gested for a virtual retirement of a siderable part of the greenbacks and usury notes by their use as a part of bank reserves; this with a view of ngthening the gold basis of the cur-cy.

An enlargement of the national king system to enable independent ks or branches of city banks to be ied on in small towns. This might er the interest rate in the country ricts and tend to lessen the present ripetal tendency of money toward large cities.

Economy in government expendi-s to correspond with the economies red in all other lines of business by condition of the times.

ORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Jan. 7.—The donald election trial closed as pre-ed. Judgment was given to void the tion, but the proceedings on the ment are stayed until the appeal to Supreme court on the preliminary ctions is disposed of, thereby with-ing their lordships report to the ker till after such appeal is heard. order was made as to costs. Mean-e Mr. Boyd keeps the seat.

ed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblains, napped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are quickly relieved by the use of

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JANUARY 14 189. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 9

VICTORIOUS PEACE.

A Member of the Canadian Government on the Arbitration Treaty.

The Famine in India—Outrages by Turkish Troops—A Healyite Convention.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with Hon. R. R. Dobell, a member of the Canadian cabinet who is now in London, in which he says that Canada would rejoice at the completion of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and he is confident that the Laurier cabinet will leave no stone unturned to complete the good work so that Canadians as well as Englishmen will live with the United States as friends and not enemies.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department, has sent to the Lord Mayor the statement upon which the appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers in India was based. He says that districts with a population of three millions will be sufferers from famine until the end of March and that it may continue in some parts until the end of June. In other districts having forty-four millions of a population the distress may deepen with the famine for a shorter or longer period, while six million people in the native states may be victims of famine. The density of the famished population varies from 902 per square mile in Mafferper and Bengal to 122 per mile in Bhalagat and the central provinces. There were 1,200,000 people on the relief work at the beginning of January, and this number will certainly reach two and may exceed three millions. It is estimated that the famine will cost the India treasury at least £4,000,000 to £6,000,000. To-day's cablegram from Calcutta states that the distress is rapidly deepening, especially in the Bundel Fund districts, where half the population needs relief. The Mansion House relief fund amounted to nearly £30,000 to-night, including a donation of £200 by the Prince of Wales, and the donation by the Queen of £500, which has already been chronicled.

A strong Healyite meeting was held in Dublin yesterday which was virtually a counterblast to John Dillon's convention held last September. The meeting passed a dozen resolutions, the chief one being a decision to start a daily newspaper. Several thousand pounds were subscribed towards shares in this enterprise.

The French parliament resumed its session to-day. After listening to addresses from Admiral Vallon the senate adjourned until Thursday. The chamber of deputies re-elected M. Brisson as president, and also re-elected vice-presidents, William Raymond, Poincarre, Paul Deschane, Sarrien and Gustave Isambert. The Mohammedan deputy, Dr. Grenier, recently elected in the Radical interest to represent Pontarlier, was present and aroused lively curiosity and ironical remarks.

A Rome despatch to the Daily News says that news has been received from Macedonia that bands of starving Turkish troops have sacked Greek and Bulgarian villages, and have savagely killed the villagers. This dispatch also says that Italy has ordered the squadron which recently returned from Turkish waters to be ready to start again at a moment's notice.

The Daily News Paris correspondent says: "Next to England, with no great power of Europe is arbitration so popular as with France, which is ripe for a similar arrangement with both the United States and England."

The Journal des Debats, commenting upon the arbitration treaty arrived at between Great Britain and the United States, says: "The existence of an arbitrating mechanism always ready to work will stop the displays of American brutality in international affairs. All the civilized world is deeply interested in each experiment."

The Boersen Courier thinks that the treaty imposes great obligations upon America and that it should in future not tolerate filibustering expeditions to China.

The Nord Deutscher Zeitung according to a Berlin dispatch to the Standard thinks the European powers are not likely to follow the example set by Great Britain and the United States arbitration treaty.

The Princess De Chimay, who eloped last summer with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableaux vivants at the Winter garden, Berlin, immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid $750 per night.

The grand jury in the central criminal court to-day found a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the saloonkeeper of New York, who is charged with conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion.

MONSIGNOR LANGEVIN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Mgr. Langevin came down from Ottawa last evening and went to Quebec this morning. His grace denies in toto the statement of L'Echo de Montmagny that he had approved the school settlement, and then changed his mind after conferring with the religious and political personages in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The coroner's jury to-day brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Daniel Shehan, the pugilist, charged with causing the death of Lucien Lessard by throwing her downstairs in a house on Notre Dame street, on Saturday.

MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The foreign office has received private confirmation of news from Bonny, on the Guinea coast, telling of the massacre of Consul Phillips and party while on a peaceful mission to Benin city.

In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Prince of Wales issued a statement to-day saying that the Queen still adhered to her decision to refrain from expressing an opinion on the proposals to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her reign.

A Rome dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the Pope has issued an order forbidding priests not belonging to the Roman diocese to dwell there under penalty of suspension. It also threatens measures against the resident clergy who are seen on the streets after certain hours.

The Chronicle says in an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century," and follows this with a preamble and text of 15 articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great Britain.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the arbitration treaty, which was signed yesterday, said: "I consider the making of this treaty the most important event for a year past. In 1797 John Jay completed a treaty with Great Britain, one of the provisions of which was that all disputes arising between the United States and Great Britain, should be submitted to arbitration. Under the treaty a great many questions have been submitted, but the treaty never has been fully lived up to by either party. Now, after one hundred years, the United States and Great Britain having become the foremost powers of the world, conclude a treaty on precisely the same lines. I feel sure that at the expiration of the five years the terms will be still further extended, and that the result will be permanent peace between the United States and Great Britain whatever cause of controversy may hereafter arise. I feel sure, too, that this treaty will prove to be an important step toward the attainment of universal peace throughout the world."

DUELLING DENOUNCED.

A Relic of Barbarism Derserving Only of Extermination.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor Williams' duelling decree has been the chief subject of comment in the German press during the past week, and it is the general opinion of the newspapers that the decree does not go far enough. The famous Leipsic university professor, Carl Binding, criticises the decree in a historical article in the Deutsche Juristen Zeitung. He denounces duelling as a relic of barbarism, and says: "He, who, after seducing a man's wife and destroying a happy union, crowns his infamy by putting a bullet into the victim's heart, is a murderer. Wherein lies the honor of such a man? To the guillotine with him, and not honorable confinement in a fortress."

TO HEAL THE BREACH.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—(Special)—It is rumored here that Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Greenway made arrangements while the latter was in Ottawa to have Hon. J. E. Prendergast go into the Manitoba cabinet as minister of education so as to heal the breach between the Catholics and Protestants. Mr. Prendergast says he knows nothing of it.

Hon. Messrs. Montague and Haggart are in town en route to British Columbia.

Jack F. Jackson, who gained great notoriety through being connected with the bill of particulars in the Winnipeg election, he being supposed to have given the Liberals the information set forth in the bill, is in jail awaiting trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The Mail and Empire Montreal correspondent says: "Now that the Quebec legislature has finished its work, great interest is being taken in the forthcoming provincial campaign. It is admitted on all sides that it will be the most exciting in the history of Quebec. The Flynn government will appeal to the electors for endorsation on their enlightened and progressive policy, but the indications are that the Liberals, who are going to make a desperate struggle to secure office, will introduce the racial and religious cry."

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Vorwaets, during the course of an article highly praising the arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, says: "After these two countries, which jointly represent a larger power than all the military countries together, have agreed to submit their differences to a court of arbitration, which will render war impossible, may we not hope that the military countries will also some day come to their senses, or be brought to them."

MISREPRESENTING MINES.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—(Special)—Information has been laid against W. Fullerton, manager of the Rossland Gold Mining, Development and Investment Company, charging him with publishing an advertisement claiming for the company a larger sum than had actually been subscribed. The charge is laid under the law which makes its an offence to publish misrepresentations regarding such companies.

PEACEFUL COUNSELS.

Formal Signing of the General Arbitration Treaty—To Last for Five Years.

Provisions of the Convention Between Great Britain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—By the new treaty signed to-day Great Britain and the United States agree, for a term of five years, to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrender its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and his message earnestly approving it to the senate. The treaty consists of twelve articles, which in print would fill about one newspaper column. There were few formalities in regard to signing the convention as the signatures were but the culminating of a negotiation covering many weeks, during which a complete understanding had been reached on every phase of the subject.

It was felt, however, that the moment was an eventful one. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, signed first. U. S. Secretary Olney handed him the pen and he signed one copy of the documents in the first space, Secretary Olney immediately placing his signature after that of the ambassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it will never leave the possession of that government. Taking up another copy Secretary Olney signed it first, and Sir Julian Pauncefote signed after him. This is the United States copy, and will likewise remain in the possession of our Government. After the Senate has passed upon it, a copy will be made of the U. S. original, and this will be used later on in the final exchange of ratifications. Then both of the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal, a simple monogram, "R.O.," and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete.

The meeting was brief and on the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, first secretary of the British embassy, Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the senate. It was understood during the meeting that its transmission would be make at once in order that the executive functions connected with the treaty should be completed at the earliest posible moment. Under these circumstances, the treaty and the President's message went to the senate to-day.

The twelve articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in embracing the subjects to come before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, and the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war.

The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to the national honor was also so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every ordinary contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain. Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the secretary and the ambassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the inevitable knowledge on both sides of the water that arbitration, not war, would result.

Senators generally express themselves as loath to discuss the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, on the ground that they had not seen it.

Senator Cullen, of Illinois, said that he was a believer in arbitration on general principles, and hoped the reported treaty would prove satisfactory.

Senator Villas (Democrat), Wisconsin, said that, while he knew nothing of the present convention, he was a supporter of any properly directed effort to secure international arbitration, adding that he was especially zealous in his support of any proper measure to secure arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

"I believe," he said, "that the Anglo-Saxon race is destined to conquer the earth and that there ought to be close alliance between the two great nations. I do not, of course, want to be understood as saying that they should conquer by force of arms, but by their beneficient institutions and superior civilization."

The senator thought this end might be promoted by a proper arbitration treaty. He did not, however, approve of the selection of the rulers of any continental country as an umpire in matters of this kind, saying that he would rather trust to the fairness of Queen Victoria.

A COSTLY MONUMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is promise of further scandal in Italy in connection with the national monument that is being erected to the memory of King Victor Emanuel. One million eight hundred thousand dollars was voted some years ago by parliament for building the memorial, which was to be a magnificent work of art. It was thought that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work. The monument is not half finished, and it is said the further sum of $3,200,000 will be needed.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

Discontent Over the Award of the Contract to an American Company.

Searching for an Improved System of Post Office Department Book-keeping.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Postmaster-General has brought down from Toronto two expert accountants, Messrs. Cross and Munro, to thoroughly examine the books of the accountants' branch of the department, and report their views as to any improvements which may be made in the departmental bookkeeping.

Already there are murmurings of discontent over the government action in awarding the contract for the engraving and printing of Dominion bank notes, revenue stamps, postage stams and post cards, etc., to the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The British American Bank Note Company has had the contract hitherto. It is said a saving of $120,000 will be effected by the change, and the new contractors must locate their works at Ottawa, but the question was asked what show would a Canadian firm have in the United States under similar circumstances, though in fairness to the British American Bank Note Co., they might have been given the option of taking the contract at New York prices. It is said, however, that the influence of Senator Cox, president of the Bank of Commerce, who was here the other day, accompanied by Robert Jaffray, of the Toronto Globe, was thrown in favor of the New York concern.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Hon. Mr. Tarte was suddenly taken ill in his office in the western block to-day. This is the second time in two weeks. Overwork is said to be the cause.

The cabinet council was in session this afternoon, when it was understood the Barrie murder case was under consideration. A recommendation commuting tht sentence upon Brennan to penal servitude is now before His Excellency.

Although parliamentary sanction has to be given to the proposed change in the position of the railway mail clerks, there is no question about the change going into effect. Hence Mr. Armstrong, who is to act as superintendent of the new branch, is getting down to work for the purpose of organizing his staff.

Prof. Glasmacher of the Ottawa university, died to-day. He was a man of great ability. He has been a professor here for twenty years.

Judgment in the case of E. B. Eddy vs. Mrs. Bessey was delivered in Hull this afternoon. All four actions were decided in favor of Mrs. Bessey. The amount involved is nearly half a million. Mrs. Bessey is the plaintiff's daughter. Mr. Eddy sought to secure from her properties which he had given to his first wife and which were willed by her to her daughter.

The new quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States will go into effect almost immediately.

The hog cholera in Western Ontario has already cost the department of agriculture ever $7,000.

Government has been notified that the Pacific cable conference papers are on the way to Canada. Until they arrive here nothing will be known of their contents than has already appeared in the despatches.

FOOD FOR THE FAMISHING.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It appears that England has awakened from its apathy regarding the Indian famine sufferers and that measures will be taken to alleviate their distress, notwithstanding the purblind attitude of the Indian government which does not, or will not, see that the situation is one of the worst it has ever had to confront.

Private and independent advices concur in stating that thousands of persons are dying from starvation or from weakness that prevents them from assimilating the little food they may obtain. It is known that in the district of Jabalhur alone, a district which had a population of three millions, nine thousand persons have died. Thousands of others will have to perish, despite any efforts that may have been or will be made to succor them. These are people living in remote districts far from the railroads and other lines of communication whom it will be impossible to care for until the death lists are enormously swollen.

Large as the existing Indian relief system is, it is entirely unable to meet a famine period which, it is estimated, will extend over the whole of 1897. Cablegrams from the Viceroy of India have been received here telling cheerfully of rains that have fallen in several parts of the country. It appears that the Indian government with incomprehensible fatuity has acted on the belief that rain and not food was wanted. Of course rain will prevent a recurrence of the famine, but what is wanted now is food, and that right speedily, to save thousands upon thousands of men, women and children from a torturing death. The question of a national relief grant will be discussed in parliament.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

KASLO, Jan. 6.—A carpenter and prospector named Dugald Patterson was killed here to-day. He was carrying a log with his partner when he fell and the log smashed his head. His sisters reside at Nairn, Ont., and his mother in Emmet, Mich.

The best way to cure disease is to drive it from the system by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The general arbitration treaty has been signed, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney affixing their signatures to the document to-day.

The Alaskan boundary dispute will not, as expected, come before the general arbitration tribunal should the treaty be signed to-day and ratified by the senate. No specific reference is made to the subject in the treaty, but it is confidently stated that the matter will be settled separately as a result of negotiations now in progress.

It is learned that King Oscar of Sweden has been selected in the general arbitration treaty as final arbiter, is case of a tie vote by the arbitration tribunal on any matter. He either will sit and hear the matter of dispute himself or name a deputy who will act as final arbitrator. The treaty is to run five years. Then the Swedish King for that length of time will be the final umpire in all disputes between the great English speaking nations.

The congress of Venzuela meets in February, and, it is understood, no objections potent enough to prevent the ratification of the agreement in face of the strong endorsement of President Crespo and the members of his cabinet will be forthcoming. The final settlement of this dispute, which at one time threatened to seriously interrupt the amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, will be hailed with satisfaction both in the United States and Great Britain. The intervention of the United States to adjust the dispute has had one result not foreseen, viz., the drawing closer of the two great representatives of the English-speaking races. As a result of the mutual understanding effected in consequence of their negotiations over Venezuela, the United States and Great Britain at this time are probably more nearly in accord in diplomatic relations than ever before in history, and it is confidentially expected the result will be an agreement of a general scheme of arbitration of all disputes between the two nations, save those in which national honor is involved.

It is probable also, that closely following the consummation of the agreement on the Venezuelan boundary dispute of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which have been served for some years as a result of this dispute and the United States will be the intermediary bringing this about. Of course the treaty, unlike the Venezuelan agreement, must be submitted to the United States senate for approval, and in view of the short time remaining of the present session of congress, every effort will be made to have it submitted to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Globe this afternoon says it sees no reason for Britishers to rejoice at the conclusion of the arbitration treaty with the United States, adding: "Great Britain's experience of arbitration with America has always been futile and ridiculous. It is no particular triumph for the Marquis of Salisbury's statesmanship and the most self-respecting Englishmen would like to forget the circumstances leading to it, the passage in our history beginning with the Venezuelan trouble and President Cleveland's gross insult and ending with the conclusion of the treaty which contains nothing to be proud of and a great deal which we would gladly obliterate."

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William on Tuesday had a counsel of war at which General von Gossler, minister of war, and Generals Blumenthal, Waldersee and Winterfield were present. His Majesty supplemented his recent address to the Generals on New Year's day by directing attention to the re-organization of the German artillery. After pointing out the similar movement in France, His Majesty asked the opinions of all present. The exact decisions of the counsel are variously given.

From Vienna it is announced that the same question is being discussed by the Austrian military authorities, but the military writers in the German press, especially in the Liberal organs, urge the government to await more definite action upon the part of France, before committing the German army to a specific type of field guns.

MORTGAGED FOR MILLIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A mortgage of $20,000,000, given by the Commercial Cable Company of New York to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, was filed with Receiving Clerk Cochrane of the County Recorder's office to-day. The company under the mortgage issues coupon bonds paying in gold, and bearing 4 per cent. interest. The documents state that the Cable Co. has bought all the property and franchises of the Postal Telegraph Co., and all the bonds are to be issued to pay the indebtedness of the company and for the purchase of the property, shares and capital stock of the two companies.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 9.—The Argentine Republic senate has adopted a scheme providing for the issuance of $10,000,000 of cedulas for the purpose of advancing loans and promoting agriculture.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

ROSSLAND, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Three assays made from samples across the four foot vein cut by the I.X.L. tunnel some weeks ago, showed values averaging over $50 per ton. This claim is owned principally by John S. Baker, of Tacoma, who on the receipt of these returns from the smelter to which he had sent the samples at once returned to Rossland and to-day he made arrangements to begin shipping.

The clean ore body opened in the crosscut from No. 1 tunnel on the Monte Gristo is four feet wide between two perfect walls. It is also the best grade of ore ever found in the mine, as an average sample yesterday showed $23 in gold. This is pay ore even under present conditions, and puts the Monte Christo among the most promising claims in the camp. It has taken 600 feet of development work to reach this body of ore, and there is now every reason to expect that it will prove to be a fair sample of what is to be expected on this great fissure wherever it is opened up to an equal or greater depth.

At the O. K. there is now developed and blocked out a body of ore five feet wide, 25 feet high and about 30 feet long, supposed to contain about 300 tons of ore, all of which, as far as can be seen, carries gold in visible quantities. It is not all equally rich; some of it is fairly impregnated with gold. The president and treasurer of the company arrived from Spokane to-day to inspect the discovery, which is the most important of its kind ever made in Rossland and probably in the country.

The Rossland Miner reports: "The shipments of ore from Rossland mines to smelters, from January 1 to 9 inclusive, 1,640 tons.

THE AFRICAN MASSACRES.

BONNY, GUINEA COAST, Jan. 12.—Consul Phillips, two Consular Officers, Locke and Campbell, Major Crawford, the deputy commissioner, and Captains Boisragon and Maling, officers, belonging to the Niger Coast force; Dr. Elliott, and two civilians, with a number of native Kroomen and native carriers, have all been massacred by the king's people, while on a peaceful mission to Benin City.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is stated in the foreign offices advices that the party was unarmed when it left the consulate at Benin, on the west side of the Niger, travelling toward the Adamagu country. They were surprised on the frontier territory at Benin City, where they were fired upon, surrounded and massacred. The object of the mission is not yet known. Benin City is within the Niger protectorate, and is 60 miles up the river Benin. The population is 50,000, and it is governed by a Fetish priesthood, and is notorious for human sacrifices. It is thought that the massacre is possibly connected with the recent escape of the king of the Okrika tribe to New Calabar, who was captured by the British. It is feared that the disaster will have a bad effect on the Niger Company's expedition, which is about to proceed against the Emir of Nupe.

Later despatches confirm the previous reports of massacre, and say that all the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed, and that only seven Kroomen escaped.

THE GOODWIN CASE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Justice Burbidge, in the Exchequer court yesterday, gave judgment to issue an injunction against W. P. O'Brien, of Montreal, and others, restraining them from using their invention, which is declared to be an infringement on the Auer light patent. His Honor also gave judgment in the celebrated case of George Goodwin, contractor for the Soulanges canal, dismissing Goodwin's claim for $74,000. Some time back Judge Burbidge gave judgment for $57,000 of the above amount, but leave was given to appeal, and the result has been that the claim was knocked out. The Dominion Government have decided to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Imperial Privy Council in the test case between the provinces and the Dominion as to the ownership of the inland fisheries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Sir C. H. Tupper passed through the city today en route east to meet Lady Tupper. In an interview he said of the coast: The climate is simply marvellous. One cannot help being well in the coast cities, and I shall regret when the time comes to return home.

The city Liberals organized to-night, with Joseph Martin, honorary president, and Isaac Campbell, president.

GREENWAY AND LAURIER.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Hon. Thos. Greenway is here en route home. He says the Manitoba legislature will ratify the school question agreement before the Dominion house meets. He further stated that he and Mr. Laurier had perfected a scheme which in a few years would make Manitoba as thickly populated as the older parts of Ontario.