock Island, 68½; Southern Pacific, 22; St. Paul, 63½; Texas Pacific, 8½; Union Pacific, 21½; Western Union, 88½; Bar Silver, 69⅝ per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1½; foreign exchange sterling 4 86 for 60 days, 4 88½ on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 19; Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 105⅝ bid.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Operations on the "San Pedro" to Be Resumed When Weather Conditions Permit.

The Total Sealskin Harvest—First Sealer Away—The "Warspite's" Experience.

Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., in their monthly freight and shipping report, thus review the transactions of November: "Dullness and declining rates have been almost the only features worthy of notice during the past month, and quotations at the close show a weak market. Grain freights have suffered most, rates in the lumber market being little changed. This, however, is mainly owing to the fact that they are already so unremunerative that owners would rather allow business to pass than accept less. To our last issue we attached a list of the Canadian sealing fleet, with the catches of the various vessels during the past season. In order to make the record complete, we now give the catches of the American and Russian vessels, landed at different points on this coast. These figures show a catch of 69,938 skins, which, added to our Canadian catch of 69,741 skins, makes the total catch for the season 139,679 sealskins. This number is subject to final revision, but it may be taken to be substantially correct as it stands."

THE MORAN BROTHERS' PLANS.

The Moran Brothers' Company, of Seattle, whose recent attempt to lift the wrecked collier San Pedro was watched with so much interest by Victorians, are far from discouraged by the outcome of their operations during the past few months. To place their position accurately before the public, the firm have addressed the following letter to the COLONIST for publication: "To correct an erroneous impression which seems to prevail regarding our work on the wrecked steamship San Pedro, we would thank you if you would say in your paper that we have no intention of giving up the attempt to raise the vessel. From the work we have done we are only confirmed in the belief that it is perfectly practicable to float her, but it would, in our judgment, be foolhardy for us to attempt to combat the elements during the stormy winter months. Unless something unforseen happens, we expect to continue operations as soon as the weather will permit."

THE "WARSPITE" BEHAVES BADLY.

A Queenstown dispatch bearing date of the 10th inst., reads as follows: "H.M.S. Warspite, the guardship of this harbor, while at torpedo practice out at sea on Thursday, was driven back by the gale and anchored in the evening between Roche's Point and Kinsale Head. At 10 o'clock the gale was furious, and the Warspite's position was so dangerous that the crew were called to quarters. The ship rode the gale until 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when all hands were ordered to fish the anchor, which had dragged. The ship was perilously near the rocks when the anchor was lifted, and the ship put out to sea again with the anchor hanging to twenty fathoms of cable. The Warspite behaved badly, rolled twelve hours in the trough of the sea, and was barely manageable. The lower deck was flooded and the crew became excited."

THE FIRST SEALER AWAY.

By noon to-day it is expected that J. Clarke's trim little sealing schooner, the Enterprise, in command of Capt. Oscar Scarff, will be some distance from Victoria on her voyage across to the Japan coast. She carries a crew of 24 men all told, and the hunters have, it is understood, been guaranteed $4 for each skin they get. The Enterprise is the first schooner of the sealing fleet away, but others will follow her in a few days. She is provisioned for a long cruise, which has already been outlined in these columns.

CITY LICENSING BOARD.

No New Licenses Sought—The Record of Transfers and Renewals.

A Property Owner's Peculiar Position in Opposing an Application.

The quarter's business occupied the attention of the Victoria City Board of Licensing Commissioners little more than an hour yesterday. Mayor Beaven and Magistrate Macrae composed the bench, Dr. Powell, the third commissioner, being absent from the city, and the list of applications offered small material for objection, consisting entirely of requests for transfers or extension of license privileges. No new licenses were sought, and the police did not, as it had been rumored they would, present any report in regard to disgraceful proceedings in connection with public dances recently held in licensed premises. The non-contentious business was first disposed of—one application for transfer exciting opposition—and the record of the day's proceedings at the adjournment of the court was as follows:—

TRANSFERS.

American Hotel, Yates street—Transfer of license from Robert Dudgeon and Henry Brice to W. J. Phillips granted.

Omineca Saloon, Government street—Transfer of license from M. J. Conlin to Horatio White granted.

Teutonia Saloon, Government street—Transfer of license from D. Stegmann to Henry Sienbenbaum granted.

Empire Hotel, Johnson street—Transfer of license from John Begg to Alfred Penner Briggs granted.

King's Head Saloon, Johnson street—Transfer of license from Paul Maurmann to William White and Robert Sloan granted.

California Hotel, Johnson street—Transfer of the interest of A. Bechtel in the license to A. J. Bechtel not dealt with, no one appearing to support the application.

Clarence Hotel, corner of Yates and Douglas streets—Transfer of license held by George Stelley, James Wishart and George G. Meldram to James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted.

RENEWALS.

Queen's Hotel, corner of Store and Johnson streets—License held by Simon Leiser renewed.

Wilson Hotel; 421 Yates street—License held by William K. Tullock renewed.

Janion Hotel, Store street—License held by John Turner renewed.

Rock Bay Hotel, Work street—License held by Alexander Cameron renewed.

Hotel Victoria, corner of Government and Johnson streets—License held by P. T. Patton renewed.

The Turner Hotel, Douglas street—License held by Hon. F. G. Vernon renewed.

The Duck Building, Broad street—License held by M. C. Brown renewed.

The Balmoral Restaurant, Douglas street—License held by F. W. Garland renewed.

Bay View Saloon, corner of Government and Humboldt streets—Transfer of license from T. J. Ridehalgh to John Roberts extended to the next sitting of the court, the temporary permit issued to John Roberts by the Mayor being ratified.

It was in regard to this latter application that the only debate marking the day's proceedings arose. Mr. Yates (Yates & Jay) appeared for the two parties named in the request for transfer; Mr. James Seeley announced that he opposed the application, that Mr. Roberts was not the tenant, and based his right to be heard upon the fact that he is owner of the property in question.

Mr. Yates suggested that it was quite possible that Mr. Roberts might be in lawful possession of the premises and this fact remain unknown to Mr. Seeley; was he sure that Mr. Roberts was not a sub-tenant renting from Mr. Ridehalgh?

In answer, Mr. Seeley produced the letter-press copy of a notice to vacate, which he said had already been served upon Mr. Ridehalgh, he being a monthly tenant, requiring him to give up possession of the premises on January 1 proximo.

This, Mr. Yates contended, did not establish Mr. Seeley's status before the court. He, as landlord, had nothing to do with the transfer of Mr. Ridehalgh's license; it would place matters upon another basis if he objected to the applicant, Mr. Roberts, as an improper person to receive license privileges.

This Mr. Seeley was not prepared to do, not knowing Mr. Roberts, and the Commissioners holding that Mr. Yates had fairly interpreted the case, the transfer was granted, Mr. Seeley protesting that it was a strange thing that a man should receive a license to do business in premises of which he is not the tenant.

When New Year's Day comes, if it finds either Mr. Ridehalgh or the new license holder in possession of the Bay View saloon, it is expected that Mr. Seeley will take action for trespass, in which event, though he will undoubtedly secure possession of his property, the license pronounced one of the most valuable assets of the place will pass out of existence with the departure of Mr. Roberts.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—The Roman Catholics of this diocese will not press their demands for a share of the public school funds. A meeting of the clergy was held at the house of the Vicar-General to-day, at which Cardinal Gibbons presided. While all the priests, including the Cardinal, were favorably inclined to the proposition, it was thought best, owing to decided opposition on the part of the laymen, not to ask the passage of the bill by the next legislature. So the matter rests for the present.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 13.—The Provincial general elections resulted in a sweeping Liberal victory. The returns are incomplete, but the Government was probably sustained by from 9 to 10 majority. Premier Peters and his colleagues were largely ahead. In Charlottetown Rogers and Prowse turned the Conservative majority of 200 at last election to a Liberal majority of 300. Bentley, the leader of the Opposition, was probably beaten as well as other leading Conservatives.

MARINE NOTES.

A scow load of coal for the Victoria Gas Works arrived down from Nanaimo in tow of the tug Estelle yesterday.

The sealing schooner Volunteer sailed from Seattle yesterday.

A. M. BRODZIAK & CO.,

General Merchants, Importers and Exporters.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

SUVA, - - - - FIJI.

Advances Made Against Consignments. de15

ICENSING BOARD.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 14.

THE CITY.

THE first meeting of the trustees of the Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd., is to be held on the 23rd inst.

THE Hornets vs. Cowichan rugby match has been indefinitely postponed. The Cowichan team has become disorganized and several of the best players have left.

THE C.P.R. telegraph office on Tuesday handled 14,655 words of outgoing press dispatches and 400 ordinary telegrams, by far the heaviest day's telegraphing in the history of the office.

REV. O. B. READ, of California, has commenced a series of evangelistic meetings in Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge. The first meeting, on Tuesday evening, was very interesting, and the interest deepens as the work goes on. The meetings will be continued during this week and next.

JOHN HINTON, the occupant of a waterfront cabin, who is believed to have no friends in the Province, is awaiting medical examination for insanity, having been arrested by Officer Hutchinson on Tuesday evening. He had spent the greater part of the day on his knees in the muddy road, his mania being that he was compelled to pass the remainder of his life in prayer.

THE following have been selected to represent Victoria in the match against Vancouver, at Beacon Hill, on Saturday afternoon: H. Petticrew, back; J. F. Foulkes, H. B. Haines and A. D. Crease, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and C. W. Ward, half backs; H. F. M. Jones (captain), L. Crease, W. H. Langley, J. Fraser, Q. H. Warden, F. Wollaston, E. A. C. Gibson, D. O'Sullivan and W. Scott, forwards.

APROPOS of an incident of the recent labor conference the Sydney papers which arrived on Tuesday bring an interesting report. This is of a great political conference of delegates of labor leagues and trade unions of New South Wales, at which there were nearly 250 persons present. At the outset an amusing discussion arose as to whether or not the press should be admitted, and the result was a resolution excluding the reporters.

THE new schoolroom in connection with St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, was formally opened last evening with an address by the Bishop, followed by an excellent concert, the programme for which was published yesterday. The new school, which will comfortably accommodate about 150 persons, is situated in the rear of the church on Henry street, and is a neat, unpretentious building, thoroughly fitted for its requirements. The builder was Mr. Rutter and the contract price in the neighborhood of $600. Though completed with commendable promptness the building has no signs of hurried construction.

AT Holy Trinity Cathedral, Westminster, yesterday afternoon Mr. A. W. Taylor, second son of Rev. J. J. Taylor, vicar of South Shields, Durham, England, was married to Miss Frances Ella Armstrong, daughter of the late R. J. Armstrong, of Westminster. Miss Rose Armstrong, the bride's sister, her cousin, Miss Rosa Armstrong, and Miss Arrowsmith, of this city, were bridemaids, the groom being supported by Mr. C. J. Loewen, of Victoria. The bride, who is well known in Victoria, having been until recently lady principal of the Girls' Central school, has also a wide circle of friends in the Royal City, and in consequence there was a very large attendance at the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Sillitoe, assisted by Rev. H. Irwin, the service being full choral. Mr. G. Armstrong gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor held a reception later in the afternoon and received the hearty congratulations of many friends. The bride was the recipient of numerous presents. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside in this city.

ALL who attended the bazaar at Philharmonic hall yesterday afternoon could hardly do otherwise than yield to temptation, for the many pretty things which adorned the tables were so tastefully arranged that they all but commanded immediate sale. From noon until 2 o'clock an appetizing luncheon was provided, and throughout the afternoon the sale of work was conducted. The tables were presided over by the Willing Workers in the following order: Ladies' Aid fancy table—Mrs. Schroeder and Mrs. Whitelaw; girls' fancy table—Misses May Johns, Fraser and Agnes Webster; flower table—Misses S. Spring, Agnes Russell, Wolley and McFarland; candy table—Misses Annie Murray and Flo. Watson; and fancy table No. 3—Misses Wyatt and Cathcart. About 6 o'clock a second luncheon was provided, and two hours later the concert programme as published in yesterday's issue was given, each number being well presented and well received. The proceeds of the bazaar and concert, which were held under the auspices of the Willing Workers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will be devoted to the aid of the Presbyterian Chinese mission.

THE bazaar given by the Willing Workers of Christ Church cathedral, in the school room yesterday afternoon and evening, turned out remarkably successful, and the ladies under whose skilful guidance the affair was carried out, have as a result, a nice little sum which will be devoted to the Sunday school, for the benefit of which the bazaar was held. At three o'clock Bishop Perrin, in a neat speech declared the fair open, and from that time throughout the afternoon and evening, the ladies in charge of the tables had all they could do to attend to their numerous customers. The fancy table was presided over by Mrs. Wollaston, the president, assisted by Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Adney, Miss Lettice and Miss Davie; Miss Wild and a number of young lady assistants looked after the doll table; while the dainties from the candy table were dispensed by Mrs. Gordon, assisted by several other ladies. During the afternoon tea was served under the direction of Miss Byrn and Miss Marie Wylde. In the evening the following ladies and gentlemen assisted to make the time pass pleasantly with a capital musical programme: Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Twiss, Mrs. Greig, Mr. Foulkes, Mr. Kent, Mr. F. Wollaston, Mr. Greig, Mr. Williams, Mr. Keith and others.

THE handsome Metropolitan church was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of the first grand concert by the choir, assisted by several local vocalists from other choirs in the city. Possibly the sacredness attaching to the place had a certain effect in preventing any undue manifestation of enthusiasm, although the applause that was given was thoroughly genuine. The various numbers on the programme, as published, were well and pleasingly rendered, and as well received, particularly a contralto solo and chorus by the choir, "Hark, Hark My Soul," in which, perhaps, the voices showed better balance and execution than in several of the other items. Mr. Buck sang "The Valley of Shadows," a peculiarly nice effect being lent to its rendition by a violin obligato, piano, organ and choral accompaniment. Mrs. Dennis Harris and Mr. Buck were rewarded for a duett, "Maying," and the same lady and gentleman, with Miss Jameson, afterwards received an ovation for a well rendered trio, "The Gypsies' Laughing Song." Mr. Brown was treated to a liberal allowance of compliments for his number, "The Wonders of the Deep," sung in his usual excellent style. Mr. Ernest Wolff, L.C.M., had to respond to a general demand for an encore for his execution of "Elegie," given with a degree of sweetness and taste for which he is so well known.

WHILE others have talked, the proprietors of the New England bakery have been at work, and the result is that a fine cold storage warehouse is now in operation in the basement of their building on Government street. The test made has proved highly satisfactory, the temperature being easily kept at 28 degrees above zero or four below freezing point. A pail of water placed there the night before last was found with a hard covering of ice yesterday, and the fowls and meat were as firmly frozen as if exposed to the rigor of an Eastern winter. The supply of ice necessary to keep the temperature below the freezing point is not expected to be large.

"FARM AND ORCHARD ECHOES," a neat twelve-page publication devoted to the farming and fruit growing interests of British Columbia, has made its appearance in the Fraser valley, Mr. W. H. Lewis being the editor and proprietor. The introductory number contains many timely articles showing an intimate knowledge of agricultural and horticultural subjects, from which the following is selected as particularly interesting in view of the recent discussion upon the subject of fruit pests and the action taken thereon by the Provincial Board of Horticulture: "Quite a number of trees were imported into the Province last spring, and we know of several cases where the woolly aphis—one of the worst pests—was imported with them. As we are one of the parties who 'got bit' on a small job-lot of aphis and apple trees, we will state how we got rid of the pests in short order. We went over the trees, and when we found Mr. Aphis in a bruise or knot we plastered him in with a little brown soap, and soaped the small limbs wherever we found an aphis. In another week we did the same thing over again, being careful to examine the roots of every tree and rub a little soap on them just below the ground. We have not seen an aphis since, and our trees were greatly benefited, as the potash in the soap is one of the best tree fertilizers."

VICTORIA CHORAL SOCIETY.

For some considerable time Victoria has been without a choral society, but steps have now been taken, as one enthusiastic lover of good music puts it, "to roll away the reproach." At a well attended meeting held recently in Pioneer hall, Mr. J. J. Austin presiding, it was resolved "that all present, together with such other singers as have intimated their willingness to join, form what in future will be known as the 'Victoria Choral Society.'"

Mr. W. Edgar Buck was unanimously chosen as conductor, and a provisional committee was appointed to further generally the interests of the society, select music and report to a meeting which will be held during the first week of January. The committee consists of the following members of the society: Mrs. Harris, Miss Heathfield, Messrs. Greig, Jay, White, Buck and Day.

The committee have met on two occasions and no fewer than fifty members have already signed the roll, who will be the charter members of the society, and who are all capable and well-known singers. It is proposed to limit the membership to one hundred voices.

Encouraged by this success the committee have ordered the music, which was selected after careful consideration, and a commencement will be made early in January with "The Erl King's Daughter" (Gade).

The society will be run on strictly business lines and its success is assured. All new applicants for membership will be required to satisfy a musical sub-committee that they possess fair musical ability, and any persons wishing to join are invited to send their names to Mr. R. S Day, honorary secretary *pro tem*, 42 Fort street, who will bring the applications before the committee in the order in which they are received.

THE TILBURY TRAGEDY.

On Tuesday evening the COLONIST received the following press telegram from Windsor, Ont, near which town, at a little hamlet known as Tilbury Centre, the Hatton murder was committed. The same item of "news" had been furnished to numerous other Canadian papers in one form or another, so publication was deferred until the case could be investigated:

"WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 12.—Five years ago an aged farmer of this county named William Hatton was murdered for his money. A man named MacMahon was arrested, charged with the crime, found guilty, sentenced to death; his sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. It is now learned that MacMahon is innocent. A man going by the name of Kennedy and recently found guilty of manslaughter in British Columbia has confessed to being Hatton's murderer. Steps will at once be taken to secure MacMahon's release."

The dispatch was shown to Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial police, and to Mr. Moresby, of the Westminster jail, neither of whom had heard before of any "confession" made by Kennedy. They admitted the possibility of such a thing, however, and so, with a view to settling all doubts, the Chief of Police of Windsor was communicated with. Here is his reply:

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 13.

THE COLONIST, Victoria:

It is not correct that McMahon is to be released, or that such a thing is thought of. McDuff, the third party wanted for the crime, is six feet one inch in height. Kennedy is said to be only five feet eight, and therefore cannot be McDuff. E. WILLS,
Chief of Police.

STEAD ON TEMPERANCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Mr. Stead spoke on the temperance question yesterday. His speech was an arraignment of the methods of temperance workers. He said they called the well-regulated saloon the worst. He thought the worst was the one that permitted gambling and other vices. Instead of waiting for saloons to get so bad that every one would be against them, he was in favor of using the maximum of available forces against the weakest points, namely, the disreputable saloons. It was no crime to drink a glass of wine, he said, and it was no crime to sell wine. The prohibition law, he said, could never succeed in stopping the sale of liquor.

People who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

THE HUNTINGDON TRAGEDY.

Presentation of Evidence for the Defence—Counsel Emphasizes Absence of Motive.

Witnesses Request the Protection of the Court—A Generally Repudiated Report.

The Assize court, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, entered yesterday upon the hearing of the evidence for the defence of Albert Stroebel, on the indictment for the murder of John Marshall, this being the seventh day of the trial. It will take nearly all of to-day and to-morrow to present the defence.

When the court assembled at 10:30 o'clock the judge, jury, counsel and prisoner paid a visit to the adjoining room where the lamp had been left burning on the previous evening, and the seal being broken the door was opened and the lamp, still burning, was brought into the court room. This was 17 hours and 10 minutes after it had been lighted, and the oil was about half exhausted. From dark on the evening of the 19th, until the time when the lamp was extinguished by Mr. Moresby on the afternoon of the 20th was 19 hours, and the defence had set up evidence at the previous trial to show that such a lamp could not burn for that time without refilling. This closed the case for the crown.

Mr. Morrison, opening the case for the defence, pointed out that there was no direct evidence adduced to shew that the accused had committed the deed, and that many points of the circumstantial evidence would be contradicted by the witnesses he would call. Every moment of Stroebel's time on the night of the 19th would be accounted for. He held that the Crown had not shown the slightest motive, and on behalf of the prisoner an entire absence of motive could be shown. The Crown had alleged at the outset that this was homicide with robbery, but none of the fruits of robbery had been traced to the accused. The deceased lived on a tramp's highway, and it would be proved that tramps very frequently passed there and had ample opportunity to have committed the crime. It would be shown that the accused had made no effort to become suddenly rich, and that when he went to Moulton to ask board on credit it was with the idea of thus recovering from Moulton some money which he had utterly failed to get otherwise. Lucas would be shown to be unworthy of belief, and his possession of the revolver for a day and a night was sufficient to account for its appearance. The defence did not want to fasten the crime on any person without satisfactory evidence, but they would show that persons seen near Marshall's on that evening were not discovered afterwards. Another point which he thought the defence could establish was that the deceased could not have been killed between 9 and 10 in the evening, but between 4 and 5, or nearer daylight in the morning.

O. B. Ackerman, contractor, of New Westminster, was the first witness called, being examined by Mr. Morrison. He said he had known the prisoner for about seven years, his father having rented witness' farm in Sumas. Prisoner's general reputation was excellent. Marshall's land adjoined that of the witness. Airheart's house was about half a mile from Marshall's, and Blair's was nearer. He had fished in the creek as high up as Marshall's house and above it, a good many years ago. Three weeks after Marshall's death witness made an examination of Stroebel's room at the Bartlett hotel. He lifted the mattress without any difficulty. He had placed a knife where Mrs. Bartlett said the cartridges had lain, on the edge of the mattress, directly over the slat. By raising the mattress and drawing it slightly to the front so as to turn down inside the bed he succeeded in lodging the knife on the slat close to the bed rail. The knife was taken up before the mattress was lowered. The place indicated by Mrs. Bartlett as where the cartridges were found was just where the knife fell. Mr. Morrison (examining counsel) was present when the experiment was made. Witness had next gone into the alley, under Stroebel's window, referred to by Lucas. The soil was very peaty, and there was an open drain under the windows. There was a good deal of rubbish besides water in the ditch. It was in consequence of a conversation with Stroebel in the jail at Westminster that he went to Sumas. After the preliminary examination at Westminster witness had a long conversation with Lucas, at Sumas City, about the Stroebel case. Witness remarked that he could not see that there was much against the prisoner, and Lucas had remarked that witness was prejudiced; and that if the Crown had not evidence enough to hang him and Stroebel came back to Sumas City, Lucas would make it hot for him. Witness said he had had two years' experience with revolvers as a cavalryman in the United States army, and he would not say from the indications on any two bullets that they had been fired from the same barrel. He pointed out to the jury that the lines on the two bullets were dissimilar, as if one was shot from a revolver having a greater twist in the grooving than the other. In his opinion the two bullets had not come out of the same revolver. The general reputation of D. B. Lucas witness knew to be bad, and he would not believe him on oath. Charles Bartlett's general reputation in Chilliwack was very bad and witness would not believe him on oath. Robert Stevenson's reputation for veracity was not very good; he dealt a great deal in horses. Of Mrs. Bartlett's general reputation he could not tell much.

Cross examined by the Attorney-General witness said the object of his visit to Sumas was to investigate the occurrence. He had most assuredly formed the conviction that the accused was innocent, and had advised prisoner's counsel under a sense of deep conviction. He had made several experiments, amongst others with the lamp which he had produced at the last trial, stating that so far as he could learn it was similar to Marshall's in size and capacity, and had burned it for twelve hours, by which time it had consumed six-sevenths of the oil. Consequently, assuming the lamp had been put out at the time proved, he thought he had stated that Marshall's lamp could not have been lighted at dark on the previous evening. He had not taken the lamp home with him, and was not instructed to bring it to this trial, because he had not thought of it at the time. It was eight days since he came here, but he had not got the lamp yet. He had telegraphed to the janitor of the court house, and expected that the lamp would be down to-morrow (Thursday.) He had not said anything at the Westminster trial about having pulled the mattress towards him before lifting it, though it was upon this that the success of the experiment depended. The court here visiting the adjoining room, the witness experimented with a knife, which in one of the trials made rested upon the slat where it fell. As to his revolver experience in the army it was about 1864 and 1865, before the days of the metallic cartridges, though he thought that Smith & Wesson revolvers were made then. He had never before now had occasion to examine and compare bullets. There was no more similarity between the two bullets he had examined to-day than between any other two fired out of rusty revolvers. Witness said he had been well acquainted with Marshall, the deceased, and told of a friendly dispute there had been between them in consequence of Marshall having encroached upon sixty acres of land which witness had applied for. The witness had applied for an injunction to restrain Marshall from making improvements, but failed to obtain it as the land was not then in the market, being part of the dyking reserve. After this it was agreed between them that when the land was thrown open the Government should settle between them. Witness did not think the land between the creek and the railway was impassable at any time, but he admitted having stated at the last trial, when endeavoring to show that Stroebel and Eyerley could not get across as stated by the latter, that the place might be crossed with difficulty in the daytime, but that to cross would be almost an impossibility at night. Witness had not known Lucas before this trial, and the general reputation which he described as such that Lucas was not to be believed on oath was that earned on the witness stand at Westminster, and amongst his neighbors. He had heard this from several, amongst others Mr. Hoey, in the butchering business, Mr. Strom, a witness in court, and others not named. Witness had not given Mr. Morrison any instructions to assail the character of the witnesses in court, but if he knew anything he had told it. He did not tell Mr. Morrison about all the witnesses, but it might be that the information came through him.

His Lordship said he was reminded of a suggestion thrown out in the court the other day, that the line of attack upon the witnesses of which he had complained had been followed with some success at the court at Westminster. Upon this point he had consulted Mr. Justice McCreight, who told him that no such wholesale attack had been made in Westminster as had taken place here. He wished to say, too, that he saw a misreport in the Times of what he had said on the subject—a report which to his mind had been "cooked," whoever made it making the counsel for the defence a hero. There was another report in the same paper to which he wished to take exception, and that was in reference to the evidence of Lucas, which should have been given as it occurred, leaving the public to judge for themselves, instead of which the reporter had undertaken to state to the public the value of it. The way he was impressed by the attacks on the witnesses was that all those parties were afflicted with a kind of moral leprosy which unfitted them for appearance in a court of justice. Mr. Justice McCreight told him that no such wholesale attacks had been made before him, and that he would not have allowed them, and agreed that such an occurrence ought to be made a matter of comment to the jury.

Mr. Morrison said that with respect to the witness Carpenter, whom he had connected with a charge of thimble-rigging, he intended to produce evidence to show that Carpenter had at least pretended to be well acquainted with the game, and to have made a living that way. Carpenter had not appeared at Westminster.

His Lordship said Mr. Justice McCreight's statement was that, with the exception of Lucas, no witness had been assailed at Westminster. Here, on the contrary, all the witnesses, with the exception of four or five, had been accused by insinuation of making part of their living by smuggling, or of other improprieties damaging to their characters to be publicly charged. He had asked the reporter to go over his notes and mark all the passages to that His Lordship might have a correct list for reference when addressing the jury. It was no excuse to say that counsel had received instructions, for counsel are not obliged to follow the instructions of every Tom, Dick or Harry to make without justification criminal insinuations against their neighbors. He was glad to notice that the Attorney-General had not attacked anyone, not even this witness now in the box. His Lordship was acting in this matter not alone because of his own sense of what was due to the witnesses, but because they as a body had asked him in writing—he could not say how many names were appended—if there was no redress for the injury done to their characters. He regretted to have to tell them that he could do nothing; for they had come, many of them from a foreign country, to give evidence here, and were entitled to protection.

Mr. Morrison denied that any general charges of smuggling were implied in the questions he had thought fit to ask many of the witnesses, to whom, particularly the railroad officials, he did not wish to impute any criminality or dishonesty.

His Lordship remarked that as to the impressions conveyed the counsel had better ask the parties themselves. If they were asked out of court he did not know what might occur. Addressing the Times reporter present His Lordship inquired whether he was in court at the time when this subject was first spoken of.

The reporter answered that he was not in court but was responsible for the report, as he had handed it in to the office. He had not tampered with the report in any way.

Mr. Thornton Fell, of counsel for the defence, rose to disclaim any connection with the newspaper report complained of.

His Lordship said it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Fell to say that the cap did not fit him, as he was the last man in court who would be suspected. He had purposely refrained from asking the Times reporter for the name of the writer of the cooked reports, as had he the name he would have to bring the writer up for contempt of court. He had at first a mind to summon the reporter, but had concluded to let the matter drop. He knew the reporter now in court would not misrepresent what occurred, and also that the editor of the Times would not tamper with the report after it reached his office, so that the writer, whoever he was, was evidently to blame.

Mr. Morrison thought it proper to state that he was not responsible either, as might be suspected outside from His Lordship's remark that the writer had made him a hero.

His Lordship—Not at all; he might be admiring you.

Mr. Morrison said he would feel flattered to hear so, but it was just as well to let outsiders who would read of to-day's proceedings, know that he had nothing to do with the report complained of.

The matter then dropped.

The witness, O. B. Ackerman, was then re-examined by Mr. Morrison, and said that when he stated at the other trial that the land was almost impassable after nightfall, he meant the water and marshy ground and creek near the foothills.

His Lordship remarked that the evidence of the witness was certainly contradictory on this point, however it might be explained afterwards.

Mr. Morrison here asked that the lamp used at the other trial should be produced.

The Attorney-General said he was informed by Mr. Moresby that the lamp had been taken away by Mr. Ackerman (the present witness).

Mr. Fell suggested that the lamp might have been lost and found like the indictment.

The Attorney-General said he might, being thus reminded, inform the court that the indictment had been found and sent down here. The lamp, however, was not in the custody of the Crown, and his only information was that immediately after the trial it had been taken away by Mr. Ackerman, who on the other hand said it had not, and there the matter stood.

Mr. Morrison said the lamp had been put in as an exhibit at Westminster, and he now asked that it be produced by the Crown.

The Attorney-General said he was not at all sure that it had been made an exhibit.

The witness, after further questioning on other points, said that on Wednesday he had spoken to Mr. Morrison about the lamp, and he had telegraphed to the janitor of the court house at Westminster, telling him it was there and to send it down.

Asa Ackerman, farmer, brother of the last witness, said he had known the prisoner for six or seven years, and he bore a good character. Between 9 and 10 p.m on the 19th of April witness returned home from Mr. Burns' place. If a dog had barked or a pistol had been fired at Marshall's while he was at Burns' he would have heard the sound. He rode home, and as he approached his own house his three dogs commenced barking, seeing the light of the lantern which he carried. They stopped when they came out to meet him and knew him. He had not heard any other dogs barking that night. His two nephews, Frank and Elmer Jessup, were at the house when he got home. Witness is a Justice of the Peace. He went up to Marshall's about 10 o'clock on the morning after the 19th, and remained there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st. Noticing some tracks about the house he measured them, and then measuring his own boot, which was far longer than the tracks, he remarked, "That lets me out, mine won't fit it." The expression "That lets me out," he considered a common one. He had, at the last trial, made some reference to "Old Sleuth," and had said that he had not seen him since Marshall's death, but he since remembered that this was a mistake, as he had seen him once since. Marshall was buried by the Odd Fellows, and Stroebel, who was also an Odd Fellow, was present at the funeral.

The court adjourned at 5:30 p.m. until 10 o'clock this morning. At the time of adjournment the lamp was still burning brightly, with a good deal of oil remaining, and the jury having noted the fact the lamp was extinguished by order of the court.

THE TRADE CONFERENCE.

It appears from the Sydney newspapers just to hand that the report of the abandonment of the conference proposed to be held at Ottawa next season between delegates representing the governments and boards of trade of Australasia and the Dominion respectively, had its origin in the objections made to the sending by the government of Victoria of other than ministers to represent it. The objection will probably have the effect of securing the attendance of a minister from that colony, so that there may be no cause for dissatisfaction.

The Premier of New South Wales, Sir George Dibbs, holds that when it takes place it must be between properly accredited representatives of the different Governments. He disagrees with the proposal to send over gentlemen who are not actual members of the Government, inasmuch as some gentlemen not holding Ministerial office could not speak with the requisite authority. The representatives who went from these colonies should have a definite knowledge of what their Governments were prepared to do, so that they would know how far to bind their Governments, and not be mere mercantile agents.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, in an interview the day before he sailed from Sydney for Canada, said: "If we can combine the business man with the politician there would be no objection, and a decided advantage would be gained; but there are other questions to be considered besides trade matters. The delegates should be men who understand not only trade and the requirements of the colonies, but the politics of the country also, and what effect a change in the fiscal and commercial policy would have upon the general revenue, the interests, and prosperity of the country. Hence the men composing a conference of that kind ought in my opinion to be men combining both qualities. Many commercial men are not thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the country, and many political men do not appear to be sufficiently acquainted with the commercial interests; where, however you can combine the two you have all that is required. The matters that such a conference would be called on to discuss would be chiefly the best mode of extending the trade between Australia and Canada, removing the barriers that existed constitutionally, and the best possible mode of establishing a cable on British territory."

That the colony of Victoria may be confidently counted upon to take part is evident from the following resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne: "That this council places on record the gratification which the visit of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Sandford Fleming from Canada has afforded them, and trusts that tangible and satisfactory results will follow the friendly mission of these gentlemen in these colonies. In reference to the proposal for an alternative cable by way of the Pacific, the Melbourne Chamber has from the inception of the movement in 1887 given it earnest support, provided its route should be by way of territories wholly under British control. The Council is of opinion that the circumstances of the present time indicate that the necessity for a practical commencement of the undertaking is urgent, and they would respectfully submit to the Premier the importance of communicating with the Imperial authorities on the subject of their rendering substantial aid in furthering the work."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—(Special)—Marcellus Crombie, aged 65, head of the well known legal firm of Crombie, Worrell & Gwynne died from a sudden attack of pneumonia. He was a pastmaster of Ionic Masonic lodge and for many years treasurer of the County Orange lodge.

A combination in paris green has been arranged. It comprises both English and Canadian manufacture. As a result both the quality and price will be uniform.

KINGSTON, Dec. 11.—Charles Sangster, the well-known Canadian poet, died here on Saturday. He was born in this city 71 years ago, and in 1849 became editor of the Amherstburg Courier, subsequent to which he joined the press of Kingston. His reputation as a poet was considerable, and his writings as a whole were well received.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Getting in Readiness to Wind Up the Businessof Their Term.

A Motion to Raise Salaries Is Lost—To Call in Outstanding Bills.

A meeting of the School Board was held last evening with the Chairman Charles Hayward presiding, the others present being Trustees Lovell, Bishop, Yates, Saunders, Marchant, and the Secretary B. Williams.

The usual opening routine business being finished, invitations were read from the various schools asking the Board to attend the public examinations. The invitations were accepted with thanks.

Several requests from teachers to be allowed leave of absence were granted, the applicants arranging for substitutes.

Miss Bradley of the James Bay school, Miss F. A. Smith of the Spring Ridge school and Miss Northcott of Victoria West school sent in their resignations as they intended to give up teaching. The resignations were accepted with regret.

Chas. Glading's application for position of caretaker of the North Ward school, was received and tabled. Fifteen applications for positions on the teaching staff were also laid on the table.

Findlay, Durham & Brodie applied for part of the insurance on the new schools. In this connection the chairman reported on behalf of the Committee on Insurance that they had not finished their work, but were endeavoring to deal with it in as equitable a manner as possible. The letter was referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. W. Ridgway-Wilson wrote stating that he had received a tender from Alonzo Hull, of Seattle, of $525 for school blackboards for the North Ward school. Trustee Lovell read a letter in the "Educational Journal" condemning slate boards as injurious to the pupils' eyes.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT, however, drew attention to the fact that the Board had already passed the resolution to use slate, and as far as he knew slate was found most satisfactory. After some discussion it was decided to write the architects that they could close the contract for slate with Mr. Hull.

T. Watson wrote, offering to wire the North Ward school for forty-seven electric lights for $120.

On motion of Trustee Saunders the matter was referred to the architect.

Muirhead & Mann wrote, asking for part advance on their contract for school desks. It was agreed to grant them the sum of $500, subject to satisfactory bonds being given.

The report of school attendance for November showed the average actual attendance, 1,603.17; average daily attendance, 1,621.84; total attendance, 1,903; average per teacher, 45.3.

A number of bills were referred to the finance committee for payment if correct.

TRUSTEE YATES brought up the subject of the lady teachers salaries reduced a short time ago, and moved that they be restored.

He was supported in this by Trustee Bishop, but Trustee Marchant objected. He considered it unwise to go into the matter at this late period of the year. Both Messrs. Bishop and Yates considered that lady teachers should be paid on the same footing as men.

TRUSTEE BISHOP did not think it creditable to the board to pay some of the junior teachers the small salaries they now had for the amount of work they did.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT held that the junior teachers, being to a certain extent in train themselves, there being no Normal school here, the salaries paid were quite sufficient. He also held that the Board as employers should consider the requirements of their employes. Therefore a male teacher with a family should have a larger salary than a young lady.

TRUSTEE LOVELL considered that the question should be left to the next board to deal with, and upon Trustee Yate's motion being put to the vote it was lost.

On motion of TRUSTEE MARCHANT, it was decided to hold a special meeting on the 27th to fill vacancies in the teaching staff.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT drew attention to the congested state of the Victoria West school, and moved that, as many of the pupils resided without the city limits, a committee of the whole board wait upon the Minister of Education to get some assistance in the matter. He believed that the Government ought either to erect a building for those outside the city limits, or assist to put up additional accommodation for them. The motion not being seconded fell to the ground, whereupon Trustee Marchant gave notice of moving it at the next meeting.

Before adjourning the chairman drew attention to the provision of the School Act which provides that those eligible to vote for Mayor are eligible to vote for school trustees provided they have paid the revenue tax for the current year. The Revenue Act, however, provides that the tax is due on the 2nd of January, therefore it appears as if the tax for 1894 must be paid or those who have not will not be eligible to vote for trustees on the 11th January.

Trustees Yates, Marchant and the Chairman were appointed to see the Attorney-General on the subject so as to settle any misunderstanding.

The Secretary was requested to advertise that all bills should be presented before the 26th inst. The Board then adjourned until the 27th, unless called together sooner by the Chairman.

NARROW ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—About 9 o'clock this morning smoke was perceived issuing from the forward hold of the steamer Corona, which was being loaded here for San Diego and way ports. Hands immediately were put to work discharging the cargo and after a considerable quantity had been jettisoned two cases of matches, which were marked "wooden ware" were found to be the cause of the conflagration. They had been sent down to the steamer by a prominent business house as "wooden ware," in order, it is believed, to evade the high rate of freight which is charged on matches. The shipment of all inflammable material without due notice to the ship owners and wharf authorities is a violation of the law, and it is understood proceedings will be instigated against the guilty parties at an early date. Had not the fire been discovered when it was, in all probability the steamer and her valuable cargo would have been completely destroyed.

Westminster Columbian: La grippe has laid a heavy hand on this office. Of the writing staff, the city editor alone has not been placed *hors de combat*, while in the composing room even the "devil" went down before its fierce attack.

The Colonist.

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THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Queen Liliuokalani Not Yet Restored to the Throne on the "Arawa" Sailing.

The Provisional Government and Their Press Indulge in Talk of War.

HONOLULU, H. I., Dec. 4.—Since the arrival of the steamer Warrimoo on the 24th ultimo, political events have followed each other with startling rapidity. The dispatches forwarded to the Associated Press by sailing vessels on November 19 and 22, have not fully anticipated the serious crisis Hawaii is now passing through in the most determined and heroic way.

When the Warrimoo arrived with Cleveland's ultimatum the Royalists were jubilant and the annexationists at once began carrying out previous plans for forcible resistance in case the steamer China, which arrived three days later, brought instructions to Minister Willis for the restoration of the monarchy with the aid of United States troops from the warships Adams and Philadelphia.

Within twenty-four hours after the news brought by the Warrimoo was received, 1,600 determined annexationists had assembled on short notice at the drill shed of the barracks behind the Executive building. The meeting was short but wildly enthusiastic. The

"SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX"

prevailed and those who heard the ringing cheers which welcomed the speech of President F. M. Hatch, of the Annexation club, and the presentations of the following resolutions knew that monarchy, even though restored by the superior forces of the United States, would be short-lived. Since the mass-meeting, the spirit of enthusiasm, which at first prevailed among the royalists, has been in a state of hourly fluctuation, and some of their clearest-headed leaders admit the success of restoration, present and future, depends upon the armed protection of the monarchy by the United States.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the mass-meeting on Saturday evening, November 25:

"Resolved, that we have read with regret the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the President, to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii.

"Resolved, that we condemn the assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated by his refusal to re-submit to the Senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries; and also his assumption that the Provisional Government had at any time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitrament of the President or of any other power.

"Resolved, that we support to the best of our ability the Provisional Government in resisting any attack upon it that may be contrary to the usage of nations."

The adoption of the resolutions was preceded by speeches of many leading citizens, chief of which was that of F. M. Hatch, a leading lawyer and president of the Annexation club. Mr. Hatch said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS!

"You have been invited to meet to-night to consider our present political situation. We are confronted by the declaration of Secretary Gresham that royalty must be restored and our government destroyed. A kind providence has given us this opportunity to be heard before final action will be taken upon this issue. At present we are proceeding merely upon the newspaper reports, which have been received here and which certainly we have a right to discuss. We do not know what action will be taken, nor whether it will be taken by the President or by Congress. Certainly, any action taken by the Congress of the United States of America cannot be resisted by anybody in this community. Let us not be misunderstood or misrepresented by a hostile press; we do not meet here to-night to defy the power of the United States; that would be absurd, gentlemen; nor to vilify those at present in charge of the government of the United States. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and applause.) But we meet with the hope that our words will be heard by Congress before action is taken by that body. There are certain features in the letter of Mr. Gresham to the President which show that he is proceeding upon a false assumption. Let us hope that the distinguished Secretary has been misinformed up to this date. It is certainly our prerogative to point out the false assumptions and to challenge them. Now, chief among those false assumptions is the one which seems to underlie the whole letter, that there has been submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States the question whether or not we had a right to establish a government in this country. Gentlemen,

I CHALLENGE THAT ASSUMPTION.

The assumption is false in every respect. (Cheers and applause.) Let me briefly point out why. Two parties can make a contract, but it requires the consent of three to make a valid arbitration, that of the two parties in interest and the arbitrator. The parties must clearly define the subject matter of the arbitration. It is absurd to contend that there could be any arbitration by inference or imputation. First: has there been any issue framed; has the Provisional Government submitted to the decision of anybody its right to exist? (Cries of "No, no.") Not one word or one act can be produced in support of that contention. Gentlemen, from the nature of things, a Government which started in revolution, though now the Government de jure as well as de facto, could not submit the question of the legality of its existence to any arbitration because its right lay in its might. Having satisfied our conscience as to the justness of our cause we depend upon our might and are answerable to no other power. (Applause.) I brand as false the claim that we have put in issue the question whether or not we were proceeding legally in overturning a corrupt and rotten monarchy. (Great applause, cheers and cries of hear, hear.) Second. Has the President of the United States up to this point pretended to have been acting in a judicial capacity? I say his acts do not justify that assumption. An arbitrator or a judge would not interfere with the existing status of the parties. On gaining his seat the President of the United States immediately lowered the American flag and thereby changed the status of the parties (Cries of hear, hear.) That was

NOT THE ACT OF A JUDGE,

gentlemen. Again, has he notified anybody that he was proceeding with a judicial investigation? Has he given any notice that a hearing would be had on such a date? Has he notified anybody that witnesses were being examined? Has he given anybody an opportunity to cross-examine those witnesses, or to confront them? Has he given anybody on our side the opportunity to be heard? (Cries of no, no, he never has.) Now, we do not need the legal knowledge of that distinguished judge, who is now Secretary of State, to know that no arbitration could stand for a moment in law, however insignificant the matter, which was conducted ex-parte, without an opportunity to be heard; without an inspection of the evidence which has been produced, or opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. How was the late arbitration conducted in Paris? Did a number of gentlemen get together in private and dispose of the Behring Sea question? Did they send a private agent off to Behring Sea to look about and scratch the back of the seals (laughter), interview the neighbors and make a report? (Laughter, cheers and applause.) Gentlemen, it can hardly be contended that the Provisional Government and we representing the supporters of that Government have submitted our rights to exist to Colonel James H. Blount, of Georgia (applause) The President of the United States had the undoubted right, so far as we were concerned, to examine into the status here, the situation of the country, as bearing on the question whether or not he should continue the negotiations for union pending when he took his seat as President. That was ostensibly the object for which Colonel Blount was sent to these shores. We insist up to this point there has been

NO JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION

in which both parties have been given the opportunity to be heard. (Applause.) And, again, as showing conclusively the utter absurdity of the position that this has been an arbitration, could an arbitration of such a nature be possible when the Government of the United States had a treaty pending before it, between it and the power which it is charged was submitting its right to exist to the decision of one man? (Cries of "no no.") We were a power de facto then; we were recognized by certain great powers of the world, as a power de jure, and we were a power having treaty relations with the United States of America. (Applause.) A treaty has been negotiated which bound the executives of the two nations at the moment President Cleveland took his seat. That treaty awaited ratification to make it final, but it nevertheless was a treaty binding the executive. Now, gentlemen, I challenge the right of the chief executive of that great nation, of his own mere motion, to undo the act of any of his predecessors. (Great applause.) Congress may do it.

CONGRESS HAS THE FULL POWER.

But Grover Cleveland had no more right, legally or morally, to undo the act of Benjamin Harrison than he had to undo any act of Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause and cheers.) But waiving all those considerations, there remains this fundamental one, that no court of arbitration would have the right to ignore the great question at issue; that is whether or not Liliuokalani had violated the constitution, had thrown it to the dogs, and had put herself beyond the pale and protection of the laws. To ignore all that, and decide this great issue upon the petty technicality as to whether or not Mr. Stevens recognized the power of this community five minutes too soon or not, was not in the power of a judge. (Great applause and cries of "You're right.") I repeat, there has been no submission to arbitration. Let us therefore challenge all false assumptions, gentlemen, and let that challenge go on record. Let us hold the President to the true issue, and then if the legally constituted power of the United States, the power which has the right under the constitution to declare war, overpowers us, we will go down with our colors flying and with no misrepresentation possible. Let it be known to the world that if the event takes place it will be because the United States has exercised its power, but not its right. Let us hope that the showing we can make will have an effect upon Congress in shaping its course, and that it will also have its effect upon the distinguished Secretary of State and the chief executive of the American nation. (Great applause.)"

After the undecided character of the news received by the steamer China, the opinion prevailed, until the arrival of the Australia, that instructions would be received by the latter vessel for

IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.

Pending the Australia's coming, several important cabinet and council meetings were held, and it was determined to meet the proposed restoration of the monarchy by the combined forces of the Government, the American League, the Annexation Club, and the Citizens' Reserve Guard, whose joint strength is about two thousand men on this island and within Honolulu.

Orders were at once given to those governments having, or to have hereafter, war ships in Honolulu harbor that no nation would be allowed to land troops without the written consent of the Provisional Government. This notice was served upon the foreign diplomatic corps in writing on the 29th of November, and is intended to be final from its date, pending and after the arrival of the Australia. The notice applies to the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, which arrived yesterday, and the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Fujii, has privately announced that Japan would not interfere should war break out between the Provisional Government and other nations. The Naniwa will lie neutral for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese residents. Active preparations both for

DEFENCE AND AGGRESSION,

if necessary, were begun the day after the arrival of the steamer China, when two hundred and fifty men were put to work fortifying the Executive building. The verandahs on the four sides of the building will be breastworked with three tiers of sand bags. The roof will be similiarly treated. Companies of sharp shooters, all trained men, will occupy the four corner towers from basement to roof. The preparations thus far made will allow the Government to handle with great resistive force from seven hundred to eight hundred troops in the executive building, and ammunition and stores have been provided to withstand a continuous attack for one month or more should hostilities break out. The water supply cannot be cut off as the executive building is supplied by an artesian well on the grounds. The Government claims that with the support of the Annexation club and the citizen reserve, backed by the present formidable battery of gatlings, Maxims and Austrian field pieces now on hand, an aggressive movement

COULD BE MADE IF NECESSARY,

that would clear Honolulu of the aggregate forces of all the men-of-war at present in port, should a landing be made. In case a collision comes further aid will at once rally around the Provisional Government from the other islands.

In case of his intention to carry out Cleveland's instructions for the restoration of the monarchy, Minister Willis has promised to give the Provisional Government thirty-six hours' notice before acting.

"As soon as such notice comes," said a prominent official yesterday to the Associated Press, "should Cleveland attempt to carry out his mad policy against Americans in Hawaii, five hundred men will be at once put to work, and before the time expires the Executive building will be

SURROUNDED WITH RIFLE PITS

a hundred and fifty feet from the building, which will defy attack and be absolutely safe from the guns of the ships."

Careful enquiry has put the Associated Press in possession of the fact that in case of defeat, the revenues of the government have already been secreted, a retreat will be made and the government re-organized at other headquarters, with the intention of defying Cleveland and the restored monarchy until the resident Americans are swept by superior force from their homes in Hawaii.

The first action taken by the authorities after the arrival of the text of Blount's report was to remove Mr. Fred. Wundenberg from the clerkship he held in the Supreme court.

It has been learned on the best authority, coming direct from royalist sources, that British Minister Resident Wodehouse has lately stated to different persons in Honolulu that there was an understanding between President Cleveland and the English Government that the monarchy should be restored. In private political circles here on the annexationist side, the opinion has been freely expressed that the presence of the British cruiser Champion here at the present time was fear in the English foreign office that President Cleveland would not be able to carry out his policy and promise.

When this theory reached the executive and advisory councils, a special session was held, in which Mr. Cecil Brown introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously recommended by the councils to the Executive:

"Resolved, that the Executive Council inquire of the American minister whether his instructions were covered by and in harmony with the letter of Secretary Gresham to President Cleveland. If so, whether he was instructed to use force in the restoration of the monarchy.

"Resolved, that should the above inquiries be answered in the affirmative, these Councils recommend that Mr. Willis be immediately

GIVEN HIS PASSPORT,

and the ex-Queen be made a prisoner of State."

The fear of the councils seems to be that the British will offer protection to the ex-Queen in case Cleveland fails to restore her. This is the chief reason the notice stated has been given foreign officials not to land troops without permission of the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government will send important dispatches to Thurston either by the steamer Arawa to-day or by the Oceanic, which sails December 5. These dispatches will contain:

1. The present status of Hawaiian affairs including the determined policy of the Provisional Government as stated.

2. The official determination of the Government to hold the situation against any attempts to overthrow it either by revolt or foreign interference.

3. That the only proposition submitted by the Provisional Government to the United States was a proposition for annexation.

4. That throughout President Dole has refused in all diplomatic matters to commit the Provisional Government to a policy binding upon Hawaii in case of adverse action by the United States Congress.

5. The fact is to be emphasized that no question of arbitration has been submitted by the Provisional Government, as assumed by Secretary Gresham.

6. Mr. Thurston will be instructed that the position taken by him is the correct one, and the one upon which the government here will insist, with force if necessary.

It is learned that, as Blount interviewed but two of the original Committee of Safety, the government will also forward to Thurston, for use of the United States authorities, affidavits from

THE REMAINING ELEVEN

members as to the facts happening from the date of the promulgation of the new constitution by the ex-Queen to the time of the raising of the Stars and Stripes by ex-Minister Stevens.

In view of the attitude assumed by President Cleveland the American citizens yesterday presented a protest to Minister Willis which has been numerously signed, in which they set forth that as citizens of the United States they "have done nothing whereby to forfeit or waive their full legal and constitutional rights as such citizens." The document contains six typewritten pages of recitation before the signatures, and closes with the following words:

"And the undersigned hereby solemnly and respectfully protest to Your Excellency and to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and to Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State; to Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; and to Rear-Admiral John Irwin, commanding the United States naval forces now in Hawaiian waters, and to all concerned, that any such acts of war or hostility if taken, attempted or announced in the time of profound peace now existing between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal and timely announcement thereof, will and would cause all concerned in authority in the same to be held

RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE CONSEQUENCES

that may ensue therefrom, not only before Almighty God and in the forum of conscience, but by all sanctioned rules and observances of civilized nations in their dealings with each other, and will and would be in violation of the rights of the undersigned, secured and belonging to them as citizens of the United States of America."

A rumor has been current for some time in Hawaii, which has been revived since the stand taken by President Cleveland, to the effect that persons here close to the sugar trust were authority for the statement made several times in Honolulu that Cleveland was to be presented with $2,000,000 upon the defeat of the annexation of Hawaii, and that a contract had been entered into by a prominent member of the Trust which would give that body absolute control of the Crown lands on the restoration of the monarchy. Conversation with several prominent sugar men in Honolulu, who have heard the statements at first hand, show that they believe there is something in the sugar trust's offer, while they do not hesitate to accuse Cleveland of even having entertained such a proposition.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Australia yesterday the councils held a special session to hear official despatches from Minister Thurston read. These strongly advised the Provisional Government to

HOLD THE FORT.

The idea is growing here that Minister Willis will refuse to act, and will probably resign before he will carry out Cleveland's restoration policy. He refuses to be interviewed and at present writing it is not known from any hint or word he has dropped, either to the Provisional Government or elsewhere, what course he will pursue after the arrival of the Alameda, due here December 21 with Washington dispatches in answer to the application by that vessel for final instructions.

Blount's report raised a furore of indignation in both annexation and royalist camps. The royalists denounce both Wundenberg and Colburn, and the annexationists claim the report is one sided and garbled.

Minister Damon declares that only the direct questions, which Blount put to him to elicit ex-parte testimony, have been published and the entire balance of the long and seemingly friendly conversation which could throw a flood of light on the question has been evidently suppressed.

The fact has been commented upon here quite strongly that one or two letters were received from Mrs. Blount by friends here, asking them not to judge Mr. Blount and his adverse report too severely, as he was in no way to blame for his action.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

of the government continues to improve. The surplus has arisen to $169,749 04, and the total cash resources on last Thursday were $272,959 68. But while the government's finances have not as yet suffered, and probably will not, as the taxes for the period are now flowing in, a great financial depression has resulted since the news arrived of Cleveland's unfriendly attitude. Both sugar and commercial stocks have dropped in value and business generally has stagnated. Investments have ceased and there is no money to lend on any security. Capital is being withdrawn from the banks, and both local and foreign commerce will remain crippled so long as the present crisis and political disquietude continue.

On the request of the Government, the libel suits of C. B. Wilson against Walter G. Smith, editor of the Star, have gone over until the February term of court. The request for a continuance was based upon the declaration of the ex-Queen, that she would refuse to attend court when called for the defense. This would force the Government to bring her into court and to

COMMIT HER TO JAIL

if she refused to testify, as she further threatened. The Government therefore requested the defence to allow the trial to go over, as the action they would be obliged to take might place the ex-Queen before the world in the light of a martyr during the continuance of the present crisis.

An interview with one of the Cabinet late last evening developed the fact that, in case of further trouble, the Executive Council will at once carry out the recommendation of the Advisory Council to hand Minister Willis his passport and declare the ex-queen a prisoner of state. From a semi-official source it is further learned that should the British Minister make any attempt at interference, either on behalf of the ex queen or England, the recommendation of the Advisory Council will be extended at once, and that Minister Wodehouse will also be handed his passport. While this will probably be the course the Provisional Government will take, if an emergency arises, it cannot at the present writing be officially verified, as the cabinet refuses to answer further than the determination arrived at concerning Minister Willis.

At present writing, Mr. Ellis Mills is coming in for a large share of criticism from the annexationists while he receives the general endorsement of leading royalists. Mills is reported on the street as saying he "did not care a damn what Americans here thought of him." When seen he denied the allegation.

When the matter was brought to the attention of one of the cabinet yesterday he stated he should not be surprised if it turned out "that Mills was playing into the hands of British Minister Wodehouse."

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

Despite the breathings of war contained in the Honolulu dispatches, the passengers by the Arawa say there is little cause for alarm in the situation at Hawaii. Not can the true condition of affairs in the Islands be rightly judged by the reports of either press agency or yet by Honolulu newspapers, the Star and the Advertiser, the latter being both Provisional Government papers, and the press dispatches being summarized from the naturally biassed reports of transpiring events contained in their columns. In all the many pages devoted to Hawaiian policy, intentions and prospects, since the announcement at Honolulu of the probable restoration of the Queen, not one word has been printed in the Honolulu papers, or a moment's attention given apparently to the feeling or opinion of any other element of the Hawaiian population than American residents of the capital. They it is who have held mass meetings and passed mighty resolutions conveying the wishes and commands of "the people of the Hawaiian islands" to President Cleveland and his Congress; they it is who have decided to resist to the death and "with the spirit of '76" even armed effort by the combined powers to restore the monarchy; and they it is who have declared that if troops either of the United States or of Great Britain offer protection to the Queen, the representative of the country thus offending will be given his passports.

"For all this and despite the tempest stirred up by the Provisional Government papers," says one passenger by the Arawa, "I don't think Honolulu will see any bloodshed. As yet the other portions of the population have let

THE AMERICANS DO ALL THE TALKING,

and they are now becoming hysterical. Their declarations in the press and on the platform contain very much bluff and a liberal percentage of bombast. For instance, because a barricade of a few hundred sugar bags filled with sand has been placed about the Executive building verandahs and there are there half a dozen small field pieces, the Star contentedly observes that 'with a sufficient supply of food and water, a garrison of five hundred men could hold the building against any force, and 'defy the cannonading of the combined fleets.' The Provisional Government has notified the diplomatic corps that no troops will be allowed to be landed from the foreign warships without application to and written permission from the Provisional Government. Despite this fact, I am told that when two British residents called upon Minister Wodehouse on December 1 and asked him what

PROTECTION BRITAIN'S FLAG WOULD GIVE

in the event of any fighting, they were told that troops from H.M.S. Champion would come ashore and form a hollow square about the legation or some other spot chosen as British headquarters, and all British subjects would be invited within the line and there protected. Guards would also be furnished to protect British property interests so long as there was force sufficient to do this."

Another passenger of the Arawa, Mr. J. L Payne, a prominent Canadian journalist and secretary to Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, says it is all but a certainty that the Queen will take her throne again before December closes, but the monarchy will be short lived, as the republican spirit has been rapidly developed in the islands. He does not think that the threats of the Provisional Government to resist by force any effort toward restoration will be carried out, and is of the opinion that the fate of the islands will naturally adjust itself. The Hawaiian Islands being an important strategic point, the principal coaling station of the Pacific, it is not likely that either Great Britain or any other of the important powers would permit the accomplishment of a scheme of annexation while any portion of the population were opposed to the plan.

As to the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, it was announced that it would be accomplished on the afternoon of the day the Arawa sailed, but no one of the business community believed that the reign would last the week out. They summarize the situation thus:—

THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES

that the Queen was dethroned through the presence of United States troops; they therefore restore the condition of affairs existing before the impolitic move on the part of the American representative, and let the inhabitants themselves decide their own fate. Quite possibly the Provisional Government will be resumed within twenty-four hours of the Queen's restoration, but the United States could not then be justly accused of having lent aid to the accomplishment of a revolution.

OUTSIDE OF HONOLULU

less interest is being manifested in the nation's fate than anyone could suppose. The people are busying themselves on their plantations, and business suffers only through the disturbed condition of affairs.

Snowing that political matters monopolize the attention of only a portion of the people, Hon. Mr. Bowell was invited to address a large meeting by the Board of Trade of Honolulu on his way home from Australia, and at this meeting reference was made only incidentally to passing events. The citizens expressed a hearty desire for the development of

HAWAIIAN CANADIAN TRADE,

and gave assurance that the proposed Canadian-Australian cable, to call at Honolulu, will receive a Hawaiian subsidy. It was to enable Hon. Mr. Bowell to address this meeting that the Arawa was delayed a day at Honolulu.

As to the warlike declarations of the Provisional Government, the business men of Hawaii will prevent any fighting; the commercial community control the balance of power.

CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Sheridan, the man under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the recent attempted dynamite outrage here, was again arraigned in court to-day and remanded.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The banking House of Maquay & Hooker, No. 20 Piazza di Spregna, Rome, and No. 5 Via Tornabuonia, Florence, suspended payment to-day. The Anglo-American colonists of both cities had large dealings with the firm. The Americans in Florence will feel the failure with special keenness, as they had been inconvenienced already by the suspension of Du Fresne, whose bank had been used by them for many years. There is some expectation that Maquay & Hooker will arrange with their creditors to resume business.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—A dispatch sent from Bulwayo says that King Lobengula has sent envoys to the British asking that a number of the British South Africa Company's men be sent to meet him. He desires to surrender and wants the soldiers to guard him. He has abandoned his intention to cross the Zambesi.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the latest advices from the British minister at Rio Janeiro confirmed the statement that the Brazilian Admiral Da Gama had joined the insurgents. The report of the defeat of the Government troops at Rio Grande do Sul had not been confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A copy of the extradition treaty with Norway, which went into effect on Friday, was filed in the archives of the State department to-day. It is a model of beauty and neatness in design, and in these points contrasts strangely with the diplomatic documents by which it is surrounded. It is magnificently engrossed and printed on the finest parchment, bound in blue velvet, while the great seal of Norway is enclosed in a solid silver box three inches in diameter and which is attached to the volume by a silk cord with gold and silver tassels.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter and all impurities.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE.

Vessels Loading at Rio Ordered to Remove From Present Anchorage.

Attack on Fort Villegagnon—Admiral da Gama Issues an Important Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 11.—The Navy department has received a cable dispatch from Rio de Janiero that indicates preparations by President Peixoto for a big battle between his forces and those of Admiral Mello. The dispatch is from Capt. Picking, commanding the U. S. naval forces at Rio, and in substance is as follows: "The Brazilian Government has requested foreign consuls to warn vessels to move from the present anchorage and has drawn a line within which it will be dangerous to venture. This will prevent the loading and unloading of cargoes."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 11.—On the night of Dec. 6 an attack was made by a large force of Peixoto's men in launches upon Fort Villegagnon, which had been so badly shattered by the incessant fire from the loyal land batteries that Peixoto thought it might be taken by assault, but the garrison gave his men such a vigorous resistance that they were forced to draw off, while many of their number were killed. When the Aquidaban and Esperanza returned from their trip to the south and anchored of Ilha de Grande, the quarantine station, a force from Mello's ships destroyed the launches kept there for quarantine purpose, took all the provisions in the store, confiscated the money on hand for the payment of the quarantine staff, seized their steam launch, cut the cable between Ilha de Grande and Rio and took the telegraph instrument aboard his own flagship. As the Aquidaban and Esperanza were running the gauntlet of the forts at the harbor's entrance, the Esperanza's high pressure cylinder was struck by a shot and one of her engineers was killed. On board the Aquidaban five sailors were killed by the explosion of a Hotchkiss shell. There is no news of the America and Nichteroy. Mello is said to be preparing a warm reception for them.

The Government has received a telegram from Desterro, stating that important events are expected there shortly. President Peixoto has dismissed Admiral Concelves, commander of the Tiradentes and Bahia, now at Montevideo, because of doubts in regard to his loyalty. Gen. Saraiva has sent to Peixoto a telegram from Sorococha, December 1, that he might hear news from there shortly.

Admiral da Gama, commanding the insurgent vessels in Rio harbor, has issued a manifesto to his fellow-countrymen, saying he openly joins the ranks of those fighting to free the country from militarism and a hybrid alliance with the influence of sectarianism, and will exert every effort to rescue the country from the anarchy and serfdom to which her present rulers have brought her and restore the Government which in a moment of national stupefaction and surprise was overthrown November 15, 1889. The manifesto closes:

"Brazilians, victory is certain. Hasten it by bringing every possible moral influence to help our cause. I call on all the conservative classes of Brazil to cast off the intolerable yoke of slavery imposed by the militarism of 1889. I hope to fulfill my duty as a Brazilian, though the end be death. Let others do the same.

"SALDENHA DA GAMA."

The entire medical staff of the navy, which has hitherto maintained a neutral attitude, to-day joined Admiral Gama at Enchadas island.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

LOUISBURG, Dec. 12.—The tug Douglas H. Thomas arrived in port this morning. She left the Dominion Coal Company's barges Lizzie and Alice off Greyon Island at 11:30 last night. The hawser parted at the bow of the Lizzie. It was blowing a gale at the time, with snow squalls and a heavy westerly sea. Captain Nutter laid by until 8 o'clock this morning, but could see nothing of the barges. He left when the weather moderated in search of them. There is a crew of five men in each barge.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The Star editorially strongly urges the Government to appoint Hon. Peter Mitchell as Governor of New Brunswick. It believes that while there may be other aspirants to the office, there can be no one whose claims based on valuable services rendered to his native Province and to the Dominion will compare with those of Mr. Mitchell.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—T. Rutledge, a prominent farmer of the Virden district, died here in the hospital, last night, from the effects of injuries received in a scuffle, weeks ago, while coming down on the train to Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—The decision has been reversed by the courts in the Beautiful Plains election case.

KERWOOD, Dec. 12.—Frank Taylor and Mrs. James Wilson, while driving home, were struck by a Grand Trunk train and instantly killed.

BRANTFORD, Dec. 12.—William Hooper, brother of the alleged wife murderer, was sentenced here yesterday to nine months in the central prison for theft.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The funeral of the late Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in Montreal. The chief mourners were the deceased's two sons, Leopold Laflamme, his brother, and Mr. Justice Jette, his brother-in-law. The pall-bearers were Chief Justice Lacoste, Sir Joseph Hickson, Judge Pagnuelo and several other members of the legal fraternity.

MORTGAGE SALE

BY TENDER.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st December, 1893, for the purchase of the freehold property situated in the Town of Duncan's, V.I., and known and described as Lots 3, 8 and 9, Block I., of part of Section 17, Range six (6), Quamichan District, and registered upon map 201 in the Land Registry Office, Victoria.

The property is close to the railway station, and consists of a first-class residence, well built, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc., also blacksmith shop, stables and pump factory, together with engine, boiler, pullies, shafting, etc., all in good working order.

Terms—Half cash, balance in a year, with interest at 8 per cent.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. O. WELLBURN,
Duncan's.
Agent for the Mortgagee.

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