

The Daily Colonist

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY NOVEMBER 19 1896.

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BRITISH POLITICS.

Lord Lansdowne Favors British Army Augmentation—International Arbitration.

Anti-Exploration—Prospects in the Punjab—Opening of the Reichstag.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The past week has been brimful of political interest in addition to the Guildhall orations. Mr. John Morley, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Henry Asquith, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have delivered speeches of considerable interest. Venezuela has naturally been the chief topic of discussion and the newspapers have daily printed comments upon the developments of the question. The St. James Gazette incidentally publishes a letter suggesting that the boundary dispute between Honduras and Mexico be treated on the same lines as the Venezuela difficulties.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, addressing the Birmingham chamber of commerce last evening, described the scare in England regarding German commercial competition as being "absurd" and defended the acquisitions of recent years upon the part of Great Britain of enormous territories as being "necessary in order to forestall her rivals, who would close them to English commerce."

The remarks of the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, before a meeting of Conservatives at Bristol, have also attracted attention. He dilated upon the necessity of increasing the expenditures for the army, which he asserted must be put on the same level of efficiency as the navy. The war secretary also expressed the hope that at the coming session of parliament a bill authorizing a loan of £500,000 for military needs would be passed.

The Marquis of Salisbury will go to Windsor on Monday to visit the Queen. The auction of the surplus stores of the Arctic exploring steamer Fram at Christiania on Monday last, attracted much interest. Tins of meat, vegetables and soups were eagerly bought as memorabilia of the Nansen expedition; each label on it reading "Fram, 1893-1896," and a fac-simile of Nansen's autograph. Several of them brought many times their market value. The proceeds were handed over to the guarantors of the expenses of the expedition.

The Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has been in the city during the past week, but he says a detailed examination of the exhibition in the Punjab and the Northwest provinces are more favorable than at first imagined. Distress, however, is imminent in several districts of Delhi. According to the last reports over 120,000 men are employed on the relief work.

Naval Lieut. de Gerlach, organizer and leader of the projected Antarctic expedition, says that he will start from Antwerp on July 15, on the steamer La Belgique. The expedition will be on the same lines as Wandell's Arctic expedition and will take with it a perfect set of apparatus for scientific observations, together with three years' provisions.

Mr. John Hayes Hammond, the American engineer who was prominently connected with the reform movement in Johannesburg, called at the United States embassy to-day, and said that he had now arranged to stay in England for three years.

A member of the Prince of Wales party at Sandringham says that before luncheon on a recent morning 2,000 partridges were shot. He adds that the day's total was 3,000 birds killed.

The death of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt will not interfere with the guests at Blenheim during the Princess of Wales' visit to the palace of Marlborough. The only difference in the programme will be the substitution one evening of a concert for a ball.

The German Reichstag met on Tuesday afternoon after a recess of nearly four months. The reassembling of the house was a very quiet affair. The attendance was thin and there was no enthusiasm. The work before the Reichstag is of a humdrum character, except the bill providing for reform in military procedure, which will cause sharp debates as the Radicals and Socialists have collected a mass of evidence showing that the project of reform is to be more thorough and liberal. The bills to increase the navy and for re-arming the artillery may also lead to lively scenes and there are unmistakable indications that the Centrists who furnished the government the necessary support last winter and spring will not be so docile this session. They claim the government has not kept its promises made to them a year ago and the tone of the Centrist press is again almost hostile to the government; so much so, that the editor of the Centrist Tagblatt of Treves has been arrested and the paper has been seized. On the other hand a union of all the Radical and Liberal factions, including the Socialist wing, for parliamentary purposes is being attempted.

Jones, the Irish spy, who created a sensation yesterday in the Bow Street police court, when he testified against Richard J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, was in Dublin city within a fortnight. He tried to establish relations of a sensational character with persons supposed to hold extreme political views. He also stated that two persons mentioned by him in his evidence as Irish-American agitators were really in the pay of the British government.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—News has reached here that the Pope has given his approval to the Manitoba school question settlement.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In view of the recent statements of some of the silver senators that they would not oppose the Dingley tariff bill, and the opinion of Senator Morgan that the Democrats would probably permit the legislation without objection upon their part, the prospects for the bill are deemed fair if the Republicans decide to pass it. Upon the latter contingency, there is a division of opinion among the Republicans. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, takes the ground that the passage of the Dingley bill at the coming session would obviate the necessity for an extra session of congress, as it would furnish all the revenue needed for the present and be sufficient for all purposes until congress should meet in regular session and prepare a revision of the tariff carefully and deliberately.

Another reason advanced in support of the passage of the Dingley bill at this time is the suggestion that the custom houses should be locked as soon as possible by an increase of tariff rates against the impending flood of cheap foreign goods, which would come in through anticipation of a certain increase in the rates at some future day. The fact is recalled, in this connection, that just such a flood of cheap goods poured into the country prior to the McKinley bill going into effect, and in anticipation of the increased rates carried by that bill. In a single month prior to the taking effect of the McKinley bill the importations jumped to \$78,883,183. This was an increase over the preceding month of \$15,000,000, and of the same month one year previous of nearly \$25,000,000.

The arguments advanced as to the ill effects of such a condition are obvious. It is held that it discounts the revenues of the incoming administration, because the market is surfeited with goods, and the importations would be light for the first few months of the new tariff law. For the same reason it is claimed harm is worked to the American manufacturers and laborers, the people whom the new law is to benefit, if it cuts off the market of the American product.

However, it is stated that the President Cleveland would veto the Dingley bill or any other tariff measure passed at the coming session of congress. His support of sound money principles and his practical co-operation with the Republican party in the election just over cannot be construed, it is said, as meaning that the President is in any way in sympathy with the party on any other questions. The Republican party is still his foe on the tariff question. He will, despite the severe lesson the country has learned, continue a free trader.

RECIPROcity WITH THE U.S.

The Textile Mercury, a trade paper published in England, has very little confidence in the present government of the Dominion. In an article in which reciprocity in trade between Canada and the United States is discussed, it says:

"It is extremely important that a careful watch be kept upon the doings of the new Canadian government. In the middle of last week it was telegraphed from Ottawa that Mr. Laurier had just announced in the House of Commons that the Dominion government intended to send commissioners to Washington to endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but the time would not be opportune until after the Presidential election. Now we all know the sort of reciprocity the United States desires to give. As we have often, and recently very often, explained, it is the reciprocity invented by the late J. G. Blaine, which has been indorsed by the manufacturing interests of the United States, and which constitutes a plank in Mr. McKinley's platform. In substance it is the extension of the McKinley tariff to foreign countries for the benefit of the manufacturers of the States.

"It means the negotiation of treaties that will give a lighter tariff in the States to all countries that will discriminate heavily against other countries and in favor of the States. In Canada, it would mean that the Canadian tariff should be reduced forty or fifty per cent. on the productions of the States, while it should be maintained at full rates or increased against those of this country. It was for endeavoring to do this and for endeavoring further to entangle the States preliminary to an attempt to carry it over for bodily incorporation, that the Liberal party in Canada was so thoroughly routed a few years ago. It is to be hoped that its recent success has not arisen from any change of the country's convictions upon the point. If no such change has occurred it will be doubly important to guard against the party's attaining by guile and deceit those ends which it could not accomplish by open advocacy.

"We thoroughly distrust the men now in office in Canada, and hope that every Canadian who desires to maintain the connection with this country should not only carefully watch the officials, but should never rest until they have forced an avowal from them that they have not only no such intention, but will resist any such scheme from whatever quarter it may come. We have been expressed our belief that the United States is maintaining paid agents in Canada to work for this end, and such agents are never deterred by any temporary failure—as it is not success, but their retention, which is their first consideration. The policy of reciprocity of J. G. Blaine was invented for the purpose of embroiling Canada with the mother country on the discrimination in its contemplated tariff, in order that during the aggro discussions that would probably arise the United States could give Canadians an invitation to throw themselves into its arms. This was the policy of the Republican party when last in office, and it is the same that it will endeavor to put into force again immediately it gets into power."

"If sick headaches is misery, what are Carlin's Liver Pills? They will positively cure it! People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take."

THE TARIFF INQUIRY.

Departure of Ministers—U. S. and Canadian Fishery Commissioners Agree in Conclusions.

Increased Number of Fishery Licenses—Hon. Mr. Sifton's Swearing In Postponed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson left for Toronto to-night to commence the tariff investigation. Mr. F. O'Hara, Sir Richard Cartwright's private secretary has also left for Toronto.

The International Fisheries Commissioner Wakeham was here from Washington to-day. He says the report of the American commissioner and himself will be a joint one, they being agreed on their conclusions. The report will be ready by the end of the year.

Commander Spain, of the fisheries protection fleet, has returned to Ottawa. He says the season on the whole will be below the average. Ninety American vessels took out licenses this year, as against forty-five last year. The clause in this year's licenses prohibiting one licensed American vessel to sell supplies to another vessel in Canadian waters is responsible for the increase.

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CONSUL-GENERAL LEE

Has No Knowledge of Immediate Trouble Between Spain and the United States.

Cleveland Said Not to Have the Slightest Idea of Recognizing Cuban Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—General Fitzhugh Lee, consul-general of the United States to Cuba, returned here on Saturday noon from Virginia. The General, while not denying the possibility of war with Spain, expressed the opinion that the reports that an open rupture was imminent were greatly exaggerated. He had no knowledge, he said, of any immediate danger of hostility, though, of course there was great feeling of hostility among the Spaniards against this country, as they thought that without filibustering aid and comfort from here the rebellion might easily be suppressed. He had no information as to whether the Spaniards were prepared or preparing for war. He said:

"I do not believe that there has been any massing of armament in Cuba with a view to possible trouble with the United States, nor that the construction of Spanish war vessels is to be attributed to any such contingency. The Spaniards may be improving their defenses wherever possible, but it does not necessarily imply an expectation of war. The United States is steadily strengthening its defenses works and fortifications, and it is an old maxim that says 'In time of peace prepare for war.'"

Regarding the "sentiment in Cuba" the Spanish officials said nothing to me that indicated an expectation of war. The only thing that could be construed to give that impression is the mounting of a battery of heavy seacoast guns above Havana. There are from twelve to fifteen of these, extending perhaps a mile or a mile and a half north of the limits of the city proper. These point to sea and toward the insurgents. In case of an attack these might be made to supplement the defenses of Morro Castle, Cabanas and Riens and other forts.

"The Spanish authorities rather censure the United States for not enforcing the neutrality laws, and many think that as the sympathy of this country is more with the insurgents than with the Spaniards, our government does not want to take the proper precautions to prevent expeditions leaving the United States seaports and landing in Cuba. I told the Spanish authorities that they must remember there was an imminent extension of seaports here, with innumerable inlets and places where expeditions could be concentrated and embarked. From the trouble which they themselves have had in preventing the landing of such expeditions on the Cuban coast notwithstanding their gunboats and war vessels were constantly patrolling the coast and on the lookout for filibusters, some idea could be formed of the comparative ease with which the United States authorities could be evaded."

"With the comparatively small Cuban coast line, I know of only one big expedition, that of the Three Friends, which has been captured by them. Yet this country has certainly prevented the starting of at least half a dozen big expeditions for the island." In view of this object lesson of the difficulty of putting a stop to filibustering, I contend that the Spanish ought to be careful about censuring us."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The Picayune has received the following from its staff correspondent:

Havana, Nov. 8.—The latest application of "gag law" is the decree by Captain-General Weyler, whereby all newspapers are compelled to send one copy of each and every newspaper they are going to sell, to be approved or disapproved by the censor. In this manner all newspapers containing reports of the war are quietly censored.

There is no doubt the election of Mr. McKinley is a source of much worry to the Spanish government, for it is generally conceded the new President will do something toward recognizing the insurgents' belligerency. In conversation with an official in the Spanish army, and who are close to the Madrid government, they have positively asserted to me that the home office has assurance from their minister in Washington to the effect that the Cleveland administration will not recognize the Cubans under any circumstances. At the time that congress passed the joint resolutions the Spanish minister had a conversation with the state department and was assured by that department that, no matter what congress did, the government would, under no circumstances, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. From one of Gen. Weyler's secretaries I was also informed that Gen. Weyler has issued instructions to all the captains of cruisers that whenever an expedition is caught, that court martial is to be made on the spot and the execution to follow, in order to avoid international complications such as the Compeller case.

In the trial of political prisoners here there is no such thing as justice, for the judges have to give a verdict against the prisoners or incur the enmity of the captain-general. As an instance I will cite the case of Manuel Viendi. Viendi was the attorney for Julio Sanguilly and Aguirre, and managed to secure the release of Aguirre and the reversal of Sanguilly's case in Spain. Well, a trumped up charge of conspiracy was made against him and he to-day is on his way to the African islands, if he is not dead. The judges here—with one or two exceptions—Spaniards and men who have no knowledge or acquaintance in the city, and hence their interests centre with the government, on which they are dependent for their living.

If battles there have been many, in which much blood has been spilled, and

TURKISH REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Signor Panzeri, Italian ambassador, had an audience last night with the Sultan. He strongly insisted upon the execution of the proposed reforms. The Sultan declared they would not be sufficient to publish the reforms; it was necessary to carry them out. The Italian ambassador also insisted upon the punishment by court martial of Col. Mazehan Bey, who is held responsible for the murder of Father Salvator.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent asserts that the Sultan's concessions of reform to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, is a mere financial comedy with a view of raising a loan in Paris to avert the otherwise inevitable financial crisis.

A GRIT FABRICATION.

MONTEAL, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The Montreal correspondent of the Mail says: "The report that a difference of opinion exists between Lieut.-Governor Chapleau and the members of the Flynn government is utterly untrue. The relations between the Lieut.-Governor and his ministers are of a most cordial nature. Unfortunately His Honor has been so ill for several days that he has been unable to meet the ministers at the legislative building. It is hoped His Honor will be fully restored to health so as to enable him to open the Quebec legislature on Tuesday."

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—A special to the Republican from Espanola, N.M., says: "Wool that has been back during the summer and fall pending the result of the Presidential election is now coming into this market in large quantities, and it looks as though McKinley's election had really brought prosperity to some of the people of New Mexico. The shipping of sheep and lambs still goes on briskly. O. Reynolds, Reynolds, Neb., shipped 5,000 head from Espanola and 2,000 from Santa Fee, N.B. Green of Wahoo, Nebraska, is also interested in the shipment."

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses of overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers. I am glad to be able to assist my fellow-being to cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, suffering from deception and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy in the knowledge that I have been able to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and great satisfaction of having done a great service to my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c. silver to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

they have been suppressed by the censor. Gen. Echague met a terrible defeat and he has been badly wounded. It is feared he will die. The battle was fought at Guayabalos. The Spaniards left San Diego de Banao some fifteen hundred strong and with a section of battery. They met the insurgents, who were notified, and the fight lasted all day. From the men who were in the engagement, I learned the artillery was without officers, and the entire company of Spaniards was almost annihilated. The official report of the captain-general reported there were only fifteen killed, but from one of the lieutenants who came to Havana, I am reliably informed the deaths were 65 and the wounded 170. Among the wounded were Lieut.-Colonel Aragon, Rodriguez and Romero. It seems the insurgents had their dynamite gun in working order, and much damage was done with it.

By newspapers received from the United States I learn the insurgents are reported to have been dislodged from their positions. That is not true. The insurgents are yet in the mountains of Pinar del Rio, Maceo, with a small band of men to receive an expedition, and the Spanish officials called that to be dislodged. They will have a time in getting him out of the mountains, as Maximo Gomez, with a strong force, is coming up from Camaguey. It is much in doubt if General Weyler will be able to remain in the long. He will either have to go to Pinar del Rio or to Santa Clara province to direct operations. In fact, even his own men are complaining of his inactivity.

At Guatul the insurgents defeated the Spaniards above Havana, and though they report only nine dead and thirty seven wounded after five hours' fighting and give the Cubans a loss of 100 dead and 800 wounded, still from a student who is stationed at Regia I learn that the number of Spaniards brought to the hospital to the hospital is nothing of the number of men who were left behind too badly wounded to be carried.

The executions continue as merrily as ever, and it has come to such a pass now that the court-martial is held at night and the officers often decide the death penalty without having the prisoners present. In the past few days 29 Cubans have been executed.

ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS.

Rome, Nov. 16.—Under date of Adisbeba, Oct. 23, Maj. Verazzini says the envoy plenipotentiary to Negus Menelek of Abyssinia, has telegraphed the Italian government as follows: "I have to-day, with great solemnity, signed a treaty of peace and convention for a release of prisoners in Menelek's hands. The treaty provides for the restoration of status quo, pending the appointment of delegates by Italy and Abyssinia a year hence to determine the frontiers by a friendly agreement. It recognizes absolute independence of Ethiopia and allocates the Ucciali treaty. Italy undertakes in the meantime not to cede the territory to any other power. Should she desire to spontaneously abandon the territory, it would return to the Ethiopian rule. By the Ucciali treaty, concluded in 1889 between Menelek and Italy, Abyssinia became an Italian protectorate. The settlement announced above by Major Verazzini is the outcome of Italian reverses at the hands of Abyssinians.

Maj. Verazzini telegraphs further as follows: "The treaty provides for the conclusion of a further commercial treaty if necessary. The present treaty will be communicated to the powers and ratified in a month. The convention, after detailing the arrangement for the release of prisoners, provides that Italy shall indemnify Abyssinia by a sum which the Negus leaves to Italy's sense of equity for the expenses incurred in the maintenance of Italian prisoners. The Negus Menelek sends a simultaneous dispatch to the Spanish army, announcing the signature of the treaty, and adds: 'May God always keep my friends.' He expresses the hope that it will make November 20th a festival in King Humbert's family. Memorable as the day is to the parents of prisoners, may God long preserve the life of your majesty."

TARTE'S IDEAS CHANGED.

He Says Greenway's Concessions Will Secure All the Manitoba Roman Catholics Require.

MONTEAL, Nov. 14.—(Special)—There is no longer any doubt that, right or wrong, Hon. Mr. Tarte has thrown overboard the Quebec idea as to how the school question should be settled. He writes a second letter to his paper from the West, in which he says that many schools are closed in the French sections of the province, as they are unable to exist without a grant. Mr. Tarte also combats the Northwest Reform's doctrine that Protestants and Catholics should not be educated together, and says that he saw no less than fifty Protestant girls in the Winnipeg convent. He declares that the concessions made by the Greenway government will assure to the Catholics religious instruction in the schools, the teaching of the French language and a government grant. He also says that well qualified French teachers are very rare in Manitoba, and that they will have to be imported from Quebec.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

A Moscow electrician, M. Kildischewski, thinks he has discovered a process by means of which telephonic messages may be sent over any wires to any distances with no diminution of their audibility. His home experiments have been extremely successful, and he has talked across the ordinary wires from Moscow to Rostoff, the Don, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, the message and response being as clearly heard as if they were uttered across a table. M. Kildischewski has gone to London to try to communicate with New York across the cable, and if he succeeds it will place his name in the front rank of electricians, beside those of Edison and Tesla. We are likely to talk direct with London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and even Peking, some day, and it may be that that wonderful consummation is not long to be delayed. M. Kildischewski's experiments will be watched here and everywhere with the utmost interest. We can at present talk 1,000 miles and more over the wire without the least difficulty, and it does not appear that he has so far much exceeded this achievement. But if he gets an audible message through the cable it will be a tremendous event.

BLOCKED WITH SNOW.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—(Special)—There was no train from the West this morning. The line in the mountains west of Banff is blocked with snow, there having been a fall of seven feet during the past three days. The officials say a through train will arrive about the usual time tomorrow. Hon. T. B. Reid, of Maine, is a passenger on the delayed train.

A Calgary dispatch says: "Snow has been falling all yesterday and still continues. Over a foot has fallen already. The wind is not high, but if it rises the trains will be blocked."

The committee appointed by the C. P. R. telegraph operators to act with the superintendents of the C.P.R. in the matter of drawing up a schedule, governing the hours of labor, wages, etc., concluded their work to-day, and so far as the Western division is concerned the troubles which led to the strike have been amicably settled. The new schedule will be put into operation at once.

A breach of promise suit, occupied the attention of the Winnipeg assize court to-day, Mrs. Walton charging Dr. Stephenson with breach of promise. The defendant is an Iceland doctor, practising in Winnipeg. In 1893 the parties first met when the defendant moved to her house. The defendant attended plaintiff

Neuralgia is the pain of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.

of rock from two of the Boundary Creek Mining Co.; the Big Ledge to the top, on 835 feet of silver, and the 3. r all values. Buildings at once and development.

completed development. On this claim there is an immense body of very fine specimens of ore obtained before the lease was completed.

done on the Sunnysides m.p. On this claim there is an immense body of very fine specimens of ore obtained before the lease was completed.

now in on the Mother at in the ore. The rock hard and it is not unmen to dull between 350 4 hours.

left on Wednesday for pects to return in about accompanied by an expert on some properties has struck a fine body of an adjoining the Adiron camp. New investors and Smith have given \$100,000 to a Spokane

erected for a telephone Marcus and Boundary

SLOCAN.

(Trail Creek News)

the depression all over is to be felt, the Slocan is less than two years took on new life, and it more wealth than all

There have been but hich, with development, the producers. The fact the shipped ore during the week indicates that of more than ordinary mines regard it as the mining section in the

ILLIWAICK.

(The Progress)

Smith, H. Kipp, Rube S. Smith held a private right relative to dyking and have decided to tual agreement to comy on the work without I. Kipp, J. Reece and already put in several their styles and will work completed. These of some of the finest valley, are determined land from any injury r, and should a public g carried out they

ST STEELE.

(The Prospector)

leads run through the r Creek, and there is ction will make a large rry, Weaver and Hell and the Moveva river for placer gold, and the be traced through the ing distance. The ore is absolutely fine milling of the lead being genrth red iron carbonates. led on Weaver Creek the e several, and many e been made. High bonded several valu- on this creek, and elena the latter part of e arrangements for ma- the ore. It is reported e stamp mills will be rry and Weaver