

BEFORE THE SENATE
President Cleveland Submits the Anglo-American Treaty.
HE URGES ITS ADOPTION

While Not an Ideal Treaty He Considers it a Good Compromise—and a Step in the Right Direction—Text of His Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The following is the text of the president's message transmitting the general arbitration treaty to the senate:

"I transmit herewith a treaty for arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme.

"Though the result advocated may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction and embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course and in ordinary routine.

"To the initiation of such an important movement it should be expected that some of its failures will assume a tentative character, looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster. It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations.

"The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubted, and the fact that its ultimate enacting benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

"Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of this treaty, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the senate."

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Jan. 11, 1897.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

British Minister Signed the Treaty First—Its Wide Scope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Secretary Olney in behalf of the United States and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English speaking nations agree 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 surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration.

Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and a message earnestly approving it to the senate.

The treaty consists of 12 articles and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is to act as final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on a final member of the court.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, proceeded to the state department and were met in the secretary's private office by Mr. Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blandford, and Mr. Oringer, who, as chief of the bureau of diplomatic correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties. There were few formalities 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 had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen and he signed one copy of the document in the first space. Secretary Olney immediately placed 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 first and Sir Julian signed after him. This is the United States copy and likewise will remain in the possession of our government. After the senate has passed upon it a copy will be made of our original and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on.

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 completed. The pen used was a simple broad point steel stub, in a red and black hard rubber holder, but it will be treasured by the owner. Mr. Blandford. The meeting was brief, and upon the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, 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 his transmission would be made at once, in order that every executive function connected with the treaty should be completed at the earliest possible moment. Under these circumstances the treaty and the president's message went to the senate today.

The 12 articles constituting the treaty

deal with 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 before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, 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 national honor also was 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 12 articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual 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.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.
Senator Vilas Would Prefer the Queen as Anglo-American Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Senators generally expressed themselves as loath to discuss the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain on the ground that they had not seen it. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, said he was a believer in arbitration on general principles and hoped the reported treaty would prove satisfactory.

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, spoke in a similar strain, saying 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 beneficent institutions and superior civilization."

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

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.
Final Negotiations Between England and Venezuela Progressing Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—It is expected that the final draft of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for the submission of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration will be made some time this month and mailed promptly to Caracas. The general outlines of the treaty have been agreed upon and outlined to the common satisfaction of Great Britain, the United States and Venezuela, as has been evidenced in an agreement between the two nations first named, but it was necessary to elaborate on this informal treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain. Progress is being made on these details, and an important step has been gained in the formal assent of King Oscar of Sweden to act as the final arbitrator in this as well as the general arbitration court.

The personal efforts of Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade are now being directed toward the completion of the treaty in season to admit of its being laid before the Venezuelan congress as soon as it convenes.

Under ordinary conditions this date would be Feb. 20, but it is agreed and settled that President Crespo, taking advantage of the law which permits the legal 60-day session to be extended 20 days, will advance the date of meeting by that number of days and the congress will therefore assemble Feb. 1.

In the case of the treaty that is to be submitted at the opening of the session it must be dispatched from Washington not much later than the 10th inst., so that only 10 days are available to close up negotiations. Just what points remain to be adjusted cannot be learned at present, but it is known that they do not touch questions of vital principle.

THE GOVERNESS CONFESSED.
Famous Yokohama Murder Develops a Thrilling Surprise.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.—Great interest has been taken here in the trial of Mrs. Carew, a prominent society lady, on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic, in a manner similar to that said to have been followed by Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life in England. Mr. Carew was taken ill on October 15 last and died on October 22. The inquest certified that he had died of arsenic poisoning, and a verdict of murder was rendered against some unknown person.

At the preliminary inquiry held in the British consular court here, the evidence showed that Mrs. Carew made large purchases of arsenic, the use of which she said was an old time habit of her husband's. Throughout the proceedings there were references to a mysterious veiled woman, and there was considerable excitement here when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess of the Carew family, was arrested yesterday and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder for which Mrs. Carew has been on trial since the fifth.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.
Prince of Wales Says Her Majesty Favours Work of Mercy.

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The Red Eagle Gold Mining Co.'s Properties
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Red Eagle and Red Pole Mineral Claims,
Composed of about 75 acres.

The Red Eagle.
The Red Eagle mineral claim is situated on the east slope of Deer Park mountain, between the Mayflower and Curlew claims. There are three known ledges crossing this property. These veins are known as the South vein, the Curlew vein and the Mayflower vein. The South vein, which has produced some of the richest surface ore ever discovered in the district, is six to eight feet wide with a 24 inch pay streak, assays from which gave returns of \$18 to \$285. This vein was but recently discovered by workmen grading for a tramway across the claim for the sawmill company, and is generally regarded as the most important of recent discoveries in the south belt. This vein is traceable across the entire width of the claim a distance of over 1400 feet. On the Curlew ledge an open cut has been made exposing a vein of ore four feet wide, from which assays of from \$14 to \$161 per ton have been secured. This vein has been exposed by a number of shallow pits and crosscuts for several hundred feet. The Mayflower ledge, from which this well known mine is now shipping such high grade ore, crosses the Red Eagle claim for a distance of 300 feet.

The Red Pole.
The Red Pole is situated one-half mile south of the Red Eagle and east of the Silver Bell mine. The Silver Bell ledge crosses the Red Pole mineral claim. Assays from this vein have shown over \$100 per ton of gold and silver.
Treasury Shares.
The company have secured the survey and are applying for the Crown grant, and will continue developing the property all winter, and fully expect to be able to find pay ore to cover the development almost from the surface. But to prepare for all mining emergencies and to fully equip the property with machinery we have placed 500,000 shares in the treasury, a limited amount of which we offer to the public at the rate of 10 cents, and when the paid limit is reached the company will close their books and reopen in the course of ten days at an advanced rate for further stock.

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WAR EAGLE IS SOLD
Stockholders' Meeting at Spokane Accepted the Gooderham Offer.
NO FURTHER OPPOSITION
Three Bonafide Offers Were Made For the Mine and Though the Gooderham's Was Lowest the Management Secured Its Acceptance.
SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 20.—[Special.] Lively times have been going on in the office of the War Eagle Mining company today, in connection with the sale of the War Eagle mine to the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate of Toronto. Short before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting, the shareholders began to arrive, and soon the spacious offices of the company were crowded with big and little stockholders, men holding proxies, attorneys for different interests, a mining men drawn there by natural interest and curiosity as to the outcome such an important deal.
Before the meeting was called to order little knots of stockholders gathered the corners and out in the halls to discuss the matter. That a tremendous opposition to the sale of the War Eagle to the Gooderham syndicate would develop at the meeting was very evident. The minority stockholders, who were the majority so far as numbers were concerned, were emphatic in their denunciation of the proposed deal. If the mine was sold they were determined that the most advantageous offer should be accepted, and they could see little sense in accepting \$750,000 when they could get \$850,000, the latter price having been offered by a London syndicate which had posted a forfeit of \$100,000 and offered to put up \$100,000 more once.
At 10 o'clock the president of the company, Patrick Clark, called the meeting to order and stated that he would permit that some other stockholder should act as chairman of the meeting. On motion of George M. Foster, H. L. Frank, Butte, was unanimously chosen.
This time it was decided to exclude persons not stockholders, including reporters. A few minutes later an adjournment of half an hour was taken to allow Secretary Lucas to arrange a tabulate the proxies and certificates of stock. When the meeting re-opened the doors were closed and the stockholders were rapidly dwindled away, although a few remained in the outer office, waiting to hear the first news from the meeting.
There were between 425,000 and 450,000 shares represented out of a total of 500,000. It was the opinion of the present that the stockholders who favor selling to the Gooderham syndicate had a majority and that the sale would be made although in the face of a violent opposition from the minority stockholders. It is hinted that the latter had made arrangements to enjoin the company from transferring the property on one case they are outvoted, while on the other hand it is stated that the Gooderham representative has the cash hand and the papers all ready to sign and that three minutes after the sale made a telegram will be in Rossland notifying the War Eagle people that they turn over the property to Gooderham agents at that place. It will be a close race in any event, and the side that wins will have little leeway.
At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned until half-past one o'clock, without anything definite being accomplished. It is admitted by many of the opposit that the minority only hope to win if the Clark-Finch party by the much later offer they can make through the London syndicate. Both parties are any test vote this morning that we have disclosed the strength of the opposing forces.
As nearly as can be ascertained propositions that will be submitted afternooon are: First, that made by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, who offers \$750,000 cash for the mine, and the accumulated money in the treasury; second, an offer from a syndicate of London capitalists, who offer \$850,000 for the mine without accumulated money. The terms of the second are \$200,000 down, and the balance in 60 days.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon the meeting adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock this evening. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Finch, Austin, Coe and Wakefield, was appointed to consider the offers and report which to accept. A third offer for the mine was made by Fred Burbridge, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. The amount of his offer is not ascertained at this time.
The Evening Session.
The stockholders of the War Eagle rather a majority of them ratified sale of the mine to the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate at the meeting night. It was about 8 o'clock that the meeting was called to order. The committee appointed this afternoon to consider the offers were made for the mine. These offers were as follows: The Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate offered \$750,000 cash for the mine as it stands today without a forfeit of any kind.
F. E. Henage for a London syndicate offered \$900,000 to include all cash and \$200,000 to be paid in and the balance in 40 days.
F. E. Burbridge's offer was \$900,000 on the same conditions as to credit cash with a \$25,000 cash payment in sixty days and the balance in 90