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OUR NATIONAL POLICY.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT SHIP CANAL IN NICARAGUA.

We Are Absolved From Further Observance of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—The Senate Committee Says We Ought to Help Dig the Big Ditch.

The Nicaragua Canal bill reported to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Sherman is entitled "An act to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1883. Its provisions, in substance, are that the capital stock of the company is to be limited to \$100,000,000. The existing stock and contracts of the company are to be made to conform to the requirements of the bill. To secure the means to construct and complete the canal the company is authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, payable 1911, guaranteed by the United States of America.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations accompanying the bill is a document of twenty printed pages and, as stated in its text, it represents the views of the committee without a division.

It begins with a recital of the Senate resolution directing the committee to inquire into the canal enterprise and says that in obedience to the direction the committee diligently and exhaustively pursued an investigation and as a result reported the accompanying bill.

The report recites the importance of the canal project, treats in detail of the history of past negotiations on the subject, and maintains that the proceeding of Great Britain at Belize, on the Mosquito Coast, discharged the United States from its engagement with Great Britain in 1850 to refrain from exercising control of any part of Central America.

The report says that the work of the private corporation on the canal has advanced with great rapidity, that the total cost of the project will be but one-third more than the Welland Canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at \$100,000,000. The committee feels that to secure this amount of money the company will be obliged to sell bonds at large discount. Consequently it will be necessary to impose heavy tolls on shipping, and as the canal would really constitute a part of the coast line of the United States, this burden would be largely borne by the American people.

Therefore the committee believes that it would be the part of economy, aside from the considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of \$100,000,000, so that they may be sold at par, with the result of reducing, first, the actual expenditures of the company; and, second, the tolls, which would otherwise amount to \$12,500,000 annually.

In its present form the bill meets the objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1854, as it does not commit the United States to the defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American States.

In the historical sketch of the explorations for a connecting lake between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, beginning with Columbus's examination in 1502, the report says that time, research, and experiment have demonstrated that the only adequate, efficient, and practicable passage is that by way of Lake Nicaragua.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY IS DEAD.
The committee alludes to the course and acts of Great Britain in relation to Central American affairs, and to the fact that the British had obtained a narrow foothold on the Mosquito Coast (a geographical phrase of almost unlimited elasticity), and had made settlements at Belize and seized the country at the mouth of the San Juan River, the necessary Atlantic end of the canal, which led to the Clayton-Bulwer convention, whereby both governments bound themselves not to obtain any exclusive control over the canal or "colonize or assume or exercise any domain over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

"It" says the report, "these proceedings of Her Majesty's government do not discharge the United States from all and every one of their declarations and engagements stated in that convention, it is impossible to conceive what could."

In view of all these considerations the committee is of opinion that the United States is at present under no obligation, measured either by the terms of the convention, the principles of public law, or good morals, to refrain from promoting in any way that it may deem best for its just interests the construction of this canal, without regard to anything contained in the convention of 1850. However, the committee thinks there is nothing in the provisions of the bill reported which is inconsistent with any of the engagements of the United States as stated in that convention. The report speaks of the treaty of 1857, whereby Nicaragua granted to the United States the right of transit of any route, natural or artificial, between the two oceans. This treaty is still in force, and would justify the United States in undertaking the construction of the canal.

GREAT IMPORTANCE.
The work is so great and the benefits of its completion so transcendent that it would seem that its execution should not be left to private enterprise that in the chances of the future may fail. There appears grave doubt whether it could be executed without the strong, certain, and powerful support of a great nation or combination of nations.

In conclusion the report, which is unanimous, says:

It is believed by your committee that the United States will not be called upon to pay any portion of the principal or interest of the bonds, but that the work itself will only repay all its cost, and yield its benefits not only to the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but to the civilized world. If it appeared at any time that the interests of the United States are in jeopardy from any cause, it can purchase the majority of the stock and become the controlling owner of the canal by paying its own bonds to an equal amount, and the property, tolls, income, and profits of the canal will be an ample security against the obligations it assumes.

Mrs. Cleveland in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Davis and Richard Harding Davis, the daughter and son of her host, L. Clarke Davis, left here this morning for New York on the 9:40 train over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Florence Miller, at Kernan's this week, is the acknowledged Southern beauty.

SUGAR TRUST REORGANIZED.

\$50,000,000 Stock and \$10,000,000 Bonds Issued—New Developments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—For two days reports have been current that negotiations were on foot to bring together the opposing interests in sugar trust affairs and although they were positively denied to-day's developments prove them to be true. The Central Trust Company to-day appeared in Brooklyn before Judge Pratt, who appointed the receivers, and on behalf of themselves, the certificate-holders who had already deposited their certificates under the plan of reorganization, and of the certificate-holders who have not yet deposited their certificates applied to the order appointing the receivers vacated. The counsel for the receivers and all other interests consented and Judge Pratt granted the motion. The receivers then, being discharged, went to the People's Trust Company in Brooklyn, which was appointed the custodian of the property of the trust, and there they turned all the assets received by them over to the trustees. The property, which consisted mainly of stocks of the various refineries, was then placed in a coach and rapidly driven to the bridge to New York and thence to Jersey City. There the successor company, under the title of the "American Sugar Refining Company," had already been formed. Just previous to this the reorganization committee had declared the reorganization complete, and all the assets, property, and franchises of the sugar trust were turned over to the American Sugar Refining Company in accordance with the terms of the reorganization. The directors of the new corporation are: H. O. Havemeyer, T. A. Havemeyer, F. O. Matthieson, J. E. Searles, Jr., William Dick, J. B. Thomas, and George C. McGoum. It immediately organized by electing H. O. Havemeyer president, and John E. Searles secretary and treasurer. The new corporation at once issued \$25,000,000 preferred stock, \$25,000,000 in common stock, and \$10,000,000 in bonds. The preferred stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. John E. Searles, treasurer and secretary of the trust and its successor company, said: "On Monday the new company, which has received all the property of the trust, will begin business. The holders of the Central Trust Company's receipts will receive share for share, one-half in preferred stock and one-half in common stock, and a bonus of 5 per cent. in cash. The exchange will be made on and after Monday. The bonds will be retained in the treasury of the company for future action. The Central Trust Company now has the cash in its possession to pay the 5 per cent. bonus. The Attorney General's representative states that he has not been consulted in regard to these developments."

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

The Farmer Legislators Declare Their Hostility to Gen. Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 10.—The standing of the three farmer members of the lower house of general assembly in the coming Senatorial fight is no longer one of uncertainty. While it is not yet known who their candidate will be, it is certain that it will not be John M. Palmer. Representative Cockrell, in an interview this evening, said that under no circumstances would he or his colleagues support Palmer. "What we desire is a new party circulation, and we want an American system of finance. We have come to the conclusion that money is neither silver nor gold nor any other material. We will elect our man or force Republican or Democratic party to adopt our policy. If the Democrats are able to get a Republican vote and elect a Senator without the three farmers, that will simply be a Republican funeral. Representative Tauscher expressed Mr. Cockrell's views. He said several men had been discussed as candidates and they were neither Palmer, Lindley, Farwell, nor Oglesby. It has been rumored David Hunter will be their candidate.

Dempsey-Fitzsimmons Prize Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Already seven hundred tickets at ten dollars have been sold for the Dempsey fight. Applications by telegraph are continually coming in. Arrangements for the accommodation of spectators have been finished and the fighting ring and arena are the most complete ever seen in this country. Dempsey will arrive here from Galveston on Monday and Fitzsimmons from St. Louis Tuesday. Word from both the Dempsey and Fitzsimmons camps to-night shows that both men are in good condition, and confident of the result of the coming fight before the Olympic Club Wednesday night. Gus Tutill, who will be one of Dempsey's seconds, McAuliffe being the other, returned from Dempsey's camp, and says Dempsey is in the height and will weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds in the ring.

Funeral of General Devens.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The funeral of the late Judge Devens was held from Trinity Church to-day and was under the charge of the Loyal Legion, whose purple banner was planted in the northern transept, while the flag of the Grand Army dropped from its staff in the southern. The Episcopal service was read in the presence of a vast assemblage of representatives of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., State Supreme and Superior courts, State and city governments, Masons, and citizens. Rev. Phillips Brooks pronounced the funeral oration, after which a lengthy cortege proceeded to Mount Auburn Cemetery, where the interment took place.

New Japanese Envoy Coming Here.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Gozeo Tatno, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empire of Japan, accompanied by his family and his secretary, arrived here to-day. The party will leave to-morrow evening for Washington. Mr. Tatno's name is familiar to Americans from the activity he displayed in entertaining President Grant during the latter's visit to Japan. The new Minister was appointed in November last.

Ex-Senator Wallace's Failure.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Jan. 10.—S. J. M. McCarrill, of Harrisburg; A. O. Smith, and W. E. Wallace, assigns of Hon. W. A. Wallace, filed their bond this morning. Judge Furst, of Centre County, approved it. The bond is given in the sum of \$1,000,000. J. W. Wrigley, assigns of Hon. D. L. Krebs, also filed his bond in the sum of \$120,000. It was approved by Judge Furst.

—Weber and Fields, with their own company, make a strong attraction at Kernan's.

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

SURRENDER OR BE ANNIHILATED IS GEN. MILES'S ULTIMATUM.

Indians Defiant—Desperate Fight to Extermination—The Men All in Fighting Trim—Advance on All Sides—Only White Men on Duty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A staff correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, at Rushville, Neb., telegraphs that paper as follows under to-day's date:

The crisis has been reached, and a general battle is looked for to-morrow, and the circumstances are forcing a conclusion to the hostilities, and parleying will not be longer continued by either side. Indians said yesterday that Gen. Miles must prepare to fight or get off the reservation. Gen. Miles, it is said, has given them until to-night to surrender, and if they do not come in by that time he will close in upon them. This is made necessary by the condition of his men. These on the north have been pretty well worn out with camp life in this bleak climate and the cold marches from one position to another. They cannot stand it much longer, and unless matters are brought to an end at once the Indians will have no one to oppose them. Many of the Rosebud and Brules are unfit for duty, and the conduct of the men has been exceptional and they have borne their hardships without a murmur.

In order that the situation of the forces just previous to the expected battle may be better understood it may be necessary to repeat what has already been told. In the first place the F. E. and M. V. Railway runs east and west of the towns which are situated upon this line. North of the railway about fourteen miles is the militia line. They are stationed at intervals and mounted men ride constantly from one to the other. The position of the troops up to this morning is the agency where Gen. Miles is with his men. Sixteen miles further north are the Sioux and the east are found first the Rosebud and then the Brules. Many of the Rosebud and Brules are already with the Pine Ridge Indians, but there are many more on their respective reservations who are expected to join the hostilities the moment there is an outbreak. The position of the troops up to this morning was the same as already stated in these dispatches.

But the situation is changing rapidly. Every line is moving. The militia's march North, some going further North than the agency. The regulars on this side, who were from six to eight miles from the hostilities, are moving to within half the distance. The men are all getting in fighting trim.

Members of Company C, Nebraska militia, were in this morning. The company is nine miles from Rosebud agency, and they report that last night they saw fire arise and signal lights, which were communications between Pine Ridge and Rosebud. Preparations are making for a battle, and every one here anticipates the bloodiest battle that has ever been fought in this country. It is not only the families of the officers who are at Pine Ridge were sent east last night. It was a sorrowful parting for husbands and wives, for it may be that many of them will never meet again.

The settlers have every confidence in the troops in the field and in the commanders. The fact that such a desperate fight as the Wounded Knee affair occurred and was not immediately followed by a general war is a witness of the excellent management of Gen. Miles. The people here understand from very good authority that the Government is determined to disarm the Indians, and believing this they can predict no other possible result.

A DESPERATE FIGHT TO EXTERMINATION.

They believe there was a conspiracy among the Indians to go on the warpath in June last which was ripening when Sitting Bull was shot. His death forced the fight in advance. Big Foot, who was one of his lieutenants, endeavored to carry out the wily old Indian's plans, but he could only control his own followers.

It is believed that while a few of the Indians may not want war all will resist any endeavor to make them give up their arms. An Indian without a rifle is only half an Indian.

It is not learned from official sources but every one understands that the orders from Washington up to this morning have been to disarm the Indians but not to kill them. Such an order would mean for the troops to remain surrounding them for one, two, six, or perhaps twelve months in a state of siege and subject to the harassing annoyance of skirmishing and treachery with the fate of Lieut. Casey before them.

It is believed here that if Gen. Miles had his way he would have notified the Indians long ago as he has done now that they must come in by a certain time and surrender or be annihilated and this course has received universal approbation.

Five Rifles. Jan. 10.—Gen. Miles to-day having issued orders for advance on all sides from three to six miles, this move was ordered to be made with care. The principal idea was to keep the Indians toward the reservation and at the same time to allow them to halt on no spot on which they might have an advantage over the troops. Gen. Miles has ordered the displacement of the Indian police who have been on guard duty at the station and post of the agency. He instructed supplying their places with soldiers. This move has been variously interpreted, but it seems patent, however, that the general reason was that he wanted only white men on duty.

No reports were received to-day as to whose houses were destroyed on Friday along Wounded Knee Creek. At this distance it was considered the work of hostilities and was not viewed as a favorable evidence of the Indians' good will. Young Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horse, however, did not think his home had been destroyed.

Reception to Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Democratic Club of the city of New York formally opened its new club-house, at 617 Fifth avenue, by a reception to ex-President Grover Cleveland and many other prominent politicians. Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Cleveland arrived and received a perfect ovation. He took a position in the large front parlor with Lieutenant Governor Jones on one side, and Mr. J. H. V. Arnold, president of the Board of Aldermen, on the other, and introduced those present to the ex-President. Mr. Cleveland made no speech.

The Copyright Bill.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The progress of the Copyright bill in Congress is being watched very closely here by publishers, authors, and dramatists. Gouand, Hector Malot, Jules Simon, Paul Ollendorff, and Eugene Flou, the publisher, have given public utterance to their satisfaction at the report that the bill will soon become a law.

Lymph Wouldn't Save Him.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A consumptive patient in Bradford, who had been undergoing treatment according to the method of Professor Koch, died to-day.

—Frank Bush, the matchless mimic, will amuse Kernan's patrons this week.

FRANCE AT OUR WORLD'S FAIR.

Hope That the Democratic Congress Will Amend the McKinley Tariff.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—How will the invitation of the United States (asking France to be represented at the World's Fair at Chicago) be received in France? This is a question which is beginning to be asked in this city in official and political circles. M. Rocher will lay the invitation before his colleagues, and then will be determined what is to be done in the matter.

The first thing brought upon the tapis undoubtedly will be the McKinley tariff legislation. France is greatly irritated over this measure, and it must have some effect upon the way the Cabinet will treat the invitation. A prominent member of the Government said: "Of course the McKinley affair will have to be discussed when the invitation is laid before us; but we know that our new tariff does not treat France so severely as it does some other countries—Germany, for instance. So this fact may tend to give a more friendly reception to the invitation than would otherwise be the case. Then, again, the recent elections in the United States lead us to hope that the Draconian nature of the United States tariff will be largely removed in the course of the next Congress."

So it would be bad policy for France to decline to be represented at the Chicago World's Fair. Furthermore, no Frenchman can forget the old ties which once bound together so closely France and the United States nor how loyally you responded to our invitation in 1889. For we well remember that the United States was the only great country officially represented at our centennial celebration. Not one of us who saw your countrymen and countrywomen flocked to Paris can treat otherwise than with the warmest sympathy this request that Republican France participate in the celebration of the discovery of the New World. I can say for myself, though I cannot speak for my colleagues in the Cabinet, that when the invitation is laid before you you will find my good will won in advance."

HAVE THE PUBLIC A SAFEGUARD

Against Exorbitant Charges and Conspiracy by Railroads?

Representative Anderson, of Kansas, introduced in the House a resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report to Congress any information it may be able to secure with reference to the Western railroad agreement which is now circulating in New York City; also making several inquiries as to whether the commission has reason to believe that several railroad companies operating west of Chicago or of the Mississippi River are seeking to enter into any form of combination which will enable the combination or its agents to control the charges made to the public by any of the companies for the transportation of interstate passengers or freight, whether any pooling agreement has been entered into; also whether, if such combination exists, the people have any effective safeguard against exorbitant charges; and whether the United States possesses power to secure an enforcement of the law and a punishment of the conspiracy, and, if not, what further legislation is necessary.

Terrible Disaster in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Reggio, the capital of Reggionelle Umilia, a fortified city of North Italy, about fourteen miles from Modena, brings news of a terrible disaster. It appears that while a number of the officers of the garrison were being exercised in the military riding school this morning the roof of the riding school suddenly crashed in, hurling huge beams of wood and showers of tiles into the tank arena. When the troops, who were promptly called to the scene of the disaster, succeeded in removing the debris it was found that two officers were killed, six were seriously injured, and ten others were slightly wounded. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the fact that the roof had been subjected to too much strain through the recent severe snow storms, when masses of snow were allowed to accumulate over the riding school.

Starvation in Ireland.

CORK, Jan. 10.—The state of destitution into which the poor people of some portions of Ireland are plunged can be judged by the fact that to-day representatives of over one hundred families living in the Cloyne district waited upon the board of guardians and earnestly begged for assistance. They stated that for some time past they had been starving and living almost entirely upon turnips.

Bloody Battle—450 Killed.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Advices received here from St. Louis, the chief town of Senegal, bring the news that the French troops under Commander Archibald were carried by assault the fortress of Niara, belonging to the Sultan Ahmadou. During the battle four hundred natives were killed or wounded of eight thousand natives engaged. On the French side fifty-one native soldiers were killed and several were dangerously wounded.

Bateman to Leave the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The execution of the judgment secured by Charles S. Boyd against Arthur E. Bateman and Douglas Green, for commissions of \$8,558, has been returned unsatisfied. The stay secured by the defendants on appeal had been vacated on allegations that Bateman had disposed of his property, and was about to leave the country.

Admits He Murdered Saliverstoff.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Further advices received here in regard to the capture of Padlewski say that it is reported that when the prisoner was questioned by the police officials about the crime he admitted that he had murdered Gen. Saliverstoff.

H. Rider Haggard in America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—H. Rider Haggard, the well-known writer, arrived here to-night on the Cunard steamer Etruria from Liverpool. He was accompanied by Mrs. Haggard.

No Opposition to Senator Vance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.—There is no opposition to Senator Vance. The caucus is set for Monday night.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain; shifting to easterly, slightly colder, except in Southern Virginia, stationary temperature.

Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 30; 8 P. M., 29. Mean temperature, 30. Maximum temperature, 47. Minimum temperature, 27. Mean relative humidity, 61.

THE REMOVAL OF DR. PYNE.

WAS IT BECAUSE HE HAD UNFASHIONABLE FRIENDS?

A Question Which Has For Some Time Agitated the Congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church—Dr. Pyne's Friends Are Saying Things About Dr. Douglas.

The fashionable congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and H streets, has for months been agitated by a question which up to the present has been kept from the public. The members have discussed it earnestly among themselves and endeavored to have it settled, but no settlement has ever been reached. Now some of the members think the time has come to speak out and they are doing so.

The agitation has been caused by the manner in which Rev. Dr. Charles M. Pyne, long the assistant rector, has been treated by the rector, Rev. Dr. Douglas, and the vestry. Dr. Pyne was connected with St. John's for years under Dr. Leonard and the latter's predecessor as pastor. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Smith Pyne, who was rector from 1845 to 1864, and who built the church up from very small beginnings to be one of the finest in the city. Rev. Dr. Charles M. Pyne was born in Washington and is known and beloved by thousands of our citizens. When the war broke out he entered the Union Army and lost a foot at the second battle of Manassas. He is now a man past middle life and broken in health.

When Dr. Leonard left St. John's to accept a bishopric in Ohio, Rev. Dr. Douglas came here from Trinity Church, New York, to take his place as rector. Dr. Pyne, the assistant rector, as is customary, tendered his resignation to Dr. Douglas, leaving the latter with no other than his own assistant. Dr. Douglas declined to accept the resignation, and requested Dr. Pyne to continue in the discharge of his duties. Dr. Pyne did so, and so matters continued for a time. Dr. Pyne's duties were mainly in connection with St. John's Chapel, at Virginia avenue and Twenty-second street, although he occasionally officiated at the parent church, at Sixteenth and H streets, assisting the rector. Some time early last year Dr. Pyne received an intimation from Dr. Douglas that his resignation would be accepted. What led to this action is not definitely known, but a considerable number of the members of St. John's do not hesitate to assert that Dr. Pyne was not sufficiently fashionable to suit the taste of Dr. Douglas. Indeed, one member of the congregation declares that Dr. Douglas told him so. This gentleman says that he asked the rector what objections were to Dr. Pyne. Dr. Douglas answered that he did not wish to have Dr. Pyne officiate at St. John's because when he did so he brought to the fashionable church at Sixteenth and H streets a number of persons who usually worshipped at the chapel at Twenty-second street and Virginia avenue. These people, Dr. Douglas is alleged to have said, belonged to a more humble rank in life than the members of the present congregation, and the latter did not care to be thrown in contact with them. Hence Dr. Douglas thought that it would be best to dispense with the services of Dr. Pyne.

When the latter received the request for his resignation, he was confined to his bed with a severe attack of rheumatism. But though entirely in the dark as to the cause of Dr. Douglas's action he at once complied with the request. A couple of weeks later he received a brief note from Dr. Douglas stating that the resignation had been accepted. Meanwhile Dr. Pyne had continued seriously ill, but neither the rector nor any member of the vestry called to inquire as to his condition. This is what the friends of Dr. Pyne say. That gentleman refuses to talk on the subject.

When the members of the congregation heard of Dr. Pyne's removal there was much surprise and sorrow expressed. Dr. Pyne had been connected with the church for years, and was greatly beloved, especially by the older members of the congregation. His was a debt to them on his own account and on account of his father, who had practically founded the congregation. Inquiry was at once instituted to learn the cause of Dr. Pyne's removal. When what Dr. Douglas had said regarding the unfashionable people whom his assistant brought to the church was noised about, the surprise of Dr. Pyne's friends caught by anger. They determined that Dr. Pyne should not go off to the country. A petition to Dr. Douglas and the vestry requesting the restoration of the assistant rector to his place was circulated, and it is said received the signatures of a majority of the members of St. John's congregation as well as all those who worshipped at the Virginia-avenue Chapel. Neither Dr. Douglas nor the vestry, it is said, ever took any notice of the petition. After some time another petition was sent with a similar result. This was followed by a third and still stronger petition, which was sent to Dr. Douglas a short time ago. All alike have been treated with silent contempt. The friends of Dr. Pyne are naturally indignant, and are saying many things not at all complimentary to Dr. Douglas.

It is customary for the vestry to take action in cases similar to Dr. Pyne's and officially notify a retiring rector or assistant rector that his resignation is accepted or otherwise. Although Dr. Pyne's resignation was not in fact long time ago, he has received no communication from the vestry regarding it. This Dr. Pyne's friends regard as another undeserved slight put upon that gentleman. The place of assistant rector has not yet been permanently filled, and this affords Dr. Pyne's friends hope that they may be spared the grief of permanently separating from him. Dr. Pyne's health is not yet fully restored, and he will soon go South with his family for a couple of months. When he returns it is his intention to accept a call to a Western city. His friends in St. John's will not allow him to go, however, if he can help it. They think it hard that in his old age he should have to leave the home of his youth and all his old friends, even if he is not as fashionable as some other people, nor as much of an elegant gentleman of the world. They declare that his long years of successful labor in the cause of Christianity entitle him to consideration and they will not have him turned away from the church which his father did so much to build up without at least having good reasons given them why it must be so.

A Great Bargain.

An elegant \$800 pillar extension table, slightly damaged from steam-ship, is offered for \$20, at H. J. Lant's new furniture store, 1327 Fourteenth street northwest.