RESERVE.

is hereby given that all the unated Crown lands situated within ndaries of the following areas are eserved from pre-emption, sale or disposition, excepting under provisions of the mining the Province, for two years e date hereof, pursuant to the s of sub-section (5) of section 41 Land Act," as amended by section "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901." e The Bella Coola Pulp and Paper y to select therefrom timber limits d pulp and paper manufacturing , as provided by an agreement date the 5th day of November, :—

e entire valley of the Bella Coola side valleys, including the Ne-cleet-

nds in the Noos Creek Valley for a of eight (8) miles, taking the full the valley, estimated at one-half ile.

rting at a post on the easterly South Bentinck Arm, one and one-) miles, more or less, southerly of t at the easterly side of entrance; running in a northeasterly direc- r (4) miles, more or less, to point section of shore on southerly side Bentinck Arm, and bounded on sides by the shore line of North Arm and South Bentinck Arm.

rting at a post on the point on erly side of South Bentinck Arm, mile, more or less, northerly of list Island; thence one and one- ¼) miles along the shore in a direction, and extending one- (¼) of a mile wide inland.

parcel of land extending north- along the shore of South Ben- rm for one-half (½) mile, more or the head of South-mon Cove, tak- eighth (⅛) of a mile wide inland. he head of South-mon Cove its line follows one-quarter (¼) mile e shore line of South Bentinck thence northerly three (3) miles, less, to a point opposite the end of King Kiset Island, and one (1) mile wide inland.

rting from a post on the northerly the Noek River, one half (½) mile, less, from the mouth, take a e-half (½) mile wide on the north- e of the river, for two (2) miles, less, to the junction of the Snos- d the Noek; from that point take re valley of the Noek for a dis- ten (10) miles up, estimated at (½) mile wide.

rting from a post on the easterly Asse-ek Bay, one (1) mile, more or ther of the Tallio Indian Re- ollowing the timber line along the utherly to the valley of the Asse-ek ne and one-half (1½) miles, more taking one-quarter (¼) mile wide from this point to the westerly the valley, three-quarters (¾) of a ore or less, taking one (1) mile the valley); thence one and one- ½) miles, more or less, northerly e timber line, following the west- re of Asse-ek Bay to a point one- mile southerly of Garron Creek, ending one-quarter (¼) mile wide thence three-quarters (¾) of a g the timber line, near the shore, half (½) mile wide inland.

rting at a point on the westerly the South Bentinck Arm, five (5) ore or less, northerly of the Indian f Tallio, following the low swale un-e-cua-lus Point, in a southerly to the point where the swale at the Arm again, a distance from miles, more or less, and taking mile wide.

rting from a post on the westerly outh Bentinck Arm, four (4) miles, less, southeasterly of the Hot thence southerly one-quarter (¼) mile along the shore line to the side of the big slide and one- mile wide inland.

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rting at a post on the point on erly side of the entrance to South Arm, following the shore line (2) miles, more or less, to Noos point one-quarter (¼) of a mile less, on the southerly side of the taking one-quarter (¼) of a mile

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rting at a post on the westerly ow Yet Bay, eight (8) miles, more Sandy of Gtchsk Point; take h (¾) mile, more or less, easterly rly side of valley of How Yet nd extending one-half (½) mile up y to the south.

rting from a post on the north- re of Deans Canal one-half (½) re or less, westerly of Setskwa takes the entire valley of the with all the side valleys in-

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PPS'S COCOA

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ING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR — VICTORIA B. C FRIDAY DECEMBER 5 1902 — VOLUME LXVI

Punitive Measures

German Squadron Already at Venezuela and British Vessels Expected Today.

Efforts Being Made Now to Secure More Time For Republic.

In the Meantime the Rebellion War Is Moving to Interior.

London, Dec. 3.—Great Britain and Germany, according to official statements made here, have commenced punitive measures against Venezuela. German war vessels, it is stated, are already on the scene of the contemplated action, and Great Britain by tomorrow should have a squadron there. Meanwhile the A. P. correspondent is informed that no definite answer has yet been received from Washington by the financiers here, who wish to bring about a pacific settlement. If the United States is willing to give its moral support to the request that Venezuela be allowed either of the Tallio Indian Reserves, following the timber line along the southerly to the valley of the Asse-ek one and one-half (1½) miles, more taking one-quarter (¼) mile wide from this point to the westerly the valley, three-quarters (¾) of a ore or less, taking one (1) mile the valley); thence one and one- ½) miles, more or less, northerly e timber line, following the west- re of Asse-ek Bay to a point one- mile southerly of Garron Creek, ending one-quarter (¼) mile wide thence three-quarters (¾) of a g the timber line, near the shore, half (½) mile wide inland.

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STRIKE COMMISSION.

Hearing of Miners Side of Case Continued.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 3.—The anthracite coal companies and their employees having failed to come to an agreement during the Thanksgiving recess of the strike commission, the hearing of the miners side of the case was continued today. With the re-assembling of the commission today, however, there was a revival of the talk of a settlement "out of court." Chairman Gray, speaking for the commission, again expressed the hope that efforts would be made by both sides to agree on as many points as possible, and that the commission was ready to lend any conciliatory help to bring about that end. Today's proceedings were of a more or less desultory character, and six witnesses were on the stand during the two sessions. They were President Mitchell, two photographers, two practical miners, one of them a Hungarian, and the wife of a German miner. Mr. Mitchell was on the stand for a short time only, and was called to show that a 20 per cent. increase in the wages did not mean a corresponding increase in the price per ton of coal. The photographers produced about a half hundred photos they had taken of the homes of mine workers in the Hazelton region, which territory is under investigation today. The two miners testified with reference to wages paid, and working conditions at the colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., an independent concern in the Hazelton region, and the woman, whose husband is employed in the Coxe mines, told a general story of poverty. The commission has decided to give all companies who have not yet become a party to the arbitration commission until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to file their answer to Mr. Mitchell's original statement.

DAMAGED WIRES.

Storm in Westminster Did Some Damage to Telephone Lines.

New Westminster, B. C., Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The heavy sleet storm last night played havoc with the electric wires in this city. The Telephone company was the heaviest sufferer, many lines being down, including the trunk line to Vancouver. The situation was aggravated by lack of linemen and repairs may be delayed till the strike is settled. A few city lines and fire alarm wires were down, but there was no other damage. The tramway traffic was only slightly delayed.

The government tax sale was practically concluded today. It has been a great success, fully fifteen thousand dollars being realized.

Buried Child With Throat Cut

Chinese Mystery in Vanconver That May Prove a Murder.

Customs Collections—Mr. John Ridgway and Miss Macdonell Married.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Dec. 3.—A Chinese child murder is puzzling the police of Vancouver. On Saturday last some nine or ten Chinese were seen digging a hole in the ground, and apparently in the act of burying something in the bushes. On Chief North being notified, he sent Officer Layland to clear up the mystery at 8 this morning. That officer repaired to the spot with a spade, and soon discovered where the earth had been recently disturbed and dug down the boat 18 inches. The shovel then struck a box, which he pulled out and opened. Inside the box was the body of a child, with its head severed, with the exception of the spinal cord. He did not investigate further, but brought the box to the undertaker's and sent for the city Physician, Dr. McAlphine. Dr. McAlpine being interviewed subsequently by the Colonist, stated that on examination of the body, he found that the child's head had been almost severed with a sharp instrument. The infant had been killed, apparently, immediately after it was born. As the child was so young, he could not say whether it was Chinese or white.

Another mystery regarding the finding of the child is that a board was found in the grave with Chinese characters on it, explaining that the child had not been born alive.

Word has been received from Honolulu of the death by falling down a hatchway of Walter R. Maxwell, brother of Purser Maxwell, of the steamer Mainlander, which runs between Vancouver and Seattle.

The death is reported from Seattle of Hy. Lewthwaite, brother of Wm. Lewthwaite, of this city. The young man's death is rather mysterious. Today a message arrived from Wm. Lewthwaite, now in Sinitaluta, N. W. T., to J. E. Miller, inquiring as to the nature of his brother's illness in Seattle. This was the first intimation received here of Harry Lewthwaite's illness, and apparently no word had been sent to relatives of his demise. In answer to a wire to a Seattle undertaker, a reply was received that Harry Lewthwaite died at the National hotel, Seattle, on November 22.

The duty collected for November at this port amounted to $102,636, a substantial increase over last year. The exports were $253,078, which is a decrease. The imports almost doubled. They were $531,200.

The Board of Trade met last night and endorsed the city's action against the C. P. R. in regard to the street ends.

The weather in Vancouver today was very bad and much varied. There was six inches of snow at Central Park, three inches on Fairview and a heavy cold rain over the rest of the city.

At Christ church at 11:30 this morning, Edward John Ridgeway, of Yorkshire, England, was married to Miss A. R. MacDonnell, eldest daughter of D. G. MacDonnell. The wedding was largely attended, the church being crowded to the doors. The decorations were on a grand scale, and the wedding was a very pretty one. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Helen Hewett and Miss Sophia Tupper were bridesmaids, and Miss Phyllis MacDonnell maid of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. Geofrey MacDonnell, brother of the bride.

WHITE PASS ROAD.

General Offices to Be Moved from Seattle.

Seattle, Dec. 3.—J. Francis Lee, general traffic manager of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, will retire from his office on January 1 to enter into business on his own account in this city. About this time, it is further announced, the general offices of the company will be removed from Seattle to Vancouver, B. C. The retirement of Mr. Lee is looked upon by railroad men as a distinct loss to the road with which he has been connected, and for the furtherance of the interests of which he has done so much.

Progresso Blows Up

Oil Steamer Undergoing Repairs at San Francisco Destroyed by Explosion.

At Least Twelve Men Missing and Many Others Are Injured.

Vessel Well Known in Victoria and Formerly Employed in Northern Trade.

San Francisco, Cala., Dec. 3.—While the steamer Progresso was lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron Works at Harbor View, this morning, an explosion occurred. As a result, 12 men are missing, a score were more or less seriously injured, and property valued at $200,000 destroyed. The disaster occurred at 9:45 o'clock, while 40 mechanics of the Iron Works and 20 employees of the ship were on board. Below the decks the mechanics were busy completing the work of changing the vessel from a coal burning coal carrier to an oil burning oil carrier, when suddenly one of the oil tanks blew up, men were hurled against the steel walls and a sheet of flame came sweeping into their faces. Those on the upper deck were hurled into the air or thrown into the water. Three sailors engaged in washing paint outside the pilot house, disappeared as the cloud of black smoke came up from the ship, and were seen no more.

Following the explosion, the ship sagged in the centre, showing that she had broken in two. The faces and hands of many of the officials and clerks in the office, 20 feet away, were cut by flying glass, but with the mechanics they set to work to rescue men from the burning vessel. A stream of burning oil, running from the tanks, spread out until the ship lay on waves of fire. The flames crept under the wharf and soon the timbers were blazing, adding to the difficulty of the rescuing parties. As the ship was built of steel, the fire was nearly all below decks. There were 14 oil tanks containing about 400 barrels of oil in all, and despite the efforts of the fire department, this continued to burn fiercely for an hour after the explosion. Several minor explosions, due to the flames going from tank to tank occurred at short intervals, but all the injury and loss of life was caused by the first one. One peculiarity of the explosion was that several men who were on the other side of the bulkhead from where it occurred, were uninjured, while others further away were badly hurt. It is estimated that the Progresso was worth about $170,000.

James Spiers, jr., general manager of the Fulton Iron Works, is positive that the explosion was due to the oil, and not to the bursting of the boiler. His theory is that gas was generated in one of the oil tanks.

The steamer Progresso is well known in this port, having been engaged in the Klondike trade, running from Seattle and Victoria under the flag of the Seattle-Yukon Trading company, which operated "The Big Square" line, connecting with river steamers on the Yukon. She is a steamer of 1,445 tons net, and since she left the Klondike trade in 1899 she has been engaged in the coal carrying trade, together with the other vessels of the Saginaw Steel Steamship company between Tacoma and San Francisco. She had arrived at San Francisco with coal a short time before the accident, and was converted from a coal to an oil burner at San Francisco, it being the intention of her owners to make her an oil carrier operating between New York and Galveston, and tanks had been placed in the vessel for this purpose.

JULIAN RALPH ILL.

Famous Correspondent in Very Low Condition.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—Julian Ralph, the well known New York war correspondent, is in a low condition at the Southern hospital, as a result of a sudden hemorrhage. Mrs. Ralph has been hurriedly summoned from New York.

EDUCATION BILL PASSED

Goes Through Third Reading in Commons and Referred to Lords.

London, Dec. 3.—The House of Commons had the Education bill under debate today. Premier Balfour having appealed to the public spirit of all classes to do their best to insure the working of the Education bill, than which, he said, no better alternative measure had been proposed. The House adopted the third reading of the measure by 246 votes to 123. The bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords, where it was formally read for the first time.

COLONEL PINAULT HOME.

But Has Nothing to Say for Publication

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—(Special)—Col. Pinault returned tonight from British Columbia, but says his report on the Esquimalt fortifications will be confidential.

The linseed manufacturers saw Mr. Patterson today and asked for a higher rate of duty.

Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, saw the government today regarding the cattle embargo, but was told nothing could be done in view of the attitude of the British authorities.

At the Blake-Devlin meeting tonight, Mr. Costigan announced that a home rule resolution will be introduced in the Canadian parliament at the coming session.

ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.

His Recommendations to the United States Congress.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Governor Brady of Alaska, in his annual report recommends an overhauling of the public land laws; amendments to the liquor license system; a delegate to look after the interests of the district in Washington; a commissioner of fisheries, helpers, etc.; a commissioner of mines similar to the Minister of Mines in British Columbia; commission to examine into the condition of the natives of Alaska, and to report to Congress with recommendations; encouragement to those who are undertaking to furnish means of transportation; that Alaska shall be made a lighthouse district, and furnished a tender to do the work.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Toronto May Establish a Sanitorium.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—The City Council has decided to submit the question to the electorate as to the wisdom of contributing $50,000 towards the establishment of a sanitorium for the treatment of residents of Toronto suffering from consumption.

LIVE STOCK SHOW.

Large Attendance at International Fair in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Despite the inclement weather, this proved one of the biggest days in point of attendance in the history of the International Live Stock exhibition, 40,000 persons passing through the gates during the day and evening. The judges were kept busy on the entries gathered in the different rings. Ald. Fowler's Percheron stallion, Pourquois Pas, which has been sold to McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, won the championship over all stallions in the show.

GERMAN CRUISERS.

Two of Them Have Arrived at Laguaira.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 2.—The German cruisers Wineta and Falke have arrived at Laguaira from Curacao.

BLONDIN MURDER.

Trial of Man Accused of Killing His Wife.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—J. Wilfrid Blondin, an engineer by trade, this afternoon faced the jury which has been set to hear the evidence and render a verdict on the case against him for the murder of his wife Margaret in April of last year. Considerable progress was made for the opening day, the jury being empanelled. The opening plea was made by Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin, in which the government's case was outlined, and a motion was granted providing for a view of the several premises in this city and Chelmsford, Mass., wherein it is contended Mrs. Blondin was murdered, her body mutilated and packed in a trunk, and where the body was found under a brush heap, and the head in a brook. The jury will be taken sight-seeing tomorrow.

The fact that most diseases arise from an impure or low condition of the blood, is fully proven by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Grand Trunk Official Speaks

Vice-President Tells the Colonist Object of his Mission.

His Company Not at All Identified With the Canadian Northern.

In an interview with a representative of the Colonist yesterday evening, Mr. Frank W. Morse, third vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway system, made the following statement:

"The mission of Mr. Wainwright and myself in the West is to confirm the reports that have recently appeared in the press, emanating from Mr. Chas. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager, wherein he stated that the Grand Trunk railway system had decided to become a transcontinental line, building from a point connecting with what is known as the North Bay line, in Northern Ontario, to the Pacific Coast, the extension being known as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It is not possible at this time to state what will be the exact location of the new line, other than that it will be North of that section of the country now traversed by the Canadian Pacific railway. Upon securing the proper legislation we will put in the field a number of engineering corps, and as soon as their reports are received we will select the route for the new line, and immediately commence construction. Work will be pushed and we expect to commence building at several different points. This will be possible, inasmuch as we will be able to use the Canadian Pacific railway for carrying our material to the interior. The outside limit for completing the line, after actual work is started, will be five years. We hope, however, and expect to, operate the line well within the limit named.

"We feel that no company now in existence, or to be formed, can so ably serve the Canadian Northwest, as the Grand Trunk—for the reason that we have in Ontario and Quebec a fully developed railroad. During the past few years large sums of money have been spent for the purpose of improving the physical condition of the Grand Trunk property, in the way of reducing grades, double-tracking, improving station and terminal facilities at all important points,, increasing side track capacity at the stations of minor importance, besides adding largely to our equipment, modern locomotives and cars.

"We have felt that in the Eastern provinces through which we run, we have a railroad that is equal to any on the continent, and our facilities are such that we can handle advantageously and satisfactorily to our patrons, a largely increased traffic; and for this reason we wish to extend into the Northwest.

"As our line is built—and we will adopt the standard now followed on our main line—we will be able to operate a first-class train service upon each section as it is delivered to us by the contractors; and on account of our excellent facilities for building equipment, we will place on each section, as finished, a sufficient number of modern locomotives and cars to efficiently handle all the business that may be presented."

"What is your relation to the Canadian Northern railway?"

"The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern are two entirely separate corporations; and there are no negotiations going on for the Grand Trunk to become interested in any way with the Canadian Northern."

"Does your company expect or intend to ask any assistance from the British Columbia government?"

"The Grand Trunk expect to receive from the government the same assistance in this enterprise as has been accorded to other similar undertakings."

"You have visited a number of different points before coming to Victoria, have you not?"

"Yes; we made several stops while en route, also went as far North as Edmonton."

"How was the news received at the places which you visited?"

"I am pleased to say that both Mr. Wainwright and myself received a most cordial reception at all points visited, and all who were authorized to speak stated that they would give their hearty co-operation and support to the new line, and assist it in every way possible, and trusted no time would be lost in commencing actual operations and pushing the line to completion."

His Annual Statement

President Roosevelt Makes His Yearly Address to United States Congress.

Large Portion of It Devoted to Necessity of Dealing With Trusts.

And Best Methods of Bringing Capital and Labor into Harmony.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt's message at the beginning of the second session of the 57th Congress was submitted today. It was in part as follows:

In my message to the present Congress, at its first session, I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as "trusts." The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in nowise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot be well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property, but this is in nowise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulations. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must, therefore, be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile. This is accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production; not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, or turning the wage worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows.

The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessity, and proper exercise of Congressional authority to the end that such evil be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states" through which regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, and instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it proves impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then be assured that we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Congress has not heretofore made any appropriations for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been now done by the parliament of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general. One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed, or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experiences show that great prosperity in the country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them, and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a better field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand, to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of

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GUILTY OF LIBEL.

Trial at Manila Goes Against the Libertas.

Manila, Dec. 1.—The trial of the editors of the paper Libertas, a friar's organ, and strongly anti-American in its policy, for libeling General Bell, who was accused by the paper of stealing the profits from the sale of rice and foot-stuffs in Batangas and Mindoro during the reconcentration period, concluded today and resulted in the conviction of the director of the paper, Emanuel Ravago, and the acquittal of Friar Famayo, the paper's religious editor. The prosecutor experienced some difficulty in showing the identity of the publishers of the Libertas, although Ravago finally testified that he alone was responsible. At the opening of the hearing the defence admitted that the libelous article was false, thus excluding the testimony of General Bell. Dan Davis, the civil commoner, who had arranged the transfer of the poor fund question to the Philippine government. The trial failed to disclose the actual author of the article, and it is possible that another Dominican priest may be arrested. The judge in passing judgment, suggested the enactment of a statute requiring newspapers to publish or register the names of their proprietors and responsible editors in order to prevent anonymous journalism. The sentence of Ravago was deferred.

LABOR FEDERATION.

Mr. Moseley Says One Will Be Started in Britain.

New York, Dec. 1.—Fred. Moseley, the English millionaire, who recently brought a party of British trades union delegates to this country for the purpose of studying Canadian and United States industrial methods, announced tonight that it had been unanimously determined by the delegates to establish in Great Britain a civic federation similar to the national civic federation of America. Mr. Moseley adds that it was the opinion of the delegates that the federation should not be established in England so much for the purpose of settling strikes or labor disputes, but to jump into the breach the instant there was any sign of impending trouble between capital and labor, and that it should rather be for the purpose of preventing disputes than of settling them.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

Prince Mirko's Love Letters May Lose a Throne.

Vienna, Dec. 1.—Some stolen love letters may cost Prince Mirko, second son of the reigning prince of Montenegro, his cherished ambition, to mount the Servian throne, for which in the event of King Alexander having no heir, he is a strong candidate.

Prior to Prince Mirko's marriage last July with Natalia Constantinovitch, daughter of the grand uncle of King Alexander, he had a love affair with a Servian actress, and wrote her many letters containing criticisms on the policy of several European states. The Czar and German Emperor were especially hard hit, while the Servian people were slightly and scornfully referred to. After his marriage Prince Mirko sent a trusted adjutant to buy the letters from the actress. She readily sold them, but the adjutant, who is a native of Servia, sold them to the Servian government for a considerable sum, after having had printed copies made. In the event of the Montonegran dynasty making any active move to acquire the Servian throne, it is anticipated that the publication of the letters will alienate Prince Mirko's Servian friends, and ruin his prospects of succeeding Alexander.

NOT HOODWINKED.

Germany and Britain Will Act in Concert in Venezuela.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—President Castro has tried by every means to keep Great Britain and Germany apart in discussing the settlement, intimating or promising first one thing and then another. Germany having entered into a general agreement to enact a settlement jointly, she will not make a separate agreement. Consequently the two powers may yet conclude it necessary to disregard President Castro's qualified offers and present an ultimatum to Venezuela. The German cruisers Amazon, Ariadne and Niobe continue fitting out at Kiel for a prolonged absence. The view in naval quarters is that the cruisers will be sent to the West Indies, irrespective of the Venezuelan plans. Hence it is believed they will sail, even though President Castro may yield. It is understood that the squadron will touch at the Azores and thence go to St. Thomas, where it will receive Commodore Scheder's instructions. This is the commodore's first command comprising action beyond routine sea duty. He is reputed to be a cool, sensible man, who will do nothing hastily.

London, Dec. 1.—In view of the apparent misunderstanding that prevails in some quarters in the United States with regard to Banker Seligman's mission to Washington, the correspondent of the Associated Press is authorized to state that there is no desire on the part of the Venezuela delegation that the United States should offer any guarantee whatsoever. No such suggestion has been made on its behalf, nor is that idea palatable to the interests which set the present movement on foot. There was no further motive in the matter than was stated in previous despatches from London, viz., to acquaint the Washington authorities of the suggested plan of settlement, so that in case any European power in the meantime took aggressive measures the State Department would be in possession of information regarding Venezuela's intentions. From private information obtained, it appears that non-official representations with a view to securing the moral support of the United States in such a contingency, are making favorable progress.

Paris, Dec. 1.—An official despatch from Caracas, Venezuela, affirms the despatch from Caracas announcing that President Castro has appointed Gen. Antonio Voluntine to be minister of Venezuela at Paris. This is understood to be due to the desire of Venezuela to avert further complications with Europe. The French minister to Venezuela will shortly proceed to his post, thus re-establishing diplomatic relations long interrupted between the two countries.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—(Special)—C. P. R. traffic for the week ending November 30, is $1,152,000, and for the same week last year, $1,048,000.

HEALTH AND HOPE.

"He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything." But hope flees at the approach of kidney disease with the dreadful pains which accompany it. With the flesh gradually failing, the back aching, and the despair which often comes to victims of this ailment, only the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will restore hope, confidence and health. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Burned To Death

Galician Woman and Four Children Meet Horrible Death Near Russell.

Fireman Killed in Head on Collision on Canadian Northern.

Dominion Pulp and Paper Makers Want the Industry Protected.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—Meagre details have been received here of a horrible fatality occurring last night near Russell in which a Galician woman and her four children were burned to death. The victims were Mrs. Hartook, aged 34; Mary Hartook, aged 9; McKay Hartook, aged 7; John Hartook, aged 6; Baby Hartook, aged 5 months. There is some suspicion of foul play.

Charlie Colman, the well known lacrosse and hockey player, who came here less than a year ago from Port Hope, Ontario, died in the General hospital today from typhoid fever.

Long-distance telephone communication was established today between Winnipeg and St. Paul, Minn.

A head-on collision occurred on the Canadian Northern yesterday, near Fort Francis, between a light engine and a freight train. Fireman Fierney, of the light engine, was killed.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the pulp and paper manufacturers of Canada held here today, it was decided to ask the Dominion government to place an export duty on pulp wood and to take other steps to protect the pulp and paper industry of Canada.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—A decision has been reached by the court in the Carnegie library dispute. The judge decided that there was a contract which was pending between Carnegie and the city, and granted an injunction restraining the city from notifying Mr. Carnegie that it did not want his money.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—A. Campbell, M.P., has received a letter from Sir Wm. Mulock, who is at Hot Springs, Va., with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which the Postmaster-General says the Premier's health is mending rapidly. He takes long walks and drives, spends much time in the open air and is in capital spirits.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 2.—The Woodstock Times ceased publication yesterday, having been bought by the Woodstock Express. Both papers have been in the local field for many years.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 2.—Gurd's oil gusher, recently discovered in Raleigh township, received a partial test yesterday and in ten hours flowed five hundred barrels of oil.

IN COURT CIRCLES.

Sittings of the Supreme Court—Chamber Applications.

Yesterday morning the December sittings of the Supreme court opened, Mr. Justice Irving presiding. Little progress was made with the eight cases which are on the list, the counsel in the case of the Alaska Packers' association vs. Spencer, which was first on the list, not being ready to go on. Next on the list is McCawley vs. Hamilton; and on