

ADVISES ARBITRATION

The London Times Makes Some Important Suggestions on the Venezuelan Question.

A Radical Change in the Attitude of the Thunderer in This Matter.

It May Be But a Feeler Thrown Out Preceding an Official Announcement.

London, Feb. 17.—An editorial in the Times this morning contains important and interesting suggestions on the subject of Venezuela. The Times suggests, for the sake of the public, that England should make a strong and independent commission to investigate the dispute over the boundary lines, as early as the Washington commission shall report. It adds there will be no difficulty in finding evidence to support its suggestion, and that it is looking upon an editorial utterance as looked upon as most significant. The Times has hitherto maintained silence in its editorial columns, although printing every day letters from Mr. Stanley, its American correspondent, which iterated and reiterated statements to the effect that there was danger of another outbreak of war feeling in the United States as an outcome of Lord Salisbury's continued contentious attitude. Prior to the Times had taken ground against the surrender by Lord Salisbury of his original contention, in Ambassador Pauncefote's despatches, and up to within a week or so. The Times is supposed to still sustain the Premier in this position. Its utterance this morning, following upon the heels of the prominent publication of a series of unbridled and uncontradicted letters from America, is thought to indicate a radical change in the attitude of this semi-official ministerial organ. Further, it is thought that it is possible the prime minister himself has been forced to admit by the latest developments of sentiment and circumstances, that not only the Schomburgk line is no longer regarded as an irreducible limit, but that the settlement by Englishmen of any question that may arise between them and foreigners, should, except in certain instances, be subject to arbitration. It would be, however, too much to expect that Lord Salisbury is ready now to uphold a referendum or arbitration of all disputes between English subjects and people. If such a change of heart has taken place, it will provoke a smile on the face of admirers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who all along have claimed that this Anglo-Venezuelan question belongs to his department to settle, which it does not, since the foreign office alone has jurisdiction. Now that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are speedily arranged, and the satisfaction of the people of all three countries involved. It has been remarked by some of these gentlemen that Lord Salisbury's shock at the surrender of British territory to foreign jurisdiction in a disputed territory will be regarded inconsistent, in view of his own very recent exchange of Heligoland with 2000 population for certain other territories in South Africa. But, on the other hand, nothing less is common and sooner forgotten in government affairs, than the contravention of one act by another, or recession from one position to take up another far less aggressive. Such withdrawals are not infrequently heralded by some utterances of the press, waving the flag from a never and more impregnable ground, and it is very likely now that this editorial of the Times suggests a revision of the ministerial policy. It is not so sudden as Lord Salisbury to find one of his proposals taken away from him. The general feeling, however, is that there is a possibility of an utterance from the foreign office quite as surprising and quite in line with to-day's utterance in the Thunderer.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a correspondent who asked him on the subject, has written a letter saying there is no truth in the report that the Bernese tribunal has ordered the sale of the Delagoa Bay railway. Under-secretary, Mr. Geo. M. Curzon, replying in the house of commons today to a question on the subject, said powers had not been granted to Russia that her occupation of Armenia would not be objected to. Such occupation without the consent of the sultan would be a violation of the treaties of Paris and Berlin. He also said the statement of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff Bostrovsky, that Russia was not willing to undertake to maintain order in Armenia was "spontaneous."

HAWAIIANS ARE HAPPY. They do Not Trouble Very Much About Political Matters.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, Cal., per steamer Monowai, Feb. 17.—President Dole returned to this city on the fourth, after paying an extended visit to the Hawaiian Islands. In an interview the president said: "When I visited Hawaii four months ago, I saw very few natives; they did not exhibit any inclination to see me and be friendly, and I did not intrude upon them. This time I found them different, there being every evidence of kindly feeling on their part. In nearly every place I visited I was asked to address the people. At the close of the meeting they were profuse in the expression of their feelings by cordial words. Politics are not deeply seated in the hearts of the Hawaiians, and particularly of them do not seem to be interested in the land, which to my mind is encouraging."

Minister Cooper received a communication from Signor Decanavaro, Portuguese charge d'affaires yesterday with a diplomatic acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from the foreign office inviting him to observe January 17th as a national holiday. He says that owing to his absence in Kansas on important business at that time, he will be unable to participate in the celebration.

GRAIN MEN ARE INDIGNANT.

Montreal and Toronto Dealers Want Representation on the Board.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the grain section of the Board of Trade held on Saturday a strong protest was made against the proposed legislation by the government, which will have the effect of excluding Montreal and Toronto from representation on the board for the establishment of Manitoba grain standards. Mr. McLaughlin, who presided, H. N. Baird, W. D. Matthews and John Brown, uttered a brief but strong protest against the proposed change. It was finally resolved to cooperate with the Montreal board in sending a deputation to the government to urge that Montreal and Toronto be represented on the board heretofore. Geo. Chapman was selected as a delegate to meet the Montreal delegates at Ottawa.

MONKEYS' ALPHABET

Professor Garner Thinks He Knows the Language of the "Missing Link."

Dr. Donald Smith Discovers a New Race of Pygmies in Dark Africa.

New York, Feb. 17.—Professor Robert L. Garner, of Roanoke, Va., who was dispatched last summer on a second trip to the jungles of Africa by the African Research Society, of Chicago, arrived today on the Etruria. He went for the purpose of completing his monkey alphabet and learning more about the language of the monkeys. Professor S. H. Peabody, of the University of Chicago, was one of the backers of Prof. Garner's enterprise, and Prof. Garner returns, he says, with much new information. He has in his portfolio photographs of the most brutal gorilla man in Africa. This gorilla man would be called in Australia a bushman.

Prof. Garner considers that his mission for perfecting himself in the monkey tongue has been largely accomplished. "I am convinced that the monkeys can talk to each other," said he, "and some of them possess higher intelligence and greater fluency of language than many of the African natives." Dr. Donald Smith, the young Philadelphia physician, who recently expected some stirring adventures on his expedition to Lake Rudolph, Africa, arrived here on board the St. Louis, in the best of health and looking bronzed and his eyes and ears were open to the world. He will be in his discovery of many new tribes whose existence was previously unknown. Among these is a race of pygmies, whose discovery has caused something like a commotion in scientific circles. These pygmies are of the negro type; they are coal black and absolutely naked. Although of great physical beauty, with well formed limbs, they are barely removed from animal and their code of morality is very lax. Those remarkable people are all in twain four and five feet high and live in primitive conical huts. Their only industry is corn raising and the rearing of sheep and goats. They are born hunters. In warfare they use poisoned arrows, the wounds inflicted by which prove fatal within an hour.

WANTED HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

So He Promised His Wife to Get Her Out of the Way.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 17.—A sensation has been caused here by Henry David Hearn, a leading light in the Baptist church, who is accused of causing the death of his wife by administering nitric acid. The arrest was made upon the information of the accused's step-daughter. An alleged ante-mortem statement of the deceased woman, who died suddenly in the event of her husband, Hearn denied that he administered poison to his wife. The appearances are against him, however, as, besides the wife's dying statement, half the contents of a two-ounce bottle of nitric acid are missing. There has been coldness in the Hearn family ever since he was charged some time ago with making a proposition to his step-daughter to marry him in the event of her mother's death.

STRIKE AMONG THE TAILORS.

Twenty-five Hundred Workers Out in New York—Others Affected.

New York, Feb. 17.—Some 2,500 pant makers of this city, Brooklyn and Brownsville have declared a strike against the bosses, and, as a result, 450 shops here were deserted today; 50 in Brooklyn and 25 in Brownsville are affected. The employees demand a weekly schedule of nine hours' labor and remuneration ranging from \$10 to \$16 per week.

ANOTHER BRITISH BULL DOG.

The New Third Class Cruiser "Pelerus" Launched Successfully Today.

London, Feb. 17.—The new British third class cruiser Pelerus, the construction of which was begun at the dock yards at Sheerness, May 21, 1895, was launched today. The Pelerus is designed to develop a speed of 20 knots an hour. She is 300 feet long, will carry eight four-inch guns, eight quick-firing three pounders, two Maxim guns and two torpedo tubes.

A LIGHTNING LEGISLATURE.

Nova Scotia Parliament Does Much Work in a Short Time.

Halifax, Feb. 17.—The Nova Scotia legislature prorogued Saturday afternoon, after a session of five weeks, the shortest in the history of the province. One hundred and thirty-five bills were passed in all.

POLICIES COMPARED

Wm. Paterson, of Brant, Speaks of the Results of Conservative Government.

The Fallacy Involved in Minister Foster's Claim of Remission of Taxes.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The principal speech in the budget debate to-day was made by Wm. Paterson, M.P. for South Brant. He started out by saying that both he and Sir Hibbert were Canadians and each of them would like to speak well of the country. There was, however, nothing to be gained by extravagant statements about one's country. The past predictions of Sir Hibbert were not well founded. In this connection, Tupper gave some very wild predictions in regard to the census. Instead of those predictions being carried out, what was the result? For instance, in 1883, when Sir Hibbert was seconding the address he said that 100,000 immigrants came into the Dominion. Take this 100,000 for 10 years and the immigration would have amounted to 1,000,000 in the decade. Where did the million of people go to? In respect to the statement that Canada could not be governed for one dollar less he disputed the fact. This led him up to the question of taxation. He showed that the customs and excise duties for the last sixteen years were \$1,124,226 per head higher than it was for the five years that the Liberals were in power. What did that mean? Take the population as being at four million—although it was considerably over these figures—and it would be seen that this extra taxation for the 16 years, as shown by the duties paid in customs and excise, amounted to \$72,000,000. This had no reference to what was taken out of the pockets of the people and did not find its way into the treasury.

TO MAKE FOR PEACE.

A Suggestion from Chicago Relative to Washington's Birthday.

From the Rev. George Simpson, of the Chicago Interior, formerly editor of the Canada Presbyterian, the Times has received a copy of the following circular, which bears the signatures of prominent residents of Chicago: To the Press and People: A great political campaign is about to be inaugurated which will absorb the attention of the whole people till near the close of the year. But an interest of larger importance, and more momentous, both for the near and remote future, than those involved in any presidential campaign, is before us. Shall the English-speaking people of the world be friends or enemies? Shall we be constant assailants and menaces of destructive war, or shall there be assured and established peace with honor and justice? The suddenness with which the possibility of the United States breaking up the people of the United States into Great Britain, wholly unexpected, profoundly disturbing, fraught with peril to the enlightened character of both nations, to civilization, prosperity, property, and the peace of the world, has been made manifest to the people of both countries should excite their strength, not in preparations to destroy each other, but in assuring peace between the two nations upon eternal and unmovable foundations. On the 22nd of this February, the people of the United States will celebrate the birth of George Washington. Let the people make that day even more glorious by inaugurating a movement for cementing all the English-speaking people of the world in peace and fraternal unity. We therefore suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the union, at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in the meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious or commercial organizations, nearest in time to Washington's birthday, shall embody their views, each assemblage in its own way, on the following questions: 1. Do we wish the governments of the United States and Great Britain, by treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences, which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers? 2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain? Dr. William C. Gray, 9 Dearborn street, Chicago, and William E. Dodge, 11 Cliff street, New York, will receive the proceedings, which should be sent to the President of the United States and the Queen of England. We request our newspapers, religious and secular, if this proposal shall appear to them to be good and wise, to give it their sanction, and urge the people in all parts of the union to consecrate this celebration of the birth of Washington to this cause, by taking appropriate action on that day, or upon convenient occasions clustering around it. (Signed) George B. Swift, Norman Williams, Lyman J. Gage, Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour, Potter Palmer, W. T. Baker, Marvin Huggitt, George M. Fullman, Charles B. Farwell, Henry W. King, Cyrus H. McCormick, T. B. Blackstone, Charles W. Henry, W. B. Bishop, Franklin McVeigh, A. C. Bartlett, Francis C. Peabody, Lambert Tree, E. G. Keith, R. W. Patterson, Victor F. Lawson, O. W. Nixon, H. H. Kohlman, Thomas Kane, William C. Gray.

25,000 VICTIMS

The Number of Armenians Massacred Officially Stated.

London, Feb. 17.—Another blue book on Armenia was published today. It contains dispatches covering the period between September 3rd, 1895, and Feb. 11th, 1896. It also contains a table prepared by the committee of delegates from the embassies of the six powers, showing the total number of persons massacred, and concerning whose fate there is accurate information, as 25,000.

DR. NANSEN.

News About the Celebrated Explorer Confirmed.

London, Feb. 17.—The British vice-consul at Archangel, it is now known, received the news of Dr. Nansen's safe return from the Arctic. It is stated that the latter obtained his information. Contracts for supplies for the light-houses on the British Columbia coast were awarded to the Dominion government steamer Quadra, for the current year, have been awarded as follows: E. B. Marvin & Co., ship chandler; groceries, E. J. Saunders & Co.; meats, John Parker; bread, M. R. Smith & Co.; coal, Union Colliery Co.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

Chamber of Deputies Defers the Senate—There Are Political Rocks Ahead.

Politicians Consider a Constitutional Solution of the Problem is Impossible.

All Parties Agree That a Dissolution of Parliament is Advisable.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The political crisis which has arisen out of the demand of the senate for a vigorous and thorough inquiry into the Southern Railway scandals, that body having emphasized its attitude in the matter by twice refusing a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois ministry, has now become practically a struggle between the chamber of deputies, which has supported the radical ministry, and the senate, which seems bent upon overthrowing it even at the cost of most serious disturbances. However, in spite of the acute crisis and the possibility of the downfall of the Bourgeois ministry, or even the dissolution of parliament, there is little or no excitement here this morning outside of the newspaper offices. But it is claimed that the resignation of the ministry would not alter matters in any great degree. It appears to be no longer a question of confidence in the cabinet. The chamber of deputies, it is asserted, practically by defying the senate has endangered the constitution and the result is a state of affairs about as threatening as any since the troublesome times of 1870-71. The newspapers are filled with excited articles and vivid reproductions of interviews with political leaders, many of whom have expressed the opinion that a constitutional solution of the problem is impossible. The Conservatives and Socialists demand a dissolution of parliament, the moderates and republicans agree that a dissolution is advisable, but claim that it should take place under another cabinet.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

And the National Holiday—The Monroe Doctrine Again Explained.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The question of national holidays came up in the senate to-day in connection with a petition presented by Mr. Hoare, (rep., Mass.) in which Marie Shipley, nee Brown, urged that June 24th, the anniversary of Cabot's first sighting of the North American continent, be made a national holiday. Mr. Hill (dem., N. Y.) said there was considerable doubt as to the right of the federal government to establish a holiday except for the District of Columbia and the territory. The resolution went to the judiciary committee. Another resolution by Mr. Morgan was adopted, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for all reports during 1894-95 concerning the condition of our funds in Behring sea. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, secured recognition at 1:30 for his speech on a resolution framed by him enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine. "It is a matter of mere observation," he said, "that each year our foreign relations increase in difficulty, complexity and importance. This results from the growth of our nation and the tendency of the times to bring together nations in social and commercial intercourse." It was this tendency, said the senator, which explained the fact that the United States was involved in more difficulties with Great Britain than with all other countries combined. He was glad to know, however, that last month brought some amelioration of the immediate difficulties to which the attention of the country had been given. If these new conditions were founded on the Monroe doctrine, then they would receive the warmest approval of the American people; if they involve any concession of principle, let down by President Monroe then the people of this country would visit upon such concession their condemnation and disapproval. Mr. Davis, as he understood the Monroe doctrine, said it was an assertion by the United States that it would regard as an infringement an attempt of any European power to take over any concession of principle, let down by President Monroe then the people of this country would visit upon such concession their condemnation and disapproval. Mr. Davis, as he understood the Monroe doctrine, said it was an assertion by the United States that it would regard as an infringement an attempt of any European power to take over any concession of principle, let down by President Monroe then the people of this country would visit upon such concession their condemnation and disapproval. Mr. Davis, as he understood the Monroe doctrine, said it was an assertion by the United States that it would regard as an infringement an attempt of any European power to take over any concession of principle, let down by President Monroe then the people of this country would visit upon such concession their condemnation and disapproval.

BAPTISING ROYALTY.

Albert Frederick George Arthur the Name of the Duke of York's Son.

London, Feb. 17.—The baptism of the second son of the Duke and Duchess of York took place today at the church at Sandringham. The occasion was made a general holiday in the neighborhood. The outside of the sacred edifice was decorated with flags, and the interior, which was crowded, was plentifully hung with floral emblems of all descriptions. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, their daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, court officials and the Duke and Duchess of York entered together, the Duke of York being the last party and carrying in his arms his eldest son, Prince Edward Albert, born June 23rd, 1894. Accompanying the Duke of York was a nurse bearing the infant prince. Dr. Sheepshanks officiated. The Princess of Wales pronounced the name, Albert Frederick George Arthur. A hymn and blessing finished the ceremony.

SIR CHARLES IS ILL.

He is at His Son's Residence, and Cannot be Seen at Present.

An Interview Sought Regarding the Alleged Telegrams From Rev. Dr. Murray.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper is lying very ill at his son's residence at New Edinburgh. He reported called on him today to ascertain what truth there was in the report that he had read forged telegrams at the recent election at Cape Breton. This refers to the alleged telegram from Rev. Dr. Murray, supporting Sir Charles Tupper. Dr. Murray having since said he did not send it. The reporter was told that Sir Charles was sick in bed and could not be seen.

MAINLAND ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Grand Master 'Holmes' Recent Tour Among the Lodges.

The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, returned from the Mainland by the Charmer last evening. During the time he was away he instituted Fidelity lodge No. 10 of the degree of Rebekah at Ladner's last Wednesday night. Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Murchie, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. May, Mrs. Smith, Miss Nelson and Miss Murchie, of Alpin Rebekah lodge, Westminister, came down to assist. Fifteen members were initiated and the officers installed and some 25 applications were made. The lodge starts with very bright prospects. After the business the members were entertained at a supper and dance. On Thursday evening the grand master visited Western Star lodge No. 10, Vancouver, and after two days' tour, he initiated by their team, which was a credit to them, he explained the changes recently made in some of the lodge work, and was given a grand reception and supper. The brothers present numbered over two hundred. On Friday he visited New Westminister lodge No. 3, New Westminister. There was a very large attendance, they having two candidates for the first degree, which was done by their own officers, and done remarkably well. The grand master then gave them instructions in the changes and a most pleasant evening was spent. On Saturday evening by H. B. Gilmour, grand treasurer, and Bro. McKenzie, past grand of Vancouver, he visited Mission City, and finally returned to New Westminister, where the remaining few hours were spent. He is extremely well pleased with the attention and fraternal feeling, which was shown him in every place he visited, and has promised to visit them again about the end of April.

SMALLPOX FROM THE SOUTH.

Port Townsend Receives Two Cases on the City of Hankow.

Port Townsend, Feb. 17.—The British ship City of Hankow, from Callao, arrived here this morning with two cases of smallpox on board and was quarantined. She made the run from Callao in the remarkably short time of 35 days.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur Leaves Tomorrow on a Cruise to Comox and Vancouver.

She will be away nine or ten days. H. M. S. Satellite was to have left this morning for Comox, but her orders have been countermanded. She may leave with the Royal Arthur tomorrow. H. M. S. Pheasant leaves on Wednesday morning for Vancouver to take time-expired men, invalids and one insane man, who are returning to England.

Mr. Dennis Jordan, of the West Wellington coal mine, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Messrs. J. H. Preece, E. Quennell and G. E. Gamble of Nanaimo. For some time Mr. Jordan's business has been in straitened circumstances owing to the absence of the requisite capital to face the competition of the two powerful coal companies. He endeavored to form a joint stock company of Victoria capitalists to take over the mine, and not succeeding in doing so, nothing was left for him but to make the assignment.

The civic officials are waiting anxiously for the publication of the estimates. Although the meeting held on Friday evening was private, it has leaked out that some big cuts are to be made in the salaries, with but one or two exceptions. The salaries were cut only two years ago and the cut reported to have been decided upon on Friday evening came as a surprise to those directly interested. To-night two motions towards retrenchment will be made. Ald. Williams will move to do away with the allowance of \$400 a year, and Ald. Partridge will move that the city no longer pay for the aldermen's telephones.

Making Powder awarded highest every world's fair exhibited.

amery.

S and keepers of COWS SOUTH VICTORIA who would like to contract with a REASSOCIATION for a year all the best pure-bred Friesian cows at twelve cents per bush on the 10th day of the month. All charges of milk from the cows to be paid by the Association to write at once to the business to contract with that would be kept and sent to DEN F. CHANDLER, Garbam, P. O., Near Victoria, B. C.