and Milling Company has
incorporated to develop a
claims owned by the com-
dence camp. The proper-
uated within a short dis-
nwood City, in fact one of
joins or rather lies above
ridge to the west. Some
gs are remarkably promis-
ge runs in width from six
eet and assays have been
igh as $170 in gold from the
les of one claim, and the
e such that operations can
at any time during the
hs—even surface prospect-

of the Bonita mine, on
mountain near Grand
appropriated $4,000 to be
the development of the pro-
the winter.
nt has been going on stead-
st month or so on the Gold
hite's camp. Two tunnels
ven at different spots for,
thirty and forty feet.
ge, who bonded the City of
incoln in White's camp, ar-
ndary on Wednesday even-
he following day went up
ties to give directions with
re development work.
n is doing assessment on
adjoining the Winnipeg
. There is great surface
he claim where the ledge
osed. The ore is pyrrho-
high in gold and resem-
eg ore in appearance.
eatherstone, proprietor of
hotel, was brought before
Cawston, J.P., last week,
obstructing an officer in
of his duty. Accused was
r trial, but given his liberty
il for $500. The informa-
by Mr. C. A. R. Lambly,
that one night last week he
er shots in the Osoyoos
ering the room he told
the shooting must be stop-
r kert. A man named Arm-
ted having fired the shots
e of abusive language. Con-
rey was then ordered to
strong, but Featherstone
llow him to be arrested,
t the affair took place in his
herstone also refused to give
lver, and a struggle then
which Mr. Lambly was
violently and Dan Leggatt
his assistance) was bitten
. Mr. Lambly confiscated
's license.
etz has bonded the Sailor
p McKinney, northeast of
st claim, to Mr. Fraser of
d Messrs. Haywood & Tow-
ouver. Development work
ed immediately on the prop-
me parties are negotiating
I. Nicholson and Edward
e purchase of the Old Eng-

men are to be put to work
e R. Bell in Summit camp,
ment will doubtless be car-
nuously. The claim had a
howing of high grade ore,
to 25 per cent. in copper to
h good values in gold and

recently employed as en-
ssayer by the company oper-
ocan Star mine, has been
report on Boundary Creek
Eastern capitalists.
sher and Duford finished
season's assessment on the
Skylark camp. The ledge
feet wide, of decomposed
galena.
expressed throughout the
leath of Thomas Atkinson,
ed on Sunday last.

CHILLIWACK.

rom the Progress.)

arranged that a deputa-
ed of the municipal council
heet the Hon. Mr. Tarte on
boat at Sumas and escort
the entire valley. A cap-
ent and one that we hope
es will be fully enabled to

tities of honey from this
eing sent down to Vancou-
every trip of the Transfer.
tities of farm produce are
to town for shipment on
s.

STEAMSHIP TIME.

"Lynton" Crosses From
ama to This Port In
Fifteen Days.

time between here and the
stablished by the British
Lynton, Captain Fraser,
the Royal Roads last even-
f the Lorne. The Lynton
days from Shanghai,
for orders, and of
17 days were occupied
far north as Yokohama,
er of the voyage being
ust the ordinary time re-
everal of the big steamship
regularly on the route. The
a handsome type of
is a Liverpool bottom
launched on February
Her first voyage was
rpool and Calcutta, made
Her next trip was from Cal-
delphia in 92 days. She
rn trip in 94 days, and
r Boston, being 109 days on
om Boston she towed to
here she loaded for her
ll. The ship is 2,324 tons
modernly and palatially
oughout.

Awarded
onors—World's Fair,
DR.
RICE'S
CREAM
AKING
OWDER
PERFECT MADE.
eam of Tartar Powder. Free
Alum or any other adulterant.
RS THE STANDARD.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY NOVEMBER 12 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 101

"BRITAIN'S ISOLATION."

Earl Salisbury at the Guildhall Banquet—Britain's Policy in Eastern Europe.

Her First Duty Towards Her Own Interests—Her Second, to Humanity.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In bright, crisp weather to-day the time honored lord mayor's show took place and the new lord mayor of London, Mr. A. F. Phillips, was formally installed in office, succeeding Sir Walter Wilkin. The old established custom showed little signs of becoming obsolete and the popularity of the new lord mayor caused some unusual features in the street parade, which were most interesting. The committee having charge of the arrangements wisely determined to eliminate certain absurd features from the parade. Hitherto it has been customary to have a series of triumphal cars, representing some allegorical or historical subject upon which numerous young women shivered in the November wind. In place of these in to-day's procession, cars were occupied by groups, showing the various conditions of London's industries during the past century.

The procession started from Guildhall at 10:30 a.m. Along the route the usual bunting and decorations were displayed, those particularly noticeable being along Cheapside and Newgate streets. A particularly pleasing feature of the parade were the maids of honor who accompanied the mayoress. For the first time in the history of these parades the maids were attended by gentlemen as groomsmen. Another feature of the procession was the military display. The new Lord Mayor is an authority on street pageantry and also a great advocate of military bands and military spectacles. This feature was largely developed. The Scots Greys furnished an escort and several lines of regiments also marched in the procession. The boys of the ships Arethuas, Chichester and Warspite attracted much attention and were supplemented by a division of the Gordon Boys' orphanage, which is composed of lads hailing from London. The fire brigade also made an interesting showing, and the advance which has been made in locomotion during the century was demonstrated by one perfected motor car in contrast with the old style coach, equipped with a coachman and attendants in old fashioned liveries which followed.

Ranged round the square upon which the Guildhall opens was a detachment of the London Rifle Brigade forming the guard of honor, while the cadets of this corps lined the corridors leading to the library. The arrival of the guests lasted from 5 o'clock till 7. Upon returning the guests found seats in the corridors and in the library itself for the purpose of witnessing the formal reception of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, which commenced about 6 o'clock. The arrivals of special interest were those of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Prime Minister the Marquis of Salisbury. The Lord Chancellor attired in full robes was preceded by his sword-bearer and purse-bearer and was followed by his train-bearer. Following these dignitaries came a group of judges. Other prominent guests were the First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. George J. Goshen, M.P.; the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar; Lord George Hamilton, M.P.; Lord Gross, Lord Ashbourne (Lord Chancellor of Ireland), Sir Richard Webster, Sir Robert Finlay, Hon. George Curzon, Lord Onslow, the United States ambassador, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, the Chinese minister, the Japanese minister and the Danish minister, all the prominent arrivals being cheered in turn. The procession was then formed for the large hall where the dinner was served.

The Lord Mayor escorted the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lord Salisbury, the Lady Mayoress. On arriving in the hall the band struck up a march and the procession slowly wended its way around the tables, which were furnished for over 900 guests. The Lord Mayor sat at the south table, near the centre of the room, with the two sheriffs, C. T. Ritchie and R. H. Rogers, at his right and left. The Marquis of Salisbury came next, and the Marchioness sat on the right of the Lady Mayoress. Opposite these sat the aldermen of the city, and the other guests were placed in order of prominence. Mr. Bayard had a special seat of honor at the main or south table while all the other diplomats were seated at side tables. Mr. Bayard was the third person to be presented to the new Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress this morning and as he approached the dais and slightly bowed there was an outburst of cheers from the assembled guests, in response to which greeting the U. S. ambassador bowed. The reception accorded to Mr. Bayard was warmer than that given to anybody with the exception of the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, or Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, who has just returned from the re-capture of Dongola, on the Nile, and some of the most popular cabinet ministers. The reception was the most enthusiastic ever held in the hall.

The dinner was of the usual kind, being preceded by the customary turtle soup, without which no Lord Mayor's banquet would be complete. The cost of the dinner was about £5,000, of which the Lord Mayor pays one-half, the two sheriffs dividing the remainder of the cost between them. After dinner came the speeches. During the banquet the Marquis of Salisbury was absorbed in thought and was very nervous, and Mr. Bayard got hopelessly mixed up in the formalties of the loving cup. He drank twice instead of passing it to the Duchess of Devonshire. Mr. Goschen and Lord Wolseley responded respectively for the navy and the army, the latter taking the occasion to eulogize Sir Herbert Kitchener.

The Mayor in proposing "the Ambassadors" coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Bayard, mentioning him as "the most fraternal envoy of the most fraternal nation." Mr. Bayard responded to the toast of the ambassadors in the following terms: "I am honored in being chosen to speak for the corps of which I am an humble member. I confess that until 5:30 o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to be asked to respond to a toast. However, I have obtained an idea from a distinguished diplomat (Lord Dufferin), who recently said that the governments of the world were a mass of palpitating nervous sensations. A result, he said, of bringing together these sensations was to destroy isolation—splendid or otherwise—and to induce the nations to feel and act as ladies and gentlemen, with consideration for each other's feelings and interests. The people I represent have made a declaration in no local or mechanical sense, which stands as a verdict and declaration for national honor, speaking to the human heart and mind in favor of that honesty, which is essential for the civilization of the world. You cannot to-day shock civilization even on its exterior boundaries without affecting its heart. This enables me to speak not for my myself or my country but for the whole diplomatic corps of the world. Is there one who does not perceive it and who does not realize the truth and force of the day in which we live?" Mr. Bayard concluded with the words "God speed the city of London."

Mr. Bayard's remarks were met with a tumult of applause from the assembled throng. Lord Salisbury laughed at the ambassador's reference to "splendid isolation," a phrase credited to a Canadian cabinet minister as describing Great Britain's situation in the family of nations. After Mr. Bayard had concluded the Lord Mayor proposed "The ministers," upon which Lord Salisbury rose amid loud cheers, which quickly subsided into breathless silence and close attention to the annual Guildhall speech of the Prime Minister, which is by common acceptance looked to to embody the official announcement of the government policy to the nation.

Lord Salisbury said: "I thank Mr. Bayard for his presence here to-night and for his joining in this historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has raised his own plane of observation so high above the level of party, that though it is contrary to our practice to make observations on the international policies of other states, I may be permitted without impertinence to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement which the people he represents has made in behalf of the principles which lie at the basis of all human society. It is rather like bathos to turn from that matter to the not very important controversy which his country and ours have had during the recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that the controversy is at an end. (Cheers).

"It is often surprising by what very obvious arrangements problems of great difficulty are solved, and yet on the continent which Columbus discovered, the traditions of Columbus and the egg should be reversed. In the discussions we have had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela the question has not been whether or not there should be arbitration, but whether the arbitration should have unrestricted application. We have always claimed, respecting those who, apart from the historic rights, had the right which attaches to settled establishments, that the settled districts should be excluded from arbitration.

"Our difficulty for many months has been to find how to define the settled districts, and the solution has come, I think, from the country Mr. Bayard represents in the suggestion that we should treat colonial empires just as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects individuals in civic life from having their title questioned should also protect the English colony from having its title questioned; and where that lapse of time could not be claimed, though there should be an examination of the title, yet all that equity has demanded in consideration of such title should be granted. It is a very simple solution, and I believe it is not using unduly sanguine words when I say that I believe it has brought the controversy to an end.

"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government at a time when anxious questions which are of more importance than the political questions are troubling America, and therefore troubling the rest of the world, that we should remove from the board at all events any semblance of political difference which might hinder our common action in defence of the common heritage of society. We have had an anxious year in the foreign office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm. Unfortunately one matter has not been passed. That is the troubles in Turkey."

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that the people of Great Britain were now virtually unanimous against isolated action, than which no worse course could be adopted to benefit the Armenians. If it was merely wished to pursue a course to punish or worry the Turkish government, Great Britain had abundant means of doing so, but if they had a higher wish—to rescue the Christian and Moslem people from atrocious misgovernment—they must seek to draw into co-operation as many nations in the world as possible. If it was desired to use force in Turkey, the fleet would not suffice. Military occupation alone would not suffice. Military and naval occupation would alone be effective, and the latter would be a large undertaking. He would not pretend to say what Great Britain might do if she employed all her forces, but if they wished a military occupation requiring a very large army, Great Britain must begin by establishing a conscription.

The talk of Great Britain's exhibition of incapacity was absurd. Great Britain cannot use a great army if she does not have it. Therefore, said the Prime Minister, he hailed with great satisfaction the indication that the public indignation had been aroused at the atrocious horrors of which the Turkish government were guilty. It might be done by others. Therefore, the only wise course he saw, was an adherence to European concert. If the European states were willing to act, they had means of action which Great Britain did not possess. If they were unwilling to act, and if they object to isolated action by Great Britain, there is not only a great risk of failure in the undertaking, but there is the risk of bringing about the frightful horrors of an European war. It was nonsense to say that Great Britain was humiliated if she could not persuade the other five powers to adopt her particular proposals."

Lord Salisbury demurred entirely, he said, from the idea that they were able to bend the counsels and forces of gigantic empires to whatever course Great Britain thought desirable. He denied that they were acting from selfish principles in interfering actively in Turkey. They were trustees of the interests of vast populations, and they would be deeply culpable if those interests were neglected. A general European war might involve territorial changes vitally affecting the nations of Europe.

"You cannot expect those nations," Lord Salisbury proceeded, "to regard the problem in the same emotional and philanthropic spirit as you do in your splendid isolation. You may consider them dilatory, but you must confess that they have good motives for prudence. We have been told by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley (opposition leaders), that we might influence the powers to our way of thinking by abandoning Egypt and Cyprus. That is a pretty and idyllic conception of international policy, but I do not believe it, and, I may say," he added, "in connection with the Eastern problem that we see no cause to abandon the policy we have hitherto pursued or to relinquish a single acre of the land we now occupy."

Having warmly eulogized the work of Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, and Lord Cromer, the British agent at Cairo, in connection with the Soudan expedition, Lord Salisbury said that he should not say more than that the concert of Europe seemed to be more real than ever. He was very pleased with the eloquent speech of M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, outlining the requirement which the powers would insist upon from the Sultan. He believed, he said, that France would do nothing to baffle European action.

Lord Salisbury's remarks contained only a guarded reference to the disclosures made by Prince Bismarck through his newspaper organ, of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia which existed prior to 1890. The Premier alluded to Prince Bismarck as the greatest statesman which the latter part of the century has produced. He demurred absolutely to the presumption of the existence of a permanent and necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. Of this presumption Lord Salisbury said: "That is a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. I have good ground to believe that Russia entertains the same view and purposes as ourselves concerning these terrible events in the East."

In a short peroration Lord Salisbury repeated the sentiments expressed by him in previous speeches. "Our first duty is towards the interests of our own country; our second duty to all humanity, to bring redress to thousands without threatening millions with ruin.

STUDYING U. S. METHODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Three members of the new Canadian cabinet interested in the outcome of the recent presidential election, came to New York to study the methods by which it is conducted and learn the result at the earliest possible moment. They are Hon. Mr. Fielding, controller of finance; Hon. Mr. Paterson, minister of customs; and Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways. The trio arrived at the Hotel Waldorf a few days before the election and left for home last night. They do not seem to share the opinion expressed by a large section of the Canadian press that President McKinley will be unduly hostile to them on the reciprocity, fisheries, bonding regulations and other questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

The finance minister, who acted as spokesman for the party said: "No, I do not see any reason why Canadians should be alarmed at the election of Major McKinley. I think the chances of arriving at an amicable arrangement regarding the number of questions over which Canada and the United States are at variance will be quite as good, if not better after his inauguration than at any time in the last four years."

"Then you do not believe the fact that McKinley is a pronounced protectionist will militate against Canadian chances of obtaining a reciprocity treaty?"

"I do not see why it should, for the Republican platform declares both for protection and reciprocity."

"Will the Canadian government be pleased to open negotiations for a reciprocity treaty?"

"Certainly, and we will, unlike our predecessors in office, be earnest about it. We will send representatives to Washington at as early a date after Mr. McKinley's inauguration as is expedient, as it is certain negotiations will be opened on the subject of reciprocity. One of the first items to be discussed will be quarantine regulations. A feeling exists that there is no further need of the ninety days quarantine against cattle. Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, will go to Washington at an early date to discuss the matter."

"What do you think of the way in which an election is conducted here?"

"I spent nearly the whole of election day looking into your election system while in active operation, and was greatly surprised at what I saw. The orderly manner in which everything passed off here reflected the greatest credit on the people of a crowded cosmopolitan city like New York. Your ballot system is better than what I had been led to believe, but still I think there is room for improvement."

CROW'S NEST PASS R.R.

Government in Full Possession of All Necessary Information Regarding Its Feasibility.

Chignecto Marine Railway—Improvements to the Eastern Block Departmental Building.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Schreiber will report as to the feasibility of the Crow's Nest Pass for a railway line. The government have had all the necessary information for years.

Mr. Provand, M. P., of Glasgow, who has been in Canada for some weeks, in the interest of the Chignecto marine railway, has left for England, recognizing the impossibility of securing renewal of subsidy.

Cable advices from London say that Major Kitchen of the Royal Rifles will be appointed to the command of the Royal Military College. The government has no knowledge of any appointment, so the Premier informed me tonight, adding that Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, had been asked to get a good man.

Colonel Bacon, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, will resign his office at the forthcoming annual meeting. He has held it for many years.

In government circles it is said that a new wing will be added to the eastern block for the purpose of storing valuable records in fireproof vaults.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—(Press dispatch)—The statement made in New York by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian finance minister, that efforts will be made by the Canadian government to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States as soon as President-elect McKinley shall assume office at Washington has awakened the greatest interest among business men in Montreal and throughout Canada. The commercial interests of the Dominion, regardless of politics, are almost a unit in favor of a renewal of what is known as the "Elgin reciprocity treaty" of 1854, and it is believed that when the representatives of the Canadian government visit Washington next spring they will endeavor to secure reciprocal legislation along the lines of that treaty. The principal provisions of the Elgin treaty were as follows: It removes the three mile limit imposed by the convention of 1818, and gave to the inhabitants of the United States free liberty to take all kinds of fish, except shell fish, along the shores and in the bays and harbors of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and adjacent islands, with permission to land for the purpose of drying their nets or curing their fish. All the salmon, shad and river fisheries, however, were reserved exclusively for British subjects. Similar liberties with similar regulations were given to all British subjects to fish on the east sea coasts of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude.

The following articles were to be admitted into each country respectively free of duty: Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, fruits, dried and undried; hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and manufactured in whole or in part; rice, broom corn, and bark, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones, manufactured tobacco, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, ores or metals of all kinds, coal, fire wood, plants, shrubs, trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, dye stuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured and rags. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, and gave to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue. No export duty was to be levied on the timber cut on American territory and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, at its meeting to-day resolved to proceed with the building of two additional blast furnaces and spend more than half a million dollars in additions to its plant. The total expenditures at the works authorized will exceed one and a quarter million dollars. It was also decided to push to rapid completion its new railroad to the lakes, requiring the expenditure of three and a half million dollars.

WORK OF A DASTARD.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 7.—(Special)—An attempt was made yesterday to wreck a C.P.R. train about two miles from this city. Had the train struck the pile of nail kegs and timber which had been erected a terrible disaster would have occurred. Two freight trains were to pass the spot ahead of the Fredericton express, but one was late and the other was held until the arrival of the express.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper sailed on Saturday night by the steamship Numidian for Europe. They spent a good part of the day here. Sir Charles, who seemed in excellent spirits, received calls from a number of friends.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

Imperial Customs Union Discussed by the Saturday Review—Where is Laurier?

Archbishop Temple and the Liberals—Orleanist Demonstration in the City of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Saturday Review publishes to-day an article on "Canada and Imperial Customs Union," in which it calls attention to the "spirit of disaffection with the Empire which is at work in Canada." It says: "Canada's peculiar geographical position regarding the United States is a natural aid to the propagation of this spirit, and annexation to the United States would be the logical outcome. What needs to be done in the direction of a customs union should be done quickly. How inexcusable, it is said, is the attitude which Downing street has hitherto adopted towards Canada's proposal for

COMMERCIAL FEDERATION."

The Saturday Review adds: "Though it is idle to hope that the new Laurier ministry has inherited the old enthusiasm for federation, it is by no means unlikely that the Premier will favor the subject because he believes that Canada must enter into closer commercial relations with Great Britain or the United States.

"The enthusiastic reception of the United Empire Trade League delegation in Australia points out that a suggestion in favor of a zollverein may be expected. If so, it will rest with the Imperial government to summon an imperial conference which will be the best celebration of the Queen's present anniversary of her reign."

The Canadians in London interested in the

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY

scheme regard the news as significant that the German Bundesrath has approved the bill to subsidize the North German Lloyds Company by an additional 1,500,000 marks annually for fifteen years, thus providing for a fortnightly mail service. The preamble of the bill points out that the last eight years of subsidized mail service to Asia have greatly aided German commerce and industry; the tonnage of goods has doubled and the value of the goods has trebled since 1888. The Canadians think these facts ought to weigh in the deliberations in regard to the proposed Canadian subsidy.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BIMETALLISM.

The Manchester Guardian says: "It is whispered among bimetallists that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his visit to the United States has become a convert."

The English municipal elections this week indicated a change of opinion in favor of the Liberals.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, is in bad odor with the Liberals. Speaking at a church convocation meeting on Thursday, he complained of the free education act and urged increased concessions to voluntary schools to enable them to compete with the board schools. The

SENSATIONAL SPEECH

of the Duchess of Orleans (Archduchess Marie Dorothea), upon the occasion of her wedding when presented with a magnificent crown of diamonds by twenty-five ladies of the French legitimist aristocracy, has caused some stir in Paris. She hopes that "this crown will one day be placed upon the head of my dear Phillip," etc. Emperor Francis Joseph has hastened to disavow the speech.

ORLEANIST DEMONSTRATION.

In Paris yesterday a number of royalists walked up and down the boulevards and handed to passers by a royalist manifesto and portraits of the Duke of Orleans. In addition, during the night, royalist placards were posted and a number of youths brought to the Pont Neuf, a bust of the republic with its face painted black, a phrygian cap on its head, smothered in red paint and with a pipe stuck in its mouth. This bust was hung by the neck around the railing of Henry IV's statue, and was inscribed "1796-1896. Good King Henry has his revenge."

HOW BRYAN WAS DEFEATED.

The St. James' Budget, under the caption of "a curious allegation" publishes a letter from an American who declared that the true inwardness of the defeat of Mr. Bryan was the use of money to turn the farm vote of the central west. The writer states that the insurance companies owning mortgages on farms in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and neighboring states, directed their agents to see every farmer whose lands were mortgaged and to offer them, if McKinley should be elected, a five years' extension of their mortgages at a low rate of interest.

The new revelations of the Hamburger continue to absorb a great deal of interest. The replies appearing to the Reichsanzeiger were the joint efforts of the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bieberstein. The ex-Chancellor, Von Caprivi, who remains in solitude on his estate near Skyrew, has repeatedly been urged by his friends to vindicate himself against the reproaches of the Hamburg Nachricten, but he has flatly refused to do so, and seems to adhere to his reserved attitude.

PACIFIC CABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Pacific cable conference resumed its sessions at noon to-day in the rooms of the Earl of Selborne, parliamentary under secretary for the colonies, at the colonial office. Earl Selborne presided and Mr. W. P. Hepworth Mercer acted as secretary. All the delegates were present. After an hour and a half of informal chats, during which routine subjects and ordinary business were discussed, it was decided to begin with technical questions, and this will probably require one or two Canadian witnesses. The first regular working session of the conference will take place on Thursday next. Delegate Jones was to-day introduced to his colleagues and was highly gratified with the cordial reception met with. Earl Selborne will shortly entertain the delegates at dinner.

Secretary Mercer, talking over the situation with a representative of the Associated Press, said: "The conference will now get to work in earnest. Two meetings have already been held, one in June and one in July last. At the June meeting it was found difficult to arrange for immediate subsequent sittings owing to the Australian delegates being obliged to go to Buda Pesth to attend a conference. At the July session, a change of government having taken place in Canada, the Canadian delegates felt some delicacy about going ahead until the attitude of the new ministry was ascertained. This necessitated an adjournment until autumn. These two meetings were little more than formal, but still some matters have been gone into and considerable ground cleared. It is not, however, permitted of me to say just what took place, as the government cannot, of course, make any public statements until the conference is over and the results arrived at are communicated to the governments of the colonies interested. This cannot be done quickly, as the questions involved are very large, the chief issue being, of course, the cost of the cable. Its practicability, from an engineering standpoint, is not naturally in question."

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The Sultan Definitely Promises to Carry Out a Series of Important Measures.

Officials to Be Severely Dealt With—Convents to Be Rebuilt—Sufferers Aided.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—When the Sultan received an account of the recent speech delivered by M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, in the chamber of deputies November 3, upon the Armenian question, he sent his secretary to M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Turkey, to inquire concerning the matter in his speech before the chamber of deputies. When the representative of the Sultan consulted with M. Cambon, at Pera, he was informed by the French ambassador that under instructions it was stated that it was imperative that the Sultan adopt a certain number of measures calculated to reassure the public and give Europe satisfaction. The Turkish envoy to Paris, Munir Bey, has now informed M. Hanotaux, the Frech minister of foreign affairs, that the Sultan upon receipt of M. Cambon's message immediately decided to adopt the following measures—the liberation from the prisons of the Ottoman empire of all persons against whom no charges have been referred; the issuance by the police of orders that all peaceable Armenians will not be prosecuted; and the immediate convocation of the Armenian national assembly for the purpose of electing a patriarch.

It is also announced that Massar Bey, who was accused of being responsible for the murder of Father Salvator, would be tried by courtmartial. The Vali of Diarbekir will be dismissed from office and definite instructions will be sent to all valis that they must suppress all further acts of outrage and spoliation. Furthermore, it is stated that the ministry of education will estimate the cost of rebuilding the Catholic convents in Asia Minor, partially destroyed during the recent disturbances. Aid will be given to the residents of those districts which are reported to have suffered severely during the recent troubles. The Sultan has also promised to immediately issue a decree enforcing the reforms granted in 1895, to six villages of Armenia. In addition he has agreed to extend these reforms to other provinces.

M. Hanotaux thanked the Turkish envoy who explained the matter to him. It is stated that the minister of foreign affairs has issued instructions to Mr. Cambon to carefully watch and see whether these promises made by the Sultan are carried into effect.

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