

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 26 1895.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 5

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Continued Discussion in the Press—Great Britain—Thought of War Horrible.

Cleveland's Precipitancy Disapproved—His Message a Piece of the History of the Past.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The discussion of the Venezuelan question continues with unabated vigor in all quarters. The Times this morning prints columns of correspondence on the subject. Andrew Carnegie writes to that paper in favor of arbitration, with a price fixed upon such territory as has been settled by the British, should their title be found defective. Col. Colquhoun, who recently visited America in connection with an investigation of the Nicaragua canal project, and who has, since his return to England, made various addresses on that subject, writes to the Times, offering his testimony that the Monroe doctrine is an abiding sentiment with Americans and must be considered.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Neue Freie Presse ridicules the idea that a Russian fleet would assist the United States against England.

The Times' editorial says: "There was a tacit but significant vote of confidence in the refusal of congress to adjourn except over Christmas day. The standard, which is regarded as the Conservative organ, remarks editorially that although Lord Salisbury declined to respond to the invitation of the New York World to express his sentiments on the question, his refusal was kindly in tone."

The Daily News says in an editorial: "The war message already seems a piece of past history, and the president has probably lost the effect of eight years of the most disinterested labor for the public good on that currency question. Our New York correspondent says his rashness has threatened the United States with bankruptcy, but it is impossible to believe that of a country which, both potentially and actually, is about the richest in the world."

At a meeting of the executive staff of the London Nonconformist Council, Dr. Clifford presiding, it was decided to telegraph greeting to the Christian churches of America, expressing sympathy in their efforts to preserve the peace, and the hope that they would be crowned with success thus enable England and America to co-operate on behalf of Armenia.

The Chronicle, Liberal, considers that if the proposed commission be composed of men like Edward J. Phelps, Andrew White and George E. Edmunds, it must command respect, and that some further proposal from Lord Salisbury would become expedient and necessary. "It seems to us," says the Chronicle, "that he might offer to discuss the limits of the application of the Monroe doctrine, and perhaps even to submit the boundary question to arbitration."

The New York correspondent of the Times writes of the prospects for tariff and financial legislation by congress, and argues that normal party lines have largely disappeared, and the Republicans in congress have largely rescinded their endorsement of the Venezuelan message of the President. He also comments upon the call for peace from the pulpits of the country as indicating the subsidence of the war spirit.

New York, Dec. 23.—The World to-morrow will say: "The World on Sunday sent to those leaders of church and state in Great Britain whose fame is best known in this country and whose word as to the actual state of British sentiment would carry here the most weight, brief cablegrams asking for expressions of their feeling as to the existing difficulty between the two countries. Some of the replies follow:

[A couple of days ago the Times "whooped it up" on behalf of the opposition in Victoria by announcing in the boldest type which could be pressed into service, "Tide of Liberalism—The Liberal Wave Strong in the Dyed in the Wool Tory Riding Cardwell." It seems to have waved the wrong way for Liberalism.]

GERMAN OPINION.
BERLIN, Dec. 22.—President Cleveland's message to congress on the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela dropped like a thunderbolt upon Germany, and immediately overshadowed all questions of domestic politics. The almost general condemnation of the act of President Cleveland in the part of the German press is due to the loss to love for England than to the conviction that the interests of Germany are also threatened. In political, and even in government circles, the attitude of the Marquis of Salisbury is receiving unusually unanimous approval, evidenced by the hope of impressing Americans with the fact that Germany is backing England. If the dispute between Great Britain and the United States is to grow very acute, it is thought here that the former country would endeavor to obtain a pronouncement upon the part of the European governments against President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, if it is thought would have grave consequences in the future relations between the European powers and the turbulent South American states.

The latest news from America, however, is regarded as promising the refusal of the business men to endorse President Cleveland's attitude, and all eyes are directed toward the development of the financial crisis. The Reichstag having adjourned until January 9, no public expression of official opinion is possible just now.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

everywhere to be seen, either displayed side by side or entwined in significant embrace, with the portraits of Washington and Monroe between.

mass meeting was held on the Plaza Polivar this morning, at which were heard cries of "A bajalos Englees." (Down with the English.) "Viva Cleveland y los Estados Unidos." (Long live Cleveland and the United States.)

A demonstration of all the citizens is planned to take place on Christmas day, under the auspices of the Simon Bolivar club. Invitations have been given to the president of the republic, the cabinet, the clergy and the United States minister. The American residents will then return the honor paid their nation and the tributes offered to Washington, by decorating the statue of Bolivar, the liberator.

The patriotic society for the defence of Venezuelan territory has issued a protest against the pretensions and aggressions of England. It also requires the minister of foreign affairs to remove the exequators of Venezuelan citizens who are acting as British consuls in this country unless they resign immediately.

In La Guayara the enthusiasm has led to the forming of battalions ready for service.

The honors paid to the American minister continue. The archbishop and clergy of Caracas called upon him to-day to express their thanks and those of the people of Venezuela for the stand taken by President Cleveland. Venezuela is sending diplomatic missions to every foreign country.

The country applauds the action of the government and the nation is united.

CARDWELL'S DECISION.

Election of the McCarthy Candidate—Willoughby About Two Hundred Short.

Laurier's Man Hopelessly Left and Another Liberal Deposit Thus Forfeited.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—(Special)—The prediction so often made by Dalton McCarthy that whenever Cardwell was elected it would be secured by his candidate was fulfilled to-day by the election of Mr. Stubbs. The returns are not yet complete, but there is no doubt about the main facts—that Stubbs has a comfortable plurality and that the Liberal candidate has lost his deposit. Cardwell is an Orange stronghold, and Stubbs being a strong man and in the Conservative party the head of a substantial faction bitterly opposed to Willoughby, his election surprises no one acquainted with the facts. The smallness of Henry's vote is the striking feature of the day's polling, for at last election the Liberal candidate was only 250 votes behind R. S. White. It is apparent that Laurier and Liberalism are at a discount in Ontario.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—The bye-election in Cardwell to-day filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. White. Conservative voters, in the return of Stubbs, the McCarthy candidate, by about 200 over Willoughby, Conservative, and by nearly 800 votes over Henry, Liberal, who will lose his deposit. The election of Stubbs is due to the Orange Conservative voters, who took advantage of the fact that Stubbs was a Conservative and was with the Manifesto on the school question. The result shows that Hon. Wilfred Laurier is not much of a factor in the impending elections.

[A couple of days ago the Times "whooped it up" on behalf of the opposition in Victoria by announcing in the boldest type which could be pressed into service, "Tide of Liberalism—The Liberal Wave Strong in the Dyed in the Wool Tory Riding Cardwell." It seems to have waved the wrong way for Liberalism.]

GERMAN OPINION.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—President Cleveland's message to congress on the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela dropped like a thunderbolt upon Germany, and immediately overshadowed all questions of domestic politics. The almost general condemnation of the act of President Cleveland in the part of the German press is due to the loss to love for England than to the conviction that the interests of Germany are also threatened. In political, and even in government circles, the attitude of the Marquis of Salisbury is receiving unusually unanimous approval, evidenced by the hope of impressing Americans with the fact that Germany is backing England. If the dispute between Great Britain and the United States is to grow very acute, it is thought here that the former country would endeavor to obtain a pronouncement upon the part of the European governments against President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, if it is thought would have grave consequences in the future relations between the European powers and the turbulent South American states.

The latest news from America, however, is regarded as promising the refusal of the business men to endorse President Cleveland's attitude, and all eyes are directed toward the development of the financial crisis. The Reichstag having adjourned until January 9, no public expression of official opinion is possible just now.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL. AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. Dr. Montague Sworn in as Minister of Agriculture—Important Changes Anticipated.

The Premier on the School Question—Shortis' Death Sentence Commuted—Alaska Boundary.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—Hon. Dr. Montague was this morning sworn in as Minister of Agriculture. He took the oath of office at Rideau Hall this forenoon, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Hon. A. E. Dickey being present. Hon. J. A. Ouimet will be acting Secretary of State until such time as a minister from Quebec is appointed to take charge of that department, which has just been vacated by Dr. Montague. It is understood that Hon. L. P. Pelletier has been offered the position, and it is likely that he will accept. Hon. John F. Wood was also sworn in to-day as a member of the cabinet and a privy councillor.

Dr. Montague will, it is expected, make a model Minister of Agriculture and some important changes in the department may be looked for. In the position of Secretary of State he effected a saving of \$10,000 a year in the working of the department. He already fore-shadowed a great change in his new department. The experimental farm work will be extended and a board of visitors of practical farmers appointed. A beef ranch will be inaugurated; cold storage experiments enlarged, farmers' bureaux of information established, horse breeding encouraged, etc. Dr. Montague is regarded as just the man to put through enterprises such as dealt with in this department.

The Premier has received a telegram from Winnipeg announcing the dissolution of the Manitoba legislature. The date of the election has been fixed for January 8 and polling on the 15th. On your correspondent asking Sir Mackenzie Bowell what he thought of Mr. Greenway's action, the Premier replied "It is just what I expected." The Premier has been thrown upon the question of the Dominion government is acting in ignorance of the facts of the school question. "It is an assumption that is altogether unwarranted in the premises," the Premier replied. "This question has been before the country five years; it has been discussed by counsel representing the Manitoba government aided by the Minister of Education of the province, and surely after all the light which has been thrown upon the question it can hardly be said that we are in ignorance of the facts."

The cabinet to-day commuted the sentence of death passed on Shortis in response to a petition of New South Wales tradersmen a bill has been introduced in the legislature to enact that a garnishee order may be served upon the crown, so that wages of civil servants may be attached as in the case of other citizens.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has passed a resolution expressing satisfaction that a proposal is about to be submitted to parliament affirming the desirability of appealing to the people of the colony on the question of bible teaching in state schools.

In connection with the report of a Victorian royal commission to inquire into the desirability of establishing a state bank and to devise means of providing cheap money for farmers, two members who favor the existing plan of chartered banks recommend as an additional safeguard the adoption of the Canadian provision whereby all the banks jointly guarantee the whole note issue.

Premier Reid, of New South Wales, has since taking office become converted from a bitter opponent to an earnest champion of the cause of Australian federation, and a "federation enabling bill" is now before the legislature with a certainty of passing. Similar bills will be submitted in the other legislatures.

AMERICA'S DEFENCELESS COAST.

(Post-Intelligencer, December 22.)

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has given out a statement, by request, in regard to the ability of the United States to defend herself in case of war. He said: "I have just returned from an inspection tour of the Southern Coast, and like those of other sections of the country, I find it in an entirely defenceless condition. If war should break out at the present time, all we have in the South, or in fact anywhere else, with a few exceptions, would be a lot of old guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over before they could be of any service. The country is in deplorable condition on coast defenses. There are only three modern high power guns in position in this country. Two of these are at the entrance of New York harbor, and the third is at San Francisco. If congress would make liberal appropriations the coasts can be placed in condition for defense in two years' time. The work would cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000. It would take in the neighborhood of a year to manufacture the tools necessary for the construction of the guns, and then another year to manufacture of the guns themselves."

"There are four ways by which the coast cities could be protected. The first is by floating batteries; that is, by battleships and monitors. The second way is by land batteries, which could be built quickly and would be more effective. The third way is by torpedoes and mining casemates. There is another way of protecting the harbors, but that involves destroying the commerce of the cities lying upon them. This method is to lose vessels with stones, iron, etc., and sink them in the channels. This would naturally prevent either ingress or egress, and would destroy the cities' commerce after a war as much as during it."

"Regarding the land forces, no difficulty would be experienced in getting 1,000,000 men in a month. This small army we have would be in the nature of a nucleus for other troops. What we

A MADE UP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The recent speech of Senator Morgan on the Behring Sea question has created some misapprehension as to the circumstances under which Sir Julian Pauncefote's views of the subject was presented by the American press. In his speech Mr. Morgan stated that the press in this country had communicated to the press his arguments on the question, which in some respects was an analysis of the position occupied by the Senator. It is just to the British representatives that it be made known that he gave no object, and that the entire presentation of the British attitude was taken from the British blue book issued from the foreign office in London.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no haking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

Reciprocity in Which Canada May Share—Civil Servants Confronted with the Garnishee.

Bible Teaching in State Schools—New Governors—A Convert to Federation.

All the colonies of the Australian continent are having a change of governors. In Victoria Lord Brassey succeeds Lord Hopton. For South Australia the choice, after a long delay since Lord Kintore's departure, has fallen upon Sir Thomas Buxton. Col. Gerard Smith is to replace Sir William Robinson in Western Australia. Lord Lamington is selected for Queensland in succession to the exceptionally popular Sir Henry Norman; and New South Wales has just received Lord Hampden in succession to the late lamented Sir Robert Duff, who died in office. Not many years ago, in consequence of unpopular appointments, the colonies loudly demanded a voice in the selection of their rulers, and in this connection the Sydney Morning Herald now remarks that "It is noticeable that in none of these instances has any question been raised in the colonies respecting these appointments. They have apparently given complete satisfaction."

New Zealand has passed a bill providing for reciprocity in customs duties with South Australia, such as is to be arranged with Canada as soon as possible. The goods admitted duty free by South Australia are barley, oats, horses and heeps, wool, New Zealand admits duty free, olive oil, salt and dried fruits, and makes a 50 per cent. concession on wine. The bill gives general powers for the government to enter into a reciprocal agreement with New South Wales or any other Australian colony.

General Booth, now in Australia, has not made much impression there with his Darkest England export scheme. In Queensland he had a long conversational discussion with the government, the discussion turning upon the class of people to be sent out, but no agreement could be arrived at.

Sir James Patterson, Premier of Victoria in 1893-94, having died at the beginning of last month, his chief supporter, Sir John McIntyre, has become leader of the opposition in his stead.

In response to a petition of New South Wales tradesmen a bill has been introduced in the legislature to enact that a garnishee order may be served upon the crown, so that wages of civil servants may be attached as in the case of other citizens.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has passed a resolution expressing satisfaction that a proposal is about to be submitted to parliament affirming the desirability of appealing to the people of the colony on the question of bible teaching in state schools.

In connection with the report of a Victorian royal commission to inquire into the desirability of establishing a state bank and to devise means of providing cheap money for farmers, two members who favor the existing plan of chartered banks recommend as an additional safeguard the adoption of the Canadian provision whereby all the banks jointly guarantee the whole note issue.

Premier Reid, of New South Wales, has since taking office become converted from a bitter opponent to an earnest champion of the cause of Australian federation, and a "federation enabling bill" is now before the legislature with a certainty of passing. Similar bills will be submitted in the other legislatures.

AMERICA'S DEFENCELESS COAST.

(Post-Intelligencer, December 22.)

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has given out a statement, by request, in regard to the ability of the United States to defend herself in case of war. He said: "I have just returned from an inspection tour of the Southern Coast, and like those of other sections of the country, I find it in an entirely defenceless condition. If war should break out at the present time, all we have in the South, or in fact anywhere else, with a few exceptions, would be a lot of old guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over before they could be of any service. The country is in deplorable condition on coast defenses. There are only three modern high power guns in position in this country. Two of these are at the entrance of New York harbor, and the third is at San Francisco. If congress would make liberal appropriations the coasts can be placed in condition for defense in two years' time. The work would cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000. It would take in the neighborhood of a year to manufacture the tools necessary for the construction of the guns, and then another year to manufacture of the guns themselves."

A MADE UP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The recent speech of Senator Morgan on the Behring Sea question has created some misapprehension as to the circumstances under which Sir Julian Pauncefote's views of the subject was presented by the American press. In his speech Mr. Morgan stated that the press in this country had communicated to the press his arguments on the question, which in some respects was an analysis of the position occupied by the Senator. It is just to the British representatives that it be made known that he gave no object, and that the entire presentation of the British attitude was taken from the British blue book issued from the foreign office in London.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no haking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

need, however, is not men, but coast fortifications. After we get the fortifications, we could get the men to operate the guns.

"Could the United States be invaded? No; nor would an enemy care to invade it. All that would be necessary for him to do is to place his ships off our coasts and fire shells into our cities. This would drive millions of people from their homes, and cause untold distress. The wealth of 300 years is stored in Boston, New York and other great cities, and their loss would be very severe. We cannot afford to lose them. They should be protected."

"On the Pacific coast the same defenceless condition exists. Not a shovel of dirt has been thrown up around Puget Sound for the protection of the cities lying on its shores. The British have a naval station at Esquimaux, and it could be used as a base against this country. Senator Squire has introduced a bill in the senate for the protection of our coasts which meets my views. It makes provisions for the establishment of fortifications and other defences recommended by the board known as the Endicott board, which was appointed by the president in 1886. The bill appropriates \$87,000,000 for this work."

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Havana Hourly Expecting to Be Besieged by the Enemies of Spain.

Their Advances Seemingly Uninterrupted by the Flower of the Royal Forces.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—A late despatch says that Captain General Martinez de Campos has managed to get out of Colon and has placed himself at the head of the Spanish forces at Limoniere, 20 miles east of Matanzas, where he expects to be able to strike at the insurgents. Thousands of people from all parts of the country around Matanzas are flocking into that city according to official despatches; but other reports say they are in the main offering to join the insurgents, who are being plentifully supplied with provisions by inhabitants of all towns along the route they follow.

The government has taken off almost all the restrictions on telegraphic and cable messages and allows all reliable news to be published. A report was circulated yesterday that General Oliver had been wounded and General Pratt and Godery killed in a battle with the insurgents. All these reports are incorrect. General Navarro has had several skirmishes with the insurgents while pursuing them towards the province of Matanzas, and killed 63 of them.

Christmas eve is ushered in with something very like dismay in the city, and the apprehension is hourly gaining ground that Havana will be besieged by armed forces before Christmas day over. The advance of the insurgents last seemed at advices to be uninterrupted, contradicting reports during the afternoon that they had been turned back in a pitched battle by Campos himself and were striving to make their way back into Santa Clara province.

CLEVELAND'S COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President Cleveland is just now devoting a large share of his time to the consideration of the personnel of the Venezuelan boundary commission to the exclusion of practically all other public matters, including that of another bond issue, which latter he regards as temporarily, at least, in the hands of congress. In making his selections for the boundary commission, the President, it is said, will be guided by only one consideration, namely, that the members shall be men of international reputation, of high character and intellectual attainments. He will use the greater care in the selections for the reason that, it is said, the work of the commission will be of an expert nature. It is thought that Chief Justice Fuller, of the U. S. supreme court, should head the commission, but there are said to be reasons why it would not be expedient for the Chief Justice to relinquish even for a short time his place as presiding officer of the court. Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, it is believed, has already been offered a place on the commission, and if he has not accepted it is thought he will hardly do so. The name of ex-Secretary Root, Lincoln was suggested, and it is believed the President now has it under consideration. The fact that Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, served on the Behring Sea Commission has naturally brought forward his name in connection with the Venezuelan commission, but there are good reasons to believe his name has been passed over.

Owing to the adjournment of the Senate and House no announcement of the commission is likely to be until late in the week.

"QUEEN LILLY'S" GOOD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Hawaii to the local papers are to the effect that President Dole and his cabinet are so well pleased with the way in which the ex-Queen Liliuokalani has conducted herself since her release in parole that the granting of her full pardon is under consideration.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system; this curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

QUEEN LILLY'S GOOD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Hawaii to the local papers are to the effect that President Dole and his cabinet are so well pleased with the way in which the ex-Queen Liliuokalani has conducted herself since her release in parole that the granting of her full pardon is under consideration.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system; this curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

QUEEN LILLY'S GOOD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Hawaii to the local papers are to the effect that President Dole and his cabinet are so well pleased with the way in which the ex-Queen Liliuokalani has conducted herself since her release in parole that the granting of her full pardon is under consideration.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system; this curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

QUEEN LILLY'S GOOD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Hawaii to the local papers are to the effect that President Dole and his cabinet are so well pleased with the way in which the ex-Queen Liliuokalani has conducted herself since her release in parole that the granting of her full pardon is under consideration.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system; this curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common purgative to the most powerful.

QUEEN LILLY'S GOOD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Hawaii to the local papers are to the effect that President Dole and his cabinet are so well pleased with the way in which the ex-Queen Liliuokalani has conducted herself since her release in parole that the granting of her full pardon is under consideration.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Russian and French Opinions Hostile to the Cause of Great Britain.

Monroe Doctrine Applauded in Brazil—America Emancipated From European Control.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Novoye Vremya yesterday said: "If it comes to a war between Great Britain and the United States the former will have to encounter international as well as foreign foes, for the Irish are not likely to look on passively at such a conflict. In that event England's affairs in Turkey and the far East will not wear so favorable an aspect, and there would come the hour of bitter retribution for the past upon which Englishmen pride themselves, forgetting that success gained by guile and force are never enduring."

The Boersen Gazette remarks: "The one honorable means left for England to extricate herself from the affair is a vote of censure against the Marquis of Salisbury, and a new cabinet might be able to rectify the blunders of its predecessors."

Paris, Dec. 22.—L'Eclair denies that French sympathies are with England in the Venezuelan dispute, saying that, on the contrary, they are with the United States, adding, "If England's power and prestige are lessened, nothing would be more to the advantage of France."

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro gives details of the debate in the Brazilian senate, when, in the midst of distinct enthusiasm, a cablegram of congratulation was dispatched to the senate of the United States for the message of the President upon the Venezuelan question. The speeches made in the chamber were remarkable in their support of the Monroe doctrine. The congratulatory cable characterized President Cleveland's position as supremely dignified, and as a new safeguard of the honor and sovereignty of all American nations. Senator Boqueran in the course of the debate said the words of the President of the United States were worthy of the chief representative of so great a republic. In effect they announced a policy which, one stroke, in the last days of the nineteenth century, would emancipate America in its furthest confines and annihilate the last vestige of European control on the western shores of the two great oceans. Several others expressed themselves in quite as strong terms. A mass meeting was held in the San Francisco plaza, at which resolutions were adopted upholding the Monroe doctrine.

A despatch to the World from Colon, Colombia, says: "Despatches from every South American republic except Chile, applaud President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question. The republics are feasting and cheering the United States as the pater familias of the western hemisphere."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 21.—(Special)—There are signs of an early Manitoba general election. Three conventions to select candidates will be held next week, and a Labor convention to select candidates for the Winnipeg districts is called for January 8.

The local government was in session to-day considering the reply to the Ottawa government on the schools matter. John C. Lane was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretences.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept my hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymia St., New Orleans, La.