The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY THIRD YEAR — VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7 1902 — VOLUME LXVII

Declines The Offer

Great Britain's Answer to Proposal of the Dutch Government.

Adheres to Intention Not to Permit Intervention by Foreign Power.

And Declines to Deal With the Boer Delegates in Europe.

London, Feb. 4.—The British government has replied to the communication of the Netherlands that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

The text of the reply of the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the Dutch government is as follows:

"Foreign Office, February 3, 1902.

"Sir: You were good enough to lay before me, on January 25, a communication from the Netherlands government, in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, His Majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland, for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa.

"It is suggested that, after a conference, the delegates might return to Europe, with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and the Netherlands government intimate that, in this event, they might at a later stage be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by His Majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimate that if this project commends itself to His Majesty's government, they will inquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of the Netherlands government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders. His Majesty's government have given it their best consideration, and whilst they entirely appreciate the motives of the humanity which led the Netherlands to this proposal, they feel they must adhere to the position adopted, and clearly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war. Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before His Majesty's government, there is no reason why they should not do so.

"But His Majesty's government obviously are not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it and are aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made.

"I may, therefore, point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherlands government to have no such letters of credence or instruction of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's government and the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalkburger for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive for the consideration of His Majesty's government.

"In these circumstances, His Majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, these negotiations must take place not in Europe, but in South Africa.

"It should, however, be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy time in visiting in South Africa, consulting with Boer leaders in the field, and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be prolonged and much human suffering, perhaps needlessly, occasioned.

"I have, etc.,

(Sd.) "LANSDOWNE."

The text of the communication of the Dutch minister in London to Lord Lansdowne, is as follows:

"In the opinion of the government of Her Majesty the Queen, the exceptional circumstances in which one of the belligerent parties in South Africa is placed, which prevents it from communicating directly with the other belligerent, constitute one reason for the prolongation of the war, which is still raging without pause or end, and which causes so much misery.

"It is, in fact, an exceptional circumstance, that one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections which are deprived of all means of deliberating together. It is evident that the Boer delegates in Europe can do nothing because they do not know the state of affairs in Africa, and that the Boers in the field are obliged to abstain from taking any steps because they are not cognizant of the state of affairs in Europe.

"Moreover, the delegates in Europe are bound by their letters of credence, which were drawn up in March, 1900, which bind them so strictly to the independence of the republics that they could not even be permitted to accept the re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum if a mode of settling disputes which might arise were not laid down at the same time. These circumstances give rise to a question whether the offer of good offices could not be usefully made by a neutral power in order to render at least possible negotiations which otherwise could not be opened. For this reason, it would be important to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Britannic government, to make use of the good offices of a neutral power if such good offices are confined to the task of placing in communication negotiators to be appointed by the two parties. The Holland government might perhaps be considered as indicated for the performance of this task, seeing that the Boer delegates are in Netherland territory and accredited to that government alone. If His Britannic Majesty's government should agree to this view, the government of Her Majesty the Queen would have to inquire of the Boer delegates whether they are willing to proceed to Africa and deliberate with the Boer leaders on the spot, returning to Europe after a stay of fixed length, say a fortnight, armed with adequate full powers providing for all eventualities and authorizing them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa.

"In the event of an effective reply, it would be necessary for His Britannic Majesty's government to hand the Netherlands government three safe conducts, permitting the Boer delegates to proceed freely to Africa, remain there freely for the time agreed upon, and return freely to Europe. It would further be necessary for the British government to allow of telegraph code with the view of appointing a place where the delegates could meet the Boer leaders. On their return the Netherlands government could place them in communication with the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by His Britannic Majesty's government, and would willingly undertake to place at the disposal of these gentlemen the accommodation necessary for their meetings; the Netherlands government would then consider their task at an end.

"It is quite evident that negotiations thus begun might lead to no results, but, the possibility on the contrary is also not excluded and in this condition of affairs it appears desirable to endeavor to open negotiations in the hope that they may be successful and efface a difficulty which exists for all belligerent parties of taking the first step in this direction; and it might be useful that a third party should undertake the matter and serve as an intermediary.

"(Signed), GERICKE."

An impossible thing to find is a plaster equal to "The D. & L." Menthol, which is being imitated. Get the genuine. For side aches, backaches, stitches, nothing equals it. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Strange Tale From Dawson

Indians Frightened at Some 'Wonderful Beast That Yells Like Fog Horn.

The Amur Reaches Vancouver After Being Detained By Severe Winds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—The steamer Amur arrived from Skagway this afternoon, having anchored last night at Plumpers bay, owing to a very severe wind storm.

There were 11 passengers, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, Seattle; E. S. Ironsides, L. Troughon, W. Myer, Mrs. Jos. Boyle, Miss F. Butz, C. T. Swanburg, J. Moryment, E. Townsend, A. H. Prentice, J. J. Shortzer, all of Victoria. The weather was reported comparatively mild in Skagway, with very little snow. Those from Dawson came out in five days and a half over the ice.

Dawson papers refer to a strange happening at Stewart river. The Indians of that section are said to be hurrying away in the direction of the nearest whiteman's camp in terror of their lives from a strange beast, which, from their description, is as large as a prehistoric mammoth, and bellows with a noise like a fog signal. Some of the Indians declare that there is a herd of prehistoric animals, while others claim there is but one, which, having made his appearance in different places, gave the impression that there were a number of the nondescript creatures. No doubt the Indians have greatly exaggerated the truth. If they were to be believed, however, it would appear that a herd of pre-historic mammoths, that had been slumbering for 5,000 years in the great glacier beds, had come to life again to terrorize the natives.

There is a small stampede to Gladstone creek, where pans run 30 cents on abandoned claims that had been thought worthless.

PROSPECTORS FOR HORSEFLY

Party Being Organized to Leave Nelson in Spring—Drill Hall Disappointment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 4.—A party of Nelson prospectors is being organized to leave about the end of February for the Horsefly placers. They are being financed by a Nelson business man.

Rev. Mr. Wright, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has been called to the Presbyterian church as successor to Rev. R. Frew, who resigned a year ago on account of ill-health, and who has since been inducted into the Union Evangelical church, Constantinople.

Plans for a new drill shed have been received. They provide for a wooden building, and as the site is within the city fire limits, the building cannot be erected. In size it is much too small for two companies, which Col. Holmes has recommended for Nelson. The militiamen are much disappointed.

LIBERAL DELEGATES.

Opposition Faction in Nanaimo Getting Ready For the Fray.

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A strong force of delegates to the Vancouver Liberal convention is in the city. The Alberni delegates, Messrs. Bledsoe, King and Redford are now here. Delegates from the opposition Liberal camp in this city will attend the convention to fight for recognition.

The schooner Nellie Thurston is supposed to be on her way here from Seattle. She will then proceed to the northern fishing grounds, where she will be employed by the Pacific Fish & Navigation company of this city.

More colds are cured by Pinly-Balsam than any other one remedy. It cures quickly and certainly. Bronchial affections give way readily to it. Manufactured by the propieters of the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Remember The Maine

How the Spanish Government Appealed to the Powers in Europe.

Telegrams That Passed Between Madrid and the Ministers Abroad.

Hitherto Unpublished Documents of Efforts to Avert War With States.

New York, Feb. 5.—The Associated Press has been put in possession of the following despatches, which have never heretofore been published, and which are unquestionably authoritative. They comprise the circular telegram of the Spanish government to the representatives of several of the European courts and extracts from the replies;

"To His Majesty's representatives abroad." Circular telegram.

"Madrid, March 25, 1898.

"The Spanish representative in Washington has just reported that he is informed by the United States government that on Monday next the American commission on the Maine catastrophe will be brought before congress without previously communicating the same to us or having the Spanish representation communicated to them.

"For the reasons stated in my telegram of yesterday and the fact of the submission of that matter to a popular chamber, thus taking it at the jurisdiction of the executive power—a step which, in our opinion, may prove to conflict between the two nations—the Spanish government deems it a duty and considers it to be in accordance with the principles governing international relations between Christian powers to communicate these facts to that government and to require its friendly offices to induce the President of the United States to maintain within the jurisdiction of the executive everything bearing on the questions of, or differences with, Spain, in order to bring them to an honorable settlement. And so convinced is Spain that there is reason to act with prudence, that if the above-mentioned end is not attained, she does not hesitate to ask the advice of the great powers and ask their arbitration for the settlement of the differences now pending and of those which may in the near future disturb the peace which Spain wishes to preserve as far as compatible with her honor and the integrity of her territory. This is not only for her sake, but also for the consequences which the war, once begun, might have for the other countries of Europe and America.

"You will read this telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that country.

(Sd.) "MULLOM."

"From His Majesty's Ambassador, to the Minister of State. (Telegram.):

"Paris, March 25, 1898.

"This afternoon I have had a long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and have communicated to him your circular telegram concerning the last verbal note printed by the minister to the United States.

"I told him that as the crisis had reached its highest point, and demands rapid action, I thought that, besides actively co-operating to obtain a European concert, the most efficacious thing at this moment would be that France should address England invoking the traditions of international politics relating Cuba from the beginning of the century, and proposing that both nations act in common with a view to peace. The Minister of Foreign Affairs accepted this indication in principle, and asked me to give him time to think, and to submit the matter to the council of ministers.

"(Signed), LEON L. CASTILLO."

"From His Majesty's Ambassador at the Holy See, to the Minister of State. (Telegram):

"Rome, March 25, 1898.

"I have communicated to Cardinal Rampolla your telegram of last night relative to the declaration received from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. His Eminence expressed himself much impressed by the statements which I made to him. He approves of the answer which you intend to give to the United States government, praises the calmness and moderation of our government, and recommends that we endeavor to induce the European cabinets to use their influence in Washington to avoid a war. He is convinced that France, whose form of government cannot inspire suspicion to the United States, is animated by the most friendly sentiments towards Spain. He will inform the Pope of my manifestations, and assured me we have the affection of the Holy See.

"(Signed), MERRY."

"From His Majesty's Ambassador, to the Minister of State. (Telegram):

"London, March 26, 1898.

"The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs writes me that Mr. Balfour has taken into earnest consideration your telegram and the peaceful purposes of the Spanish government. That the British cabinet sees with regret that any incident may unnecessarily disturb the relations between Spain and the United States. Mr. Balfour telegraphs to the British Ambassador in Washington and directs him, if he finds an opportunity, to inform that minister (the Secretary of State) of the conciliatory attitude of the Spanish government.

"(Signed), RASCON."

"From His Majesty's Ambassador. (Telegram):

"Vienna, March 26, 1898.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes it necessary that the report of the Spanish commission on the Maine be published as a counter position to the American report and in order to facilitate arbitration. He considers the maintenance of peace to be one of the most important questions in Europe today, and thinks that diplomatic action should be principally based thereon.

"(Signed), HOYOS."

"From His Majesty's Ambassador, to the Minister of State. (Telegram):

"St. Petersburg, March 27, 1898.

"I have just held a long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He expressed great sympathy for Spain, and enthusiasm for the Queen and assured me that the Emperor of Russia was animated by similar sentiments.

"(Signed), VILLAGOZIZOLO.

"From His Majesty's Ambassador, to the Minister of State. (Telegram):

"Rome, March 27, 1898.

"I have just had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to whom I have explained in detail the inconceivable conduct of the government of the United States as compared with the prudence and moderation of the Spanish government. I then read to him a French translation of your telegram. He answered me, with visible conviction, that the Italian government being animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the Queen Regent, and the Spanish nation, will immediately act in the direction you indicate. He supposes that our government will have addressed all the great powers in the same manner and considers that Italy should reach an understanding with them. On leaving he repeated his affectionate sympathy and good will towards our country.

"(Signed), MAZO."

CASE NOT ENDED.

Nightingale v. Union Colleries Still Being Heard.

Vancouver, Feb. 5.—(Special)—The plaintiff's case in Nightingale v. Union Colleries closed at noon today. The case will not be finished until tomorrow evening.

A petition is being circulated by loggers to the government at Victoria praying for an open market for logs. The petition is being circulated throughout the Mainland.

A large number of delegates arrived from up-country and the Island today for tomorrow's Liberal convention.

IMPERIAL BANK.

T. R. Merritt, of St. Catharines, Elected President.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special)—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Thos. Rodman Merritt, of St. Catharines, was elected president of the bank, to succeed the late H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie, who had just previously been elected director on the board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Howland.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Commission At Nanaimo

Indians Complain of Depletion By Seine Fishing in Cowichan River.

Change in Close Season For Island Streams is Recommended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 5.—An interesting session of the fishery commission was held here today. One of the chief points raised was that by Indians from Cowichan, who claim that the river has been depleted by seine fishing, and that logs coming down plow the gravel beds, destroying the spawn.

Prof. Prince assured the Indian chiefs that the matter would be brought to the attention of the authorities.

Nikumi, representing the Japanese of Steveston, also appeared, and gave important figures concerning the money invested by Japanese in the salmon fishing industry, and showing the growth of the dog salmon trade developed with Japan, stating that one-third of the fish bought by them to supply the trade was from white fishermen.

It was alleged by one of the white witnesses that the Pacific Coast company in the cannery refused white fishermen licenses, and gave them to Japanese.

W. Harvey, of this city, drew attention to the need of changing the close season for the rivers of the island to save them from depletion. He suggested a close season extending from the 1st of February to the end of May.

C. P. R. RECEIPTS.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Canadian Pacific traffic receipts for the week ending January 31 were $790,000, and for the same week last year, $691,000.

HE PERISHED IN THE STORM

Tragic End of John Maltman in Scow House on Pitt River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, B. C., Feb. 5.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict today of "Found Dead" on the body of John Maltman, whose remains were discovered in a partially submerged scowhouse in Sturgeon slough about 10 miles up Pitt river from its confluence with the Fraser. Deceased had been unwell and apparently unable to help himself, when, during the recent storm his scow tilted and was flooded by the incoming tide. The only dry place was where the body was found in a loft on a pile of sturgeon and salmon nets. His row boat sank with the scow and water covered the stove, fuel, bedding and food. Too weak to attempt swimming 20 yards in the icy waters to the nearest bank, the unfortunate man retired to the attic apparently dying while on the lookout for boats coming up the river.

Geo. Tomley, an Indian, aged 60, who dropped dead yesterday, was buried today. Deceased nominally belonged to Nanaimo and West Coast tribes, but acknowledged by neither, he wandered for years. He acquired a reputation as a linguist, and could converse with any tribe from Mexico to Alaska.

W. J. Whiteside, barrister, of Rossland, a former resident here, is delegate to the Liberal convention at Vancouver. It is understood he will become Mr. Aulay Morrison's legal partner, succeeding the late G. O. M. Dockrill.

John Post, a well known banker who discovered the rich gold mines at Mount Baker, was in town today to record claims at the new quartz find near Sumas. Mr. Post says nothing has been done since discovery at Sumas on account of the freeze-up, but from a cursory examination he felt justified in locating the claims, and if the promise of the prospecting assays is fulfilled, he predicts a large camp there. The Mount Baker camp is making steady progress.

Wireless Telegraph

Dominion Goverment Will Provide Apparatus For Various Light Houses.

Mounted Rifles Sailed For South Africa Twenty Five Over Strength.

Large Number of Private Bills to Come Before Parliament This Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The estimates next session will include appropriations to provide for wireless telegraphic apparatus at various lighthouses, which will permit vessels reporting more speedily than is possible with the flag signals now in vogue. It is calculated that the outlay will be about $5,000 for each station. The Department of Public Works has been asked to arrange for the installation of wireless telegraph across the Straits of Northumberland, which separate Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick.

Eleven officers are to take a three-months' course at Kingston in staff duties.

The Militia Department announces that the total strength of the Second Mounted Rifles was 907 officers and men, and 942 horses. The regiment sailed 25 over strength.

Notice has been given of 108 applications to parliament for private legislation, as against 12 last year.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is making a big fight for the portfolio of justice, which will be vacant before Saturday, as Mr. Mills is to be appointed to the bench this week.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Humane society was held today. Five medals for life-saving were presented, one of the recipients being Master Gordon Carling, son of Mr. Fred. Carling, of Ottawa, and grandson of Sir John Carling.

The railways are getting the better of the big storm of Sunday and yesterday. Most of the trains came in fairly well on time today.

The smallpox outbreak has cost the city, so far, $19,500.

A NEW TRIAL.

Nightingale v. Union Colliery Being Heard in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—(Special)—The Supreme court, Mr. Justice Irving presiding, was hearing evidence all day today at the re-trial of Nightingale v. Union Colliery. Three years ago a freight train crossing the Trent bridge was wrecked, owing to the bridge collapsing. Several passengers were killed. Plaintiff was severely injured and sued defendants, who were operating the train. At the first trial in Vancouver the jury gave plaintiff $7,000 damages. The case was appealed to the Full court on the ground that the train wrecked was a freight and passengers were not supposed to ride on it. An appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered, on the ground that the statement of plaintiff, that the Union Colliery company had been accustomed to carrying passengers on their freight trains, had not been sufficiently proven. Thus the present trial. A great deal of the old evidence is being taken over again.

At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Rifle association G. R. Maxwell, M. P., was chosen honorary president, Dr Bell-Irving, president; Capt. Tatlow, M.P.P., vice-president; Mr. McInes, second vice-president; Major Shelton, captain; W. H. Forrest, first lieutenant; Jas. Sclater, second lieutenant; Norman McLeod, secretary.

President A. T. Wilson and Vice-President Low, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, were in the city last night, and spoke to a number of railway men at Labor hall on "Capital and Labor." Mr. Wilson said capital was the child of labor; that the actual amount produced per man by labor in the United States was $1,960, and $460 per man was paid out in wages. Thus those who did not work, but had champagne appetites, drew, in dividends, $1,506.

St. Paul's hospital and the City hospital, as well as the Orphanage, are over-crowded. At St. Paul's, the private dining room has been given up to patients, while sofas are being utilized as beds in the City hospital.

One hundred ladies were present at the meeting of the Women's council last night. There are now 14 affiliated societies. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Macaulay; vice-presidents, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. McFeeley; secretary, Mrs. Ban; Mrs. McFeely; secretary, Mrs. Edgson; treasurer, Mrs. Lucas.

The police broke up a black jack game on the corner of Pender and Carrall streets last night, and 12 arrests were made, 10 white men between 18 and 25 years of age, and 2 Chinamen. This is the first shot fired in the war against gambling houses. Today the culprits were fined from $20 to $40 each. The whites went to jail.

A resolution to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of amending the city charter to admit of vesting the control of civic departments in the hands of commissioners was voted down at the council meeting last night.

Victor Warren and Miss Rose Campion were married at Christ church today. The groom is the son of Col. Warren.

F. H. Malcolm is starting a sardine cannery on False creek.

PHARMACY DIPLOMAS.

Ontario Will Likely Recognize Those of British Columbia.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy this morning discussed the request from British Columbia that diplomas of that province be recognized in Ontario. It is likely that the request will be granted. A special cable despatch from London to the Globe says Mr. Chamberlain will meet a deputation which desires government assistance in removing a Welsh settlement in Patagonia to Canada.

It was stated today that the Ross government would submit the Manitoba Prohibition Act to the electors of Ontario, simply saying: "Here is the act which has been favorably passed upon by the Privy Council. It is for you to say whether it shall be placed upon the statute books or not." It is said that the government will insist upon at least a three-fifths vote in favor

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

Good health depends mostly upon the food we eat.

We can't be healthy if we take alum, or other poison daily in our food.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely free from alum. It is made from pure cream of tartar and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders induce dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Alum may not kill, but undermines the health, and ill health makes life miserable

AFTER ISLAND TRADE.

Vancouver Board of Trade Eager to Enter the Field.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—(Special)—The Board of Trade met tonight and a discussion took place regarding the possibility of Vancouver merchants securing the trade of the islands of the Gulf, Comox, Union, Ladysmith and Oyster Bay, by getting a local steamer to go on the route.

The assayers of the Mainland are taking steps to oppose the taking up customs assaying by the Dominion assay office here. The board will further press upon the Dominion government the necessity of a new postoffice and customs house for Vancouver. They will send photographs describing the inadequacy of the present buildings.

Mr. Gilman, successor to Mr. Pellew-Harvey, made a statement to the board that Mr. Swaney, of the Pacific Steel company, Ironside, Wash., had examined iron deposits of Vancouver and nearby islands with a view of establishing a plant on the Island, and he felt quite assured that before very long large rolling mills would be at work in the vicinity of these mines.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Anti-Anarchist Bill—The Power to Make Treaties.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The anti-Anarchist bill will go to the House in a day or two. It contains two provisions giving to foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to Washington, protection against assaults, and punishes with death any such assault which results in the death of a foreign ambassador or minister. The section providing severe penalties for conspiracy in this country against foreign rulers, does not, however, embrace ambassadors and ministers.

The sub-committee of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which has been giving special attention to the legal aspect of the reciprocity treaties, today reached its findings to the full committee, and Senator Spooner was authorized to prepare a written report on the subject. The committee concludes that the power to make commercial treaties rests with the President and Senate, and that the fact that they involve questions of tariff does not render it necessary for the House of Representatives to have equal opportunity to consider them.

"I am a self-made man," said the pompous individual with the chest expanded. The other looked at him critically.

"Your excuse is satisfactory," he said.

SMOTHERED IN THEIR SLEEP

Chief Engineer and Deckhand of Steamer Senator Asphyxiated at Sidney.

Capt. Stalker, of the steamer Senator, made a horrifying discovery yesterday morning, when he went to awaken his chief engineer, Louis Smith, and his son, James Stalker, who occupied the same cabin aboard. He found the room full of coal gas, and his son and Smith cold in death, asphyxiated in their sleep.

The Senator was lying at the wharf at Sidney ready to start on her trip to Crofton on the arrival of the train from Victoria, when the fatality occurred. Capt. Stalker came into town by the morning train and informed the authorities, and a special train was engaged to take Dr. Hart, coroner, and Constable Campbell out to Sidney to hold an inquest on the remains.

Louis Smith, the engineer, was a resident of Vancouver, 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Stalker was 24 years of age, and was employed on the steamer as a deck hand.

Dr. Hart and Constable Campbell returned from Sidney by last night's train. According to the evidence given at the inquest, the unfortunate men went to sleep in one of the after cabins. During the afternoon that had set up a stove, the pipe from which led out of the window. When they retired for the night they evidently removed the pipe and closed the window probably thinking that the coal fire had gone out, but it continued to smoulder, and filled the cabin with gas, which they unconsciously inhaled with fatal results.

After hearing all the available evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

CONVALESCENCE.

Convalescence is sometimes merely apparent, not real, and especially is this true after such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine cleanses and renews the blood, strengthens all the organs and functions, and restores health. Take Hood's.

The New Senators

Appointments To Fill the Vacancies Caused By Death and Resignations.

Ottawa Bakers Move to Hull to Evade Ontario Sunday Law.

Census Bulletin Dealing With Rural and Urban Population in East.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—Before parliament meets the government will have filled the Senate vacancies.

Dr. J. E. Robertson, of Montague, P. E. I., is to have the seat vacated by the death of Senator Prowse.

F. P. Thompson, of Fredericton, will be appointed to succeed Lieut.-Governor Snowball.

Hon. C. E. Church, formerly commissioner of Works and mines in the Nova Scotia government, is to be called to the seat which has been vacant since the death of Senator Almon.

The vacancy in Moatreal district caused by the death of Senator Villeneuve, will be filled by appointment of F. L. Beique, K. C.

An engineering corps, consisting of 52 officers and men, is to be organized in Ottawa.

Ottawa bakers will establish a co-operative bakery in Hull so that they can bake on Sundays and supply fresh bread to Ottawa customers on Monday mornings. The Ontario laws prohibit Sunday work.

The new militia list for the quarter commencing January 1, was issued today.

The census department has issued a bulletin showing the rural and urban populations of Quebec and the lower provinces. The rural population of New Brunswick was 253,835 as compared with 272,362 in 1891, and the urban population 77,285, compared with 48,901 in 1891. In Nova Scotia the rural population was 330,181, against 450,896 in 1891, and urban population 129,383 compared with 76,993 in 1891. In Prince Edward Island the rural population 14,955 against 12,455. In Quebec both the rural and urban population increased. The rural population was 992,667, compared with 988,820 in 1891, and urban 656,231, compared with 499,715.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO.

Over Six Hundred Cases Officially Reported in Month.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—(Special)—Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer, has issued a statement of the number of smallpox cases which occurred in the province during the past month and the districts in which they occurred. The total reached 629.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATED.

Hugh Armstrong Will Probably Be Elected by Acclamation at Portage la Prairie.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—Hugh Armstrong was selected tonight by Portage la Prairie Conservatives to contest the seat for the legislature made vacant by the death of Wm. Garland, Conservative. The Liberals will probably allow the election to go by default.

DOMINION HOUSE.

New Member For West York Will Move Address in Reply.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Campbell, M. P. for West York, will move the address in the Commons, and Mr. Bellard of Beauce will second it.

A deputation of members of the Ottawa district is urging the government to ask Parliament for a vote at the coming session to build the French river section of the Georgian Bay canal.

"There's one good thing about Mrs. De Sneere, she never slanders her friends."

"No; she hasn't any."

There are many good things in the world; but somehow or other we seem to have developed the faculty of seeing the bad ones best.