Twice-a-Week.

Victoria Times.

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THAT MANDEMENT

Counter Reports as to What the Bishops Will do on Sunday Next.

Charlton and Farrar do not Represent the Government at Washington.

Sir William Van Horne Looking After His Company's Interests at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The story that a collective mandement on the school question will be issued by the Quebec bishops on Sunday next, is denied at the archbishop's palace here. At the same time it is looked upon by many, who claim to have inside information, that the mandement will be forthcoming on Sunday next and will speak in no gentle terms of the school settlement.

Sir William Van Horne is here to-day on business with the government. The report from Washington that Charlton and Farrar are there representing the Canadian government is wholly incorrect. Neither have at present any right to speak for Canada. Mr. Charlton at a future period may have something to do in this direction, but Farrar will not. Just now neither speaks for the government.

A meeting has been arranged for between the superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, a representative of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association and the policy holders at the Rossin house Wednesday. At the meeting the trouble regarding assessments will be discussed. As there are over 4,000 policy holders in Canada considerable interest is being taken in the matter. The Massachusetts company a few years ago absorbed the business of the Canadian Mutual Aid Association and are doing business in Canada under Dominion licenses. They have a deposit of $100,000 at Ottawa. The Canadian policyholders claim that they are being deliberately forced out by the exaction of enormously increased assessments.

The tariff commissioners leave at six o'clock to-morrow evening for Quebec. The cabinet will sit all day to-morrow.

The Red [illegible] the centennial occupation of Trinidad by the British will take place next month. Canada will send a congratulatory message.

H. E. McAlpine, of St. John, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate the charges of political partizanship against fishery officers in New Brunswick.

The exports to the United States from the Ottawa consular district during the past quarter totalled $734,467. Decrease, $78,000.

At the Archbishop's palace the report is denied that a maudement will be read next Sunday condemning the school settlement.

The minister of militia examined a new site near Hull on the Quebec side of the river which had been suggested for the Dominion rifle range.

TWO RESCUED.

Only British Survivors of Consul Phillip's Party.

London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Brass, Guiana coast, dated January 4th, announces that Captain Boiseragon and Consular Officer Loche, of the party headed by Consul Phillips which was almost annihilated by natives of Benin city, while on a peaceful mission to that district, unarmed, have been rescued after wandering in the bush for weeks. Both were wounded. There is no hope of any further rescues. Twenty native carriers have returned.

MRS. CAREW'S CASE.

Alleged Paramour Called by the Prosecution.

Yokohama, Jan. 15.—H. V. Dickinson, clerk of the Hongkong and Shanghai banking corporation, the alleged paramour of Mrs. Walter Raymond Halswell Carew, charged with the murder of her husband by the administration of arsenic, was called to-day by the prosecution. He testified that Mrs. Carew deceived him in alleging brutality on her husband's part. The general public is in sympathy with Mary Jacob, governess of the Carew family, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. A popular subscription has been opened to defray the expenses of her defense.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Roe, the Murderer of Mrs. Greenwood, Hanged This Morning.

Napa, Cal., Jan. 15.—The crime for which Roe, alias Moore, to-day suffered death, was the murder of Mrs. J. L. Greenwood, in February, 1891. His companion in crime, Carl Schmidt, is undergoing life sentence at San Quentin. Roe and Schmidt went to the Greenwood home, five miles south of Napa, on the evening of the 9th of February. They found Mr. Greenwood home alone and assaulted him, bound and gagged him and carried him into the house. While they were doing so Mrs. Greenwood drove into the yard, having been to a neighbor's after a paper. She walked on to the porch and was about to open the door when Roe stepped out. Mrs. Greenwood stepped back quickly and fell from the porch, Roe following. She was dragged into the porch and into the kitchen and her hands and feet tied. Both she and her husband were compelled to drink several times from a bottle which Roe carried and which afterwards, from the examination of Mrs. Greenwood's stomach, proved to be poison. About 11 o'clock Capt. Greenwood returned to consciousness, so much drug having been given him as to nauseate him. He managed to get to his feet, though his hands were still tied behind his back. His first thought was of his wife and he entered the bedroom to find her lying dead on the bed. Then he went into the hall and was again confronted by the fiends who had in the meanwhile been to town and returned. Immediately they knocked him down and while he was down Roe shot him twice in the head. Captain Greenwood, though not entirely unconscious, feigned so, but Roe again taking the caution to bind and gag him, made his escape, taking Mrs. Greenwood's horse and buggy. Greenwood lay bound and gagged until about seven o'clock in the morning, when he managed to get his feet free and crawled to the front gate where a neighbor saw him and gave the alarm. Schmidt was captured at Denver a couple of years ago. He claims he was forced to assist in the crime and subsequent events bear him out. He is in the insane ward at San Quentin.

HON. MR. TARTE'S ILLNESS.

His Condition is Not Considered at all Dangerous.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who was taken suddenly ill at Ottawa yesterday, is confined to bed in his house here. No person, outside of the family and immediate relatives and his attending physicians are allowed access to his rooms. His illness is not considered at all dangerous and with a complete rest of a week or two, it is hoped his usual health will be restored.

HUGH JOHN UNSEATED.

Winnipeg Election Voided on Very Short Notice.

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—The petition to unseat Hugh John Macdonald came up for trial to-day. Michael Scanlan swore he was paid $40 for teams on election day by S. J. Youhill. Macdonald's counsel then admitted that Youhill was an agent of Hugh John, and as a result the election was declared void. An appeal to the Supreme Court in the matter of overruling the preliminary objection still holds good and stays all further proceedings till it is finally disposed of. Meantime Hugh John holds his seat.

CUBAN REFORMS.

Cabinet Decides to Issue a Royal Decree on the Subject.

London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says at a cabinet meeting just held, the Queen Regent of Spain presiding, it was agreed to introduce reforms in Cuba and a royal decree on the subject will be published on the King's fete day. It is said to be possible that Jose Sanguilly, the American, recently sentenced at Havana to imprisonment, will be given a free pardon.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Cardinal Gibbons Expresses His Approval of It.

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons in an interview to-day expressed in unqualified terms his approval of the arbitration treaty between England and the United States. His Eminence has upon every suitable occasion advocated the settlement of international disputes by this method, because, in his opinion, it reduces to a minimum the alternative of war. "The fact that the two great English-speaking nations of the earth have taken so decisive a step in the direction of a permanent court of arbitration," said His Eminence, "gratifies me beyond measure, and should afford to all lovers of peace the keenest satisfaction. Its importance and significance cannot be over-estimated. My own position with reference to arbitration between nations is fully set forth in an appeal in which I joined Cardinals Logue of Ireland and Vaughan of England, and which was issued on Easter Sunday last year."

OLNEY'S CONTENTION.

That Great Britain Must Now Support the Monroe Doctrine.

New York, Jan. 13.—A copyrighted cable to the Evening Post from London says: "Entirely new importance has been given to the arbitration compact with the United States, in Englishmen's eyes, by Secretary Olney's statement reported by the Chronicle's Washington correspondent that Great Britain having in the Venezuela treaty admitted the validity of the Monroe doctrine, she has now by the arbitration treaty become the ally of the United States in the maintenance and enforcement of that doctrine. Official opinion does not, however, confirm that wide interpretation of what is, the officials say, a treaty for specific and clearly defined object. They certainly would repudiate any confirmation by the treaty of Mr. Olney's expressed claim, that a permanent political union between a European and an American state would be unnatural and inexpedient.

"England," said a leading official today, "always has been a strong supporter of the true Monroe doctrine, but not of that extravagant version of it." Meanwhile it is significant that the Paris and Vienna newspapers to-day comment on the treaty as an affair of purely Anglo-American interest.

A SCENE IN CHURCH

Protest Read Against the Election of Dr. Creighton New Bishop of London.

The Prelate Charged With Attempting to "Undo the Work of Reformation."

Copies of the Protest Distributed During the Installation Services.

London, Jan. 15.—During the ceremony at St. Mary Lebon to-day, confirming the election of Dr. Mendell Creighton as bishop of London, in succession to Dr. Temple, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, John Kensill, a layman, read a protest against Creighton's election on the grounds of the prelate's desire "to undo the work of reformation by introducing trinkets of Rome." He added the doctor had been unfaithful to the promises made at his ordination to drive out the erroneous doctrines and punish the "disobedient clergymen, who are trying to introduce Romish doctrines."

The vicar-general refused to listen to the protest and Kensill protested again, twice asking why the vicar-general did not call upon the objectors to come forward and why he did not hear them. This called forth applause and the stamping of feet, mingled with cries of "Hear, hear," and counter cries of "remember this is a church," etc. Kensill and his friends distributed copies of the protest among those present.

TAKEN TO TASK.

Don Carlos Reflects on the Spanish Government in a Manifesto.

Venice, Jan. 14.—Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, has issued the following statement to the press: I do not wish to remember as a Spanish subject the insults addressed by the American senate to my "Patrie-fatherland," but politicians ought not to forget that friends never insult. Spain has two immense forces—an admirable people who despise all material considerations when the national honor is involved and the heroic army which continues proud of its immortal history. Supported by these two elements, Spain is strong enough to affirm her independence, and maintain her sovereignty. Mediators are "de trop" where there is a government worthy of the name. It is this which Spain lacks, and it is due to this that the United States flouts her; but the Spanish people, which conquered America, and which is as courageous as its governments are weak and shortsighted, still exists."

BANDERA'S DEATH.

The Cuban Chieftain Was Plucky to the Last.

New York, Jan. 15.—On the death of Quintin Bandera the Press says: Suddenly Bandera's machet fell from his hand, he leaned forward on Sorrel, swayed for a moment and then toppled over. Members of his staff dismounted, made their way to their chieftian, and found him wounded in the abdomen. His surgeon was among the first at his side. Tearing open the duck suit he saw in an instant that the wound was mortal. "I might save you, sir," he said, "by an immediate operation to prevent internal hemorrhage, but you might die under the knife."

"How long can I live with the wound undisturbed?" asked Bandera.

"Not more than half an hour," said the surgeon. "See how you bleed."

"Half an hour," replied the black knight. "Long enough to know whether Cuba lost or won. I can endure anything to know the result of this battle." So they propped up his head and made him as comfortable as possible. To the front was the uproar of the charge. Only those close at hand knew Bandera had fallen. They changed their cry of "Almachete" for "Free Cuba, avenge Bandera," while beyond the cry still was "Avenge Maceo." Everything gave way under the furious charge of the 4000. Twenty minutes after Bandera fell a messenger came back. The negro chieftian had asked for a cigarette. He was smoking with his last breath. "Santa Clara has fallen, sir," cried the messenger. "The enemy is routed."

"And Lufe?" asked Bandera, taking his cigarette from his lips. "He escaped in a Valenta drawn by six horses, sir."

"Ah, well, let him go; I die content," replied the general.

There was a puff of cigarette smoke, a shiver ran through Bandera's body, and he was dead.

NEW TRIAL FOR DURRANT.

At Least One of the Justices in Favor of It.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—It is reported in legal circles that the California Supreme court may send the Durrant case back for re-trial. At least one of the justices is said to have openly said the evidence against Durrant for the murder of Blanch Lamont was insufficient to convict. He believed Durrant was found guilty to satisfy the popular clamor and if he can influence the other justices to the same view a new trial may be ordered as was done in the case of Dr. Milton Bowers, who now walks the streets a free man. Although the Durrant case is now under submission Attorney-General Fitzgerald has not yet filed his brief reply to the defendant's brief. When that is filed there will be the defendant's brief in return. Two months may elapse before the all important decision of the supreme court is handed down.

TO EXCLUDE CANADIANS.

Congressman Corliss' Measures Before the Immigration Committee.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Congressman Corliss, of Detroit, appeared before the conference committee on immigration to-day in favor of his measure to keep out Canadians and others, who come to this country during favorable times to earn money and then return to spend it. He showed by treasury returns that 100,000 of these people came here annually and take away $15,000,000. He urged that they should be required to become citizens or be kept out of the country.

INDIAN RELIEF MEASURES.

Meeting Held at Calcutta Yesterday to Promote Relief Schemes.

London, Jan. 14.—The Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, presided today at an influential meeting in Calcutta called to promote private relief measures. He begged that all disputes should cease and that natives and Europeans should stand side by side. The Viceroy also alluded to Queen Victoria's patronage of and sympathy with the relief fund. He was warmly cheered and announced that the first list of deficits amounted to 130,000 rupees. Some of the native princes also spoke.

COLONISTS SATISFIED.

British Guiana Papers Discuss the Boundary Settlement.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the first British Guiana papers published since the Venezuelan boundary agreement between this country and England reached the state department to-day, dated as late as December 28. They show that the whole arrangement, particularly the fifty year clause is highly satisfactory to the colonists, who consider that Great Britain has got the best of the bargain in every way. While the utterances are cautious the papers express satisfaction that Great Britain was able to secure its end without any recognition of the Monroe doctrine.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

An Ex-Notary Arrested on Information of Charles Fair.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—J. J. Cooney, ex-notary, has been arrested on a warrant, sworn out by Charles L. Fair for alleged perjury. At the Fair trial Cooney testified that the late ex-Senator Fair, on September 27, 1894, acknowledged to him the signature of deeds conveying property worth one million dollars to Mrs. Lettie Craven, a school teacher, who claims to be his contract widow. District Attorney Barnes states that Cooney asserted that Mr. Fair made the acknowledgement. This is understood to be the first of several criminal prosecutions directed against some of the claimants to the Fair millions. Cooney is held in $10,000 bonds.

MUST PAY THEIR FINES.

Judgment Given Against the Panama Canal Manipulators.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The tribunal which has been inquiring into the question of the responsibility of the Panama canal manipulators for the fines imposed upon them, decided to-day that ex-Minister Baihaut, Charles de Lesseps and Blondin, were responsible for the fine of 891,000 francs imposed upon the first named, in addition to a term of imprisonment for his connection with the affair. Therefore Baihaut, who was rearrested on December 11 after having been released from prison a few months ago, in order that he may serve two years imprisonment for not paying the fine, will remain in prison, and M. de Lesseps and Blondin will be placed in prison if they return to France.

American News.

Pittsfield Mass. Jan. 15.—The funeral of Simon Mayo who was murdered yesterday in a most horrible manner, at Rouse's Point, N.Y., will be held in this city on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Stellman arrived in this city to-day with the remains. In regard to the cremation of the remains Mrs. Stellman believes after Mayo was killed the body was saturated with sulphuric acid and alcohol and then set on fire.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Hereafter it will cost $3 to obstruct the view of the stage during a theatrical performance in this city with floral or zoological exhibitions. Mayor Swift vetoed Ald. Plitkes' ordinance tabooing all kinds of hats during theatrical performances and suggested a $3 fine, and an ordinance of that effect was passed by an almost unanimous vote in the city council.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 15.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature making one year the lowest limit of residence in this state to obtain a divorce. This is intended to stop the wholesale divorce business for the benefit of eastern martial malcontents. There will be a big fight on the bill by lawyers and hotel keepers, who reaped a harvest from the present law.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine are found in Carter's Little Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

THE TALK OF EUROPE

Distinguished Gathering to Meet Senator Wolcott of Colorado in London.

Librarian of Windsor Castle Gathering Information for a "Life of the Queen."

British Yachtsmen Getting Ready for the Coming Season's Regatta.

London, Jan. 16.—The mission of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, to Europe, is of absorbing interest to all interested in financial matters. Thus far the senator has been content to sound English feeling rather than expound views, and the dinner which Mr. Henry White, formerly secretary of the United States legation here, gave on January 11 to a number of distinguished people, was an excellent opportunity for him to do so, for among those present were Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war; Mr. William Court-Gully, speaker of the house of commons; Lord Rothschild and Mr. Henry Asquith, formerly secretary of state for home affairs. The dinner was also a striking example of Mr. White's position in England, as there are few men able to collect such a gathering on short notice. A representative of the Associated Press had a brief talk with Mr. Balfour, who at first was reluctant to say anything on the subject for publication on account of his official position but remarked "You can be sure that this is from no lack of interest in the cause. However, you may say this much, I have had great pleasure in meeting Senator Wolcott and concur in his ideas as far as I have heard them. I am certain his mission will be productive of good results. The cause of bimetallism will derive more from the senator's mission on the continent than in England," adding: "It depends on whatever action the powers of France and Germany take. Senator Wolcott will undoubtedly confer with Emperor William and M. Melin, the French premier."

Lord Rothschild also remarked that he regarded Senator Wolcott as an able man and continued, "Of course, we (alluding to his firm) are strict monometallists." His Lordship evinced great interest in arbitration. "Will the senate ratify it," he asked. "I regard it as one, if not the most important event of the century. Anything that tends to bring Anglo-Saxons together will benefit both England and America."

Richard Holmes, librarian of Windsor Castle, is preparing material for an authoritative "Personal Life of the Queen" to be published this year. The letter press will embrace consideration of Her Majesty's position as first princess and daughter, then Queen, wife and mother, and her reign and the death of the Prince Consort. The writer has been authorized to correct certain inaccurate statements frequently made regarding the Queen's childhood, education and the early years on the throne. The Queen, herself, is examining the manuscript, and the entire text and illustrations will be submitted to her. The frontispiece of the book will be a reproduction of the famous miniature portrait of Her Majesty by Robert Thorburne. Other illustrations include plates direct from original paintings by many well known and several unknown portraits of the Queen.

The famous Irish Bishop, Dr. Doyle, who has been called "the greatest prelate of the Catholic church since the reformation," died in the summer of 1834. A new life of him has been written by M. M. McDonah, which includes a large portion of his correspondence, and will shortly be published by Fisher Unwin. Dr. Doyle was one of the most strenuous workers in the cause of Catholic emancipation.

Newspapers and club men have been poking fun at Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. for Ecclesall division of Sheffield, since he was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey on Tuesday last with the Grand Order of Medjideh, as the Queen's permission to wear a foreign order is never granted unless the order is given as a reward for valor, or unless the recipient has been actively employed in the foreign sovereign's service. The newspapers ask which of these plans Sir E.'s advanced.

The Associated Press is authorized to state that all recent reports in regard to Mr. William Waldorf Astor, which have been prominently printed in many American papers, are untrue. Mr. Astor is not only not a naturalized citizen of Great Britain but has not the slightest intention of transferring his allegiance to the British crown. True he recently sold a portion of his real estate in New York, but this was purely in the line of ordinary business.

The latest aspirant for honors is the Duke of Abbruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy and an officer in the Italian navy. He is now on his way to Glasgow in order to make arrangements for the construction of a racing yacht which is to be ready for summer contests.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the fact that Mr. Charles Day Rose and Mr. A. B. Walker have decided to build new large class cutters. But little has leaked out in regard to Mr. Rose's boat, but it is understood Soper is designing a yacht for lighter winds than the Satanita, paying particular attention to all points of measurement which are likely to make a great time allowance possible from big rivals.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the hope that some American will accept the offer of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlaine to race for the trophy which the Queen offered and which the Arrow won from the America in 1862, the course to be around the Isle of Wight and the start and finish off Osborne where the Queen could witness them.

Mr. Justice Chitly, whose appointment as lord justice of appeals in succession of Sir Edward Kay, has recently been made, is an enthusiastic sportsman, and for many years filled the important position of umpire at the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat racing.

Londoners think it is their turn to growl at the trans-Atlantic mail service. As stated in these dispatches a week ago advices from New York about that time announced that the non-arrival of British mails at New York for a whole week was unfavorably commented on in America. Now attention is called to the action of the United States postoffice authorities in sending mails by the American line steamship Paris which left New York under one engine on Wednesday last for Southampton, when the Majestic, of the White Star line, sailed the same day. The Pall Mall Gazette suggests that the New York merchants are doubtless gloating over a dose of their own medicine being administered to London.

The great channel tunnel scheme, which has been endorsed successively by Cobden, Bright and Gladstone, and condemned by other statesmen and all military and naval experts, has been abandoned. At a meeting of the company on Tuesday it was decided to utilize the borings as a coal shaft and proceed to develop the coal seams discovered.

A chancery suit which bids fair to rival the famous one of Jarnyce vs. Jarnyce, will shortly come before the court. It is a claim for eight million pounds sterling and concerns the right to the Drymma estates in Wales. These have an annual rent roll of three hundred thousand pounds and are capitalized at six million pounds, being let out to collieries. The claimant is Nathaniel R. Thomas, a colliery owner. As may be expected, there are numerous other claimants, one of whom is Elizabeth Vaughan, who said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The original testator is John Banks, who died in 1716. He was thrice lord mayor of London. The estate comprises lands in Swansea, Cardiff and Ogmorevalley. It also includes a portion of land upon which Cannon street station, London, is erected. It has been in chancery since 1720, the guardians being the aldermen of London. The last direct heirs who derived a benefit from the income were John and Elizabeth Price, who died in 1841. Since that the estate has been locked up in chancery and the three million pounds income has accumulated. The direct heir is Nathaniel Vaughan."

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Photographers are talking of reviving the art of "daguerreotypes." The love for the old and ancient is bringing about a demand for the old-fashioned silver-plated photograph, for such a daguerreotype, is which was the highest type of the photograph sixty years ago. The art is now so nearly obsolete that it is forgotten by all but a very few old-timers and by a few amateurs who have learned the art because of its interesting character. The daguerreotype, named after its inventor, the Frenchman Daguerre, was introduced in the first quarter of the present century, and it stands to-day as one of the most notable and important inventions of the nineteenth century. In this country the art was first practised by Morse, the inventor of the telegraph.

The daguerreotype was a photograph upon a silver-coated copper plate. Unlike the present photograph, each daguerreotype was unique, for the photograph was taken and developed upon the plate, something like the lowly tintype. It was this feature of the daguerreotype which gave it a peculiar value, and which is brought to the front to-day as an argument to prove that the art should be revived.

The process was simply and quickly learned. The plates used were of hard rolled copper, plated or faced with pure silver. They were smooth and perfectly flat, but were not polished when brought to the artist's studio, for to polish the plate some time before use was so much lost time, because the silver film would be oxidized before it was sensitized.

After the plate had been clipped at the corners and the rim had been bent down so that the edges were smooth, it was well scoured by the operator. The plate was held in the scouring block with clips, and this block was mounted on a standard and in such a way that it could be turned in any direction.

The plates were scoured with fine rotten-stone moistened with alcohol. The abrasive material was applied with a piece of canton flannel, and the plate was scoured until it had a perfectly smooth face. Then it was subjected to the action of iodine and bromine until it was covered with a thin film of silver, which was sensitized. It was then ready to be placed in the camera.

The exposure was much longer than is required for the modern dry plate, and and for that reason the person who was being photographed was held to the chair with clamps at the head and back and sometimes the arms and feet were rigidly held in the clamps.

The finished picture generally was preserved under a glass, which was sealed to the plate by some adhesive material, and the well preserved daguerreotypes that have come down to the present generation speak well for the methods employed by the artists of the first half of the century, for apparently they are as clear and distinct as they were when first cemented in the gold frame.