

RAILWAY TO KOOTENAY.

Hon. Mr. Davies to-day pointed out to the members of the board of trade that the Dominion government has no evidence that a feasible route exists for a direct railway to connect the coast with Kootenay. Of course the government cannot be found fault with for exercising caution in this matter and declining to... The government has no official information as to the feasibility of the project, it appears that the promoters of the company known as the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern have caused an examination of the country to be made and claim to have found a practicable route. The knowledge they have acquired could no doubt be secured for the benefit of the public on reasonable terms if it is determined to treat this railway scheme as a public work. One thing the ministers may count upon, that the people of this western half of the province are thoroughly in earnest in their determination to secure this direct connection with Kootenay and they will regard it as extremely unjust if their project is left out in the cold while Federal aid is freely given to an eastern railway connection. And speaking of the Crow's Nest matter, it seems to us that Col. Prior this morning neglected an opportunity to enlighten the public in regard to the position of the B. C. Southern company, of which he is a prominent member. That company was presented with the valuable coal lands at Crow's Nest on condition that it should build the road now spoken of as a necessary Dominion work. What is to become of the grant if the Dominion virtually builds the road? Is there a scheme afoot by which some combination will secure both the rich provincial gift and the aid to be given by the government at Ottawa?

ELECTION PROTESTS.

The South Brant election case is of some interest, as being the first to result in the unsetting of a member returned at the late general election. It is also, if we mistake not, the first case since the election law was amended in which a judgment adverse to a sitting member was given. The amendments were generally supposed to make the unsetting of a member more difficult than it previously was, and there has accordingly been a good deal of curiosity as to the manner of their interpretation by the judges. All the circumstances therefore combine to make the South Brant case one of general interest. There is happily no technicality or involved point of law in the way of an easy understanding of what occurred in South Brant. The facts on which the judgment was based are, briefly, these: One Wm. Sugar, a pagan Indian, testified that Peter Atkins gave him four dollars to vote for Mr. Henry, the Conservative candidate. It was then shown that Mr. Atkins was one of those who signed Mr. Henry's nomination paper, his agency being thus established. This was deemed sufficient to void the election, and judgment was given accordingly. Mr. Justice Falconbridge in delivering judgment said: "It is quite plain, upon the uncontradicted evidence of Sugar, that the respondent and the sitting member at this election has been guilty, by his agent, Peter Atkins, of an offence which renders the election void, namely, the offence of bribing the said Sugar, and therefore we declare the election void. We find that there is no evidence that any corrupt practice was committed at the election by the candidate personally, and his own evidence, uncontradicted, is that the offence mentioned was committed contrary to his order, and without his sanction or connivance, and it further appears that he took reasonable means to prevent the commission of corrupt practices at the election, but we do not find that the offence was of a trivial or unimportant character. Only one offence has been proved, so that in one sense it might have been argued that it was limited, at any rate, in its character, but in the present state of judicial decisions we would not be at liberty to find that any single act of bribery was of a trivial or unimportant character. So far as the evidence discloses, the election in all other respects has been free from any corrupt practices on the part of the candidate or his agents, but as I said before, the view we take of the statute is that a single act of bribery proved is sufficient to void the election, which we, therefore, declare to be voided, and declare that the respondent is not duly elected."

This judgment will, as usual, be taken as a precedent in the interpretation of the amended act. It may therefore be expected that in any election trial where one case of direct purchase of a vote by any agent of a candidate can be shown, the election will be voided. It must be remembered that the term agency is very widely interpreted by the judges. In the South Brant case...

the signing of the nomination paper constituted Mr. Atkins's agent, if he had been only a member of Mr. Henry's general committee or an officer of the election organization, the effect would have been the same.

Upon the question of tariff amendment the Shareholder remarks: "The Government is called upon to legislate for the whole, not for a part, of the community, and in dealing with the tariff question will do what they honestly believe will conduce to the benefit of the whole and not to that of a section only. The country is saddled with an immense debt, the interest upon which must be met, the expense of governing the country must be met, and the revenue, no matter how derived, must be made to equal the expenditure. If lower customs duties will increase the revenue it will be to the taxpayers' interest to reduce those duties as low as the exigencies of the country will permit. Advocates of the National Policy maintain that many of the manufactures of the Dominion are not only equal to those of other countries, but can be sold at prices below those of imported goods even were the duty abolished. Such being the case, let the descriptions of these goods be obtained by the Commission, with a view to reducing the duty. We shall then see what effect it will have upon the revenue and whether a reduced customs means an increased revenue or not."

The Montreal Herald says: "It is a commonly entertained opinion that the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals to fourteen feet would be of material aid to this city by creating a traffic that might in time assume enormous proportions. Strange to say, one of the heaviest shippers in the Dominion, a resident of Montreal, combats this prevalent opinion, holding that the deepening of the canals would not result in the expected increase of lake traffic. The reasons he gives for his convictions are not unimportant. In the first place, the large and expensive class of steamboats by which freight can be most economically carried from Duluth or Fort William, cannot afford to be delayed by the slow progress incident to the use of the canals. As it is to-day, shippers find it preferable to tranship their freight at Kingston, carrying it down in barges to this city. The cost of transhipment is but small, and is insignificant when compared to the expense occasioned by the delays of canal navigation. The fast steamer can make far more money for its owners by unloading at Kingston and returning to Fort William, than by coming down the canals or by waiting at either Kingston or Montreal for a return cargo. Another of his contentions is that the St. Lawrence itself, in some parts, would require to be deepened to accommodate vessels that would require fourteen feet in the canals. For instance, when an east wind is blowing, the river near Prescott is sometimes not more than eight feet deep. As a consequence, heavy expense would be incurred in completing the St. Lawrence system."

THE LOWTHERIAN CULT.

Right Hon. James Lowther had the honor of presiding over the gathering of Englishmen who want to "reform the fiscal policy of Great Britain on protection lines." It is rather oddening to read that the conference was "thinly attended," since that statement must mean that the Right Hon. "Jimmy" finds his cause making very poor headway. What stupid people the British must be to ignore the counsels so benevolently tendered them by the Canadian protectionists. One noteworthy incident in connection with this conference failed to find mention in some of the reports. Mr. Lowther is said to have declared himself as much opposed to the ruin of England by Manitoba as by Minnesota wheat. What is to be done with this heretical utterance by those worthy people who like to combine the protection idea with a little imperial preferentialism? They ought to set to work on the Right Hon. "Jimmy" without loss of time, lest he lead his flock in a wrong path.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

Those who feel much interest in the question of municipal government should feel highly gratified over the care which the provincial government and the legislative assembly exercise in this regard. At the last session the Municipal Clauses Act was passed, replacing the act of 1892 and amending acts, which formerly regulated the government of municipalities. One section of the new act makes special provision for the constitution of the civic government of Victoria and Nanaimo, and another section takes care of city municipalities "hereafter incorporated," but no provision is made for the cities of Kamloops, Kaslo, and Vernon, which have been incorporated for some time. The citizens of these places, therefore, are not sure whether they are to have city councils during the coming year or at least until the assembly is called together and repairs the defect in the act caused by its collective wisdom and that of the statute revisers. As might be expected, these people are a little anxious to have this uncertainty cleared up. On November 10th the matter was laid by the Kamloops council before the Hon. Col. Baker, who suggested that an order-in-council might be sufficient to make the act apply to the three cities now left out in the cold. On the same day the city clerk of Kamloops wrote to Attorney-General Blyth calling his attention to the state of affairs, and since then he has telegraphed twice to the same gentleman asking for a reply, but no reply was vouchsafed. A good many people—some of them most ardent admirers of the Turner government—look upon civic administration as a most important matter, but it is evidently not important enough to disturb the slumbers of the Hon. Attorney-General. It appears that another section of the act has brought trouble upon some rural municipalities, as witness the following statement from the News-Advertiser: "Mr. N. C. Schou, as reeve of Burnaby, received a reply to a communication sent by him to the Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary, to the effect that it is officially regretted that until an amending bill shall have been passed at next session, the embargo in regard to the qualifications of district council representatives must unavoidably remain. As a result of this, should there be any contest for the seats, one ward in Burnaby and one in Coquitlam cannot elect a representative, each having no qualified voter left on the list, whilst the act as it now stands reduces to eight in Coquitlam and about twelve in Burnaby, the number of those eligible to sit in councils, requiring six members."

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

After a very rough trip down the West Coast, the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Pees, Capt. Roberts, returned on Saturday night. She went down as far as Quatsino and experienced boisterous weather all the way. The sealing schooner C. D. Rand was spoken at Barclay Sound, where she was waiting for the storm to subside. Among the Pees' passengers were George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Daley, and Messrs. Ellis and Fitzgerald, also a foreigner who was fined \$21 at Kygnort for peddling goods without a license.

The British schooner Umbria, Capt. Campbell, left for Japan to-day. The Annie E. Paine, Captain Bisset, will also sail this week, her destination being the Japanese coast, but she will first spend some time sealing in southern waters.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Sakura Maru arrived at Seattle from Honolulu and the Orient on Saturday. Her cargo consisted of over 1000 tons of tea and curios for the east and mixed freight for local houses, including 1500 boxes of Japanese oranges.

On Saturday evening the British bark Senator was towed to sea by the tug Active. She had a cargo of 1,089,000 feet of Hastings lumber, valued at \$13,500. Her destination is London.

The British ship Drumfield, Capt. Davies, which finished loading last week, will probably sail to-morrow.

The Tees will leave for Algiers and other West Coast points to-morrow evening.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Resolutions Passed at the Annual Meeting Held on Saturday Afternoon.

Observance of the Sabbath, Prohibition and Educational Reforms, Endorsed.

Following are the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, held on Saturday afternoon, which for lack of space did not appear in the report of the proceedings published Saturday evening: Recommended by the executive: That whereas numbers of children of school age do not attend any school and are not only forming vicious habits on the streets but are a continual menace and source of contamination to those children who do attend schools; be it therefore resolved, that this Local Council of Women deem it for the public good that such children of school age be compelled to attend some school, and that the proper authorities be petitioned to enforce the compulsory clause of the school act.

Women's Missionary Society, presented by Miss Bowes: Whereas many little Chinese girls in Victoria are virtually slaves, growing up without the most elementary instruction in either English or Chinese; resolved, that this Women's Council see it way clear to so deal with this palpable fact that the compulsory law of education shall be brought to bear upon the Chinese children as upon the English-speaking race.

The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society suggested in amendment that if the government insisted on the education of Chinese children, it be requested to furnish separate schools for those children.

The resolution was passed as presented.

Proposed by the W. C. T. U.: Resolved, that believing that every safeguard should be thrown around our children, and realizing the demoralizing influence received by them by roaming the streets at night; therefore we request the Local Council of Women to take the necessary steps to obtain permission from the National Executive of the Council of Women of Canada to allow the Council to petition the provincial legislature to give the municipality power to enact a curfew by-law.

A paper on Manual Training was followed by the following resolution also proposed by the W. C. T. U.: Believing that it is of the utmost importance that while our children are receiving the education provided by our public schools they should be also further prepared for their future life by a knowledge of practical work; therefore be it resolved that we, through our Local Council of Women, do memorialize the Council of Public Instruction, urging upon them the importance of introducing manual training into the public schools of this province.

The following was proposed by the Missionary Society of Centennial Methodist Church and was in charge of Misses Cameron and Robinson: Whereas numbers of boys under the age of sixteen have been seen smoking on the public streets of Victoria; and whereas the Council of Women condemn the action of this city and also to the offence committed by these children who sell tobacco in any form to children under sixteen; be it resolved that the attention of the proper authorities be called to this evil, and also to the fact that tobacco is sold under the name of district messengers are sent upon errands to places of which they should have no knowledge, be it therefore resolved that, having the interests of these children at heart, the women of this local council consent to these practices, and use its influence in having this state of affairs remedied.

The following resolution, presented by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Johns, of the Women's Missionary Society of Centennial Methodist Church, met with considerable opposition from the delegates of the Hebrew Ladies' Society: Whereas the desecration of the Sabbath has a demoralizing effect upon the community and renders ineffective sixteen years' effort by religious and philanthropic societies for the proper training of the youth of our city; therefore be it resolved, that we petition the municipal council to enact a by-law for closing tobacco, fruit stores and barber shops on Sunday, and also for the more efficient working of existing laws on Sabbath observance.

The delegates of the Hebrew Ladies' Society moved the following amendment: Whereas this association is in favor of giving others the same rights we claim for ourselves in observing a Sabbath according to the dictates of their conscience, as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others; therefore, be it resolved, that the resolution introduced by Mrs. Chapman in regard to the closing of fruit stands, barber shops, etc., on Sunday, does not meet with our approval.

The amendment was lost on division and the original resolution carried.

The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian Church proposed the two following resolutions, which were adopted: That the Women's Council use every effort to secure the separation of the liquor business from that of the grocery throughout the province; and that the Women's Council be asked to take some active steps in the direction of having a more stringent liquor law enforced in this province, and that they use their influence in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic.

Papers were read by Mrs. McGregor on the work of the "Ladies of the Magpies"; W. W. C. A., on "Women's Exchange"; Mrs. Day, "Reading Circles"; Mrs. McKilligan, "The Lord's Tenth."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the

WHERE TELEGRAPHY FAILED.

There was a man who lived in London many years ago who had once been elected member of parliament, and never neglected an opportunity to emphasize the fact: He was quite an infidel as to new discoveries, and the new sciences, being perfectly satisfied that if the world should turn over all the water would spill out of his well, and only giving in to steam locomotives by slow degrees.

But all the vials of his contempt were poured out upon the idea of a telegraph, and he was wont to say that nobody need try to come "the green" over him in that way, for he had been an M. P. Finally a high road was built, and one day workmen began to put up telegraph poles right in front of his house and to stretch the wire. His exultant neighbors promptly asked: "Well, old fellow, what do you think of that?" He was cornered, but did game. Drawing himself up an inch taller, he said: "I gave this subject my very attentive consideration, and I said then, and I say now, that it may do for letters and small bundles, but it never will take a cotton bale—never!"

PUZZLES OF THE SAHARA.

M. Bonnel de Mezieres, member of the Maistre and Attanoux Missions, has expressed his opinion on the future of Sahara to the effect that there is no doubt that that immense sand ocean will be in time changed to fruitful territory. "The Sahara rivers, which I have crossed," says M. de Mezieres, "all hide a rich subterranean stratum of water, and form the natural passage to the Sudan, on which, with very little trouble, vegetation can be largely developed. In the south of Temoushina and in the highlands, there are groves of tamarind, gum trees, etc., two miles long, scarcely separated by grassy and clover-covered plains. The rivers, which in spring are full of water, are from three to ten miles wide.

"When the water retreats the bed of the rivers are changed into rich meadows. The date seeds planted by Flat-ters at El-Bod have grown without the slightest care into fine trees, and the same is the fact also of the trees planted near the oases of Tihahalt, in spite of the incalculable manner in which the Tuaregs get in the harvest. There are not so rare in the Sahara as is supposed. The Tuaregs often assured our expedition that we should have to march two or three days without finding water, but very soon we found a little out of the path some filled-up or purposely hidden wells.

"For the Tuaregs, who serve as guides for caravans, always choose the most difficult and desolate routes, in order to keep the caravans in a state of dependence. Caravans will become more frequent; travellers will succeed each other, but the secret of the Sahara is well kept, and its reputation of barrenness is still served. For example, O. Lenz crossed the Sahara and reached Timbuctoo without seeing anything but desert land, and yet he mentions that behind a certain chain of hills, which he passed over, was a place called by the natives 'The Head of the Waters.' Dr. Esch, who was for months in Tuareg camps, and was the guest and friend of Sheikh El Baki, was told innumerable facts about the traditions and manners of the land, but the geography was hidden from him. When Lieut. Elouart and Lieut. Bignard explored the region and an arm of the Niger, they found a lake nearly 100 miles long. And when the officers of the Timbuctoo extended their excursions they found not only one, but more than twenty, lakes existed, all very large, and stretching far to the north and into the very heart of the supposed arid Sahara. If there be no water, and, therefore, no vegetation, where does the charcoal come from which is sold by the Tuaregs? Where do they find nourishment for the numerous camels, horses, sheep, asses and goats they possess?"

SILVERITES ADVISED.

To Drop the Agitation for Free Coinage, but Continue Organization.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Charles D. Lane, chairman of the national bimetallic committee, has issued an address to the bimetallics of the United States, in which he says in part: "I earnestly advise all friends and coadjutors throughout the United States to suspend the active agitation of the subject of the free coinage of silver, any further than a simple mobilization of the free silver clubs throughout the Union and keeping up club rolls for future service, but in no manner to abate the earnestness in the cause of free coinage, so that when it shall again be necessary to assert the principle, we may be in a better condition, from the standpoint of organization, than was possible in the recent struggle."

REQUEATHED HER BODY.

Dr. Carolina Brown Winslow Leaves Her Body to Howard University.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 13.—The late Carolina Brown Winslow, the well-known woman physician, died this week. She left a will in which she bequeathed her body to Howard University to be carefully dissected by women medical students for the purpose of advancing the knowledge of anatomy. After that the desired that the severed parts of her skeleton be wired together for the use of minor normal schools of the district, formed by her friend Myrtilla Minor, the skeleton to occupy the place in the school the founder designated her skeleton should be used. Dr. Wilson desired this disposition of her body because the law of the country requires that every medical student shall obtain a dissection of the human body before or else graduate or receives a diploma, and because no methods are provided by which bodies can be legally obtained except by the bequest or sale by the owner previous to death. If the trustees of the university decline the bequest the body will be cremated.

WASHINGTON FISH

Large Amount of Salmon Shipped to British Columbia During the Past Season.

Fines and Fees Collected Put into a Fund to Establish and Maintain Hatcheries.

Olympia, Dec. 13.—Gov. McGraw is in receipt of the seventh annual report of Mr. James Crawford, fish commissioner of the state of Washington. This report is a very complete and interesting one of the fishing industry in our state. The report gives a thorough review of the trouble in the spring between the Columbia River Fishermen's Union and the cannery owners and their failure to agree upon the price to be paid for salmon. This strike, which inaugurated the fishing season of 1895, was the longest and most stubborn that ever occurred on the river. The union has set the price at five cents per pound; the cannery owners insisted they could not pay that amount, but offered four cents a pound. They finally compromised at four and a-half cents, but the delay caused by the strike, reduced the pack by 60,000 cans.

The run of Chinook salmon during the past season was truly remarkable. The run of blue-backs and steel-heads was light. It was doubtless accounted for by the fact that no attempt has ever been made to maintain the supply by artificial propagation, while the artificial propagation of the Chinook of the Columbia has been carried on for years. The report calls attention to the total lack of protection afforded by our laws to sturgeon, the supply of which is annually falling off. There is no close season for this valuable food fish, and the fishing for them is carried on all the year round. Most of the sturgeon taken from the Columbia are caught with Chinese hooks. These are long and sharp short distance of the naturally frequent, and as the sturgeon naturally frequents that part of the stream, it falls an easy victim to these murderous appliances. All sizes and ages are taken. The supply of shad is largely in excess of the demand, and no special effort is made to catch them.

In 1896 the following amounts were received for the various kinds of fishes taken from the Columbia river and its tributaries: Amt. received for salmon, \$899,567.32 Amt. received for sturgeon, 17,900.00 Amt. received for eel, 1,242.00 Amt. received for shad, 2,212.50 Amt. received for trout, 1,005.00 Amt. received for smelt, 6,775.50 Amt. received for catfish, 800.00 Amt. received for tomcod, 520.00

Total, \$929,802.28 Eight canneries have been in operation on the Washington side of the river this year, and the value of the buildings and machinery is \$150,000. The value of the fisherman's gear used in catching the salmon is \$50,500.

In the district of Willapa and Gray's Bay, one new salmon cannery has been erected and operated, that of the Columbia Packing Company of Aberdeen. Two salmon canneries have been operated on Willapa Harbor and two on Gray's Harbor.

In the district of Puget Sound the amount of salmon taken in excess of any previous season. Six new canneries have been built and operated since the last report, making eleven canneries now in active operation in this district, a conservative estimate of the value of the pack being \$700,000. The value of the fresh fish handled by the fishermen is as follows: Salmon, fresh, \$125,000.00 Salmon shipped to B. C., 77,325.00 Salmon smoked, 4,000.00 Halibut, 30,000.00 Small fish, herring, etc., 10,000.00 Oysters from Willapa Harbor, 90,000.00 Oysters from Puget Sound, 25,000.00

All fees received for licenses granted for the newly established fish hatchery, and fines recovered from persons convicted of violating the laws made for the protection of our fishing industry, are turned into the fish hatchery fund, which all appropriations for the service of the hatcheries are made. During the year there were 692 licenses for pound nets, for which \$6,920 was received; 300 set nets, bringing in \$700, and forty-seven fish wheels, \$470. Four hundred and twenty of the pound nets were used for the Columbia river and 268 for appliances to be used on Puget Sound; seventy of the set net licenses were for Puget Sound and 230 for the Columbia river, while all of the fish wheels were operated on the Columbia.

An interesting description is given of the newly established fish hatchery, which is located on the Kalama river about four miles distant from its junction with the Columbia. The capacity of the hatchery is 6,000,000, and this year the kind of progeny there. Mr. Crawford, in closing his report, makes a strong appeal to the legislature to pass more stringent laws for the preservation of the great fish industry in our state.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olga, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia.

Among the many thousands who have never yet learned of a single case which resulted in pneumonia, persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

AD FOR THE

Senior Quesada Says I ed Offers of From Every

Three Hundred Men, and Munitions of to Embe

General Maceo's As Aroused Sympath For the Cu

Washington, D.C., De quarters of the Cuban city was the centre of number of callers sent to express to Seno sorrow at the death of and offer sympathy an help for the Cuban ca. ada says he has reced past few days many le from organizations, men to fight for Cuba, response to those letter authorizes the former the Cubans have enoug ers to gain the cause, are fighting. They can of 60,000 men more, if need arms and ammuni cine for the sick and wo offers of assistance fr been received. The Pa junta says, not only French people, after he assassination and death of setting all they can to tion to be called "Exped Maceo" to Cuba. Mr. also from San Domingo also come assurances to the cause, while w merchants in Tampa, Fl they will give, not only three Sundays in every to give their wages to agent at Jacksonville w can be counted on as rifles.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 14— yesterday morning on the Ja Central and Penins private coaches for a p intending to embark for Carlo Roloff, who sail northern point on the he will be met by two ex comes south. According formation obtained the largest combination ever the Cubans. The Bernat tions as follows: Six four million cartridges, guns, two dynamite gun had bombs, projectiles, medicines. The exped about 300 men.

NIPPED IN TH

Threatened Strike on the Railway Amicably

London, Dec. 13.—The Northwestern railway settled yesterday by the Board of Trade. The employees have been approved of a list of which would paralyze the unless their demands. The railroad authorities, the bull by the horns. A engaged numbers of relief dismissed several of the tented who admitted the if called out by the union a general outcry from all employees and the sit critical, until the railroa mitted the matter to be arranged an amicable volve the reinstatement missed men and the recou union, which the compan ignored. The men claim the victory, but the ques prement of their lot is Special importance is at arbitrary attitude of the officials and their subsequ front, owing to the per company's stockholders, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk prominent people.

THE DAUNTLESS

Seized on the Eve of Her Another Exped

Jacksonville, Fla., steamer Dauntless, which a reputation as a filibuster by the government last portment of the Spanish con contemplating another ex papers were taken away from the Boutwell put o demand of Owner Bisbee papers were returned, be formed that she could harbor until he had mad that she was not going o. bisbee intimated for here that he would be the captain of the Bon seizure. Superintendent C. kerton's Philadelphia, ag here to take charrs do not feel very pleasn spics who are dogging th

RUSSO-CHINESE T

Arouses Considerable British Political

London, Dec. 12.—The Russian-Chinese treaty proposed by the North China Dai aroused considerable discussion as a matter of importance. Some of the refusals to believe it au would be a great victory