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THE PRESBYTERY.

ssions Continued Yesterday Afternoon and To-Day.

e continuation of the session of esbytery yesterday afternoon was read from St. Paul's Presbyterian church, asking that steps be that divine service be instituted nimalt in order that the Presbyterian who are serving in Her Majesvice may be given an opportunity attend worship. The letter was to the home mission committee instructions to prepare an overr the general assembly, to be ed to the presbytery at the ses be held in May.

ev. Mr. Logan was not present, ort on church life and work was Rev. W. Leslie Clay. This reas a very encouraging one, showreat improvement in church life rk during the past year.

djournment was then taken until rning at 10 o'clock, when the reports of the missionaries to the Indians at Velulet and Ahouset, Messrs. nd Russell and Miss Armstrong, ed by Rev. Dr. Campbell. All reports were encouraging, all that progress was being made work. Rev. A. B. Winchester d on the work done among the which report also showed that s was being made in this direc- A motion was then passed that eports be submitted to the general ly.

W. L. Clay submitted the report e missions, dealing with the diffmission fields on Vancouver Is- East Victoria, Sooke and Met- Denman Island, Englishman's Alberni and Pendray. The reked that steps be taken to arr missionaries to the various The meeting was still in proshen the Times went to press.

ick in the back," a pain under the r-blades, water brash, biliousness, nstipation, are symptoms of dis- stomach, kidneys, liver and For all ailments originating in ngement of these organs take Pills.

or should be, the highest aim of merchant to please his customers; at the wideawake drug firm of & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is dois proven by the following from hleman: "In my sixteen years exe in the drug business I have nevor sold or tried a medicine that ch good satisfaction as Chamber- Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Rem-

sale by all druggists. Langley & rson Bros., wholesale agents, Vicnd Vancouver.

ED—Intelligent man with good tion to whom $600.00 and expenses he first year would be an induce- Write with full particulars. The ger, 49 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

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NOTICE.

days after date we intend making to the Chief Commissioner of d Works for permission to purchundred and sixty (160) acres of or less) situated on the West Douglas Channel, North-west and commencing at a stake mark- Corner, thence west 40 chains, south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along shore line to point of cement.

CHAS. TODD,
ED. DONAHUE,
E. C. STEVENS.

a, B.C., Feb. 23, 1897. 24-1m

NOTICE.

days after date we intend making on to the Chief Commissioner of d Works for permission to purhundred and sixty (160) acres or less) situated on the shore of Douglas Channel, North- and commencing at a stake the north-west corner of C. E. Donahue's and E. C. Stevens' thence west 40 chains, thence south ns, thence east 40 chains, thence shore to polut of commence-

W. A. ROBERTSON,
L. M. CLIFFORD,
JNO. FLEWIN.

23rd Feb., 1897. 24-1m

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TORONTO, ONT.

# TURKEY IS ALL READY FOR WAR

he Rapid Mobilizing of Turkish Troops Sets Many Military Men Thinking.

rench Mediterranean Squadron Preparing for Sea—The Turks Feigning Poverty.

arl of Kimberley Calls Attention to Cretan Policy of British Government.

London, March 4.—The rapid mobilization of Turkish troops on the Greek frontier confirms the belief that prevails among military men here that Turkey is more ready for war than Greece. Ex- rts express the opinion that the Turkish troops being collected at Salonica uld, unless the powers or the Balkan tes interfered, reach Athens in a fortght. The Greek army is admitted to far below modern requirements. If e Greek army reserves were mobilized it is stated that they would be little better than mobs. The infantry is med with an obsolete rifle, and are king in artillery. The newspapers this city contain advertisements inted by the Greek consul here, notifyall reservists to present themselves the headquarters of their respective ts within two months. It is ted today that the government of nce is preparing to mobilize the nch Mediterranean squadron for vices required in the Levant.

Canea, Island of Crete, March 4.—A sation was caused here this afternoon the unexpected discovery that the rkish authorities had ample funds at nd to meet the arrears of pay due the ndarmes who mutined, but intentionalconcealed the fact that Governor Isled during the riot, said it was impossible to pay them, as he had no money the purpose and later asked the foreign consuls to advance him the money essary from the fund raised as an lemnity for the victims of the disorders May last. The consuls were about to mply with the governor's request when ey ascertained that the other Turkish thorities had ample funds on hand meet the demands of the gendarmes.

London, March 4.—The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, called attention in the house of lords to the Cretan licy of the government. He argued at it would have been wiser and safer join Crete to Greece, and held that der any circumstances the Turkish ops should be withdrawn from the nd simultaneously with those of ece.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying the government, said that he symthized with the Cretans, and desired to e an end put to their oppression; but was the duty of the government to ntain the existing condition until ey saw the way to a safe and peaceble issue. "I can assure the house," he d, "that we are resolved upon an effective autonomy for Crete, whereby is ent the withdrawal of the arbitrary wer of Turkey."

The house of commons was crowded en the Liberal leader, Sir William non Harcourt, moved that they adrn in order to call attention to the tern situation. He warned the govment it had entered upon a path it was not its own master, and asert it might be forced to deeds st which the conscience of the Eng ation might revolt.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, assured the house the government which would be ced in Crete would displace the government.

Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the king, the crown the members of the cabinet and officers were present at the obsequies of the late metropolitan of Crete, in the cathedral. The metropolitan of Athens, in the course of a touching funeral oration, pointed to the dead lying amid flowers, and exclaimed: "Thou art indeed happy in that he lived long enough to see the Greek flag ing over Crete." This allusion d a profound sensation.

Premier Delyannis has had a long conference with King George, and the cabnets now sitting to discuss the character of the reply to be given to the identiotes of the powers and the military ures necessitated by the situation Thessalia, where the Turkish troops frontier are taking up an irritatattitude likely to produce collision moment. Meanwhile preparacontinue for mobilizing and dising further reinforcements to the of danger. A monster demonstraas been arranged in favor of a polresistance to the mandate of the That is the dominant finding populace and the belief is univerat, even if Col. Vassos is recalled government, his officers will reeir commissions and join the in- As the result of a telegram Queen Olga to the Russian adat Crete, the Greek warships have permission to bring the Greek ded home. Another conference been held at Canea between the n admirals and the consuls and loauthorities as to measures of preion to be taken in the event of furdisorders. Some of the fanatical lmans have been arrested and sent board of a warship for inciting an upon Christians.

Senor Barbato, the Italian deputy, one hundred Sicilian volunteers, d for Crete last night.

The Athens correspondent of the Mail states that in consequence of refusal of M. Delyannis, the Greek mier, to send further reinforcements to Crete, the minister of war, M. Smolonitz, has resigned. Col. Metaxas has been appointed to succeed him. Metaxas is not a member of the boule (legislative chamber) where the appointment is unpopular, but he is said to be the nominee of King George.

Commodore Reineck's recall was due to his having shown needless deference to the wishes of foreign admirals, and especially because of the fact that he failed to fire upon the Turkish warship when the latter joined in the bombardment. His officers have displayed a restless spirit because he disapproved their invitation to an insurgent leader to partake of their hospitality on board a Greek man-of-war.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says that a special commission, appointed by the Porte to inquire into the condition of the Turkish fleet, has reported to the Sultan that 22 vessels are ready for service. The admiral of the warship Fuad, in a counter report, has given the Sultan a less rosy version of the real condition of the fleet. The military commission has reported to the Sultan that 72,000 troops have been already mobilized or dispatched to the frontier. Orders have been given to-night to raise the number to 120,000.

Athens, March 4.—Greek newspapers are unanimous in counselling resistance to the mandate of the powers. The semi-official Proia says: "We cannot understand why a Greeco-Turkish war would threaten the peace of Europe, but we warn Europe that another injustice against Hellene would render peace impossible."

London, March 4.—There is some comment in diplomatic circles over the fact that the powers decided to present identical notes to Greece instead of a collective note. The latter being of such a strong character this change leads to the impression that the unanimity of the powers is not so conclusive as the ministers' utterances seek to convey. The situation creates fear that while Greece may be bent to the will of the powers without further coercion, fresh jealousy will arise as soon as the Greeks are ousted and the inauguration of the new regime in Crete is commenced. It is suggested in some quarters that events may force Lord Salisbury to desert the concert of the powers and declare that Great Britain will not authorize the coercion of Greece. But it is realized that this involves an instant and violent diplomatic quarrel with Russia and Germany, and possibly war with one or both. Yet there are not lacking those who, tired of the endless eastern question, and of being driven hither and thither by Russia, are desirous of proceeding even to this length in settling the matter finally.

New York, March 4.—A special to the Herald from Athens says:

M. Dinosysos, the archbishop of Ballama, accompanied by three Cretan deputies, has presented to the king a memorial urging the union of Crete with Greece and begging him to persist in his patriotic attitude, despite the pressure of the powers. The Cretans, the memorial pointed out, are unwilling to lay down their arms before their desire for union has been accomplished.

King George replied that he was not deviating by a hair's breadth from the original policy announced.

An Albanian force of 1,200 troops with arms and ammunition which recently reached Janina has been sent to the various places, Mexico and Epirus.

Eight hundred Mohammedan Albanians have started for Emason. The Greek warship under Admiral Miaulis has arrived at the Piraeus. It is officially stated that the Greek troops concentrated on the frontier number 20,000 men.

# OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The geological survey is making faster time. The annual summary of the mineral statistics of Canada was issued to the press yesterday. It is dated February 13. The report for 1895 was issued last year on Feb. 22, and for 1894 on March 30.

This summary shows that in 1896, Canada's mineral output was $23,627,305. This was $1,627,305 more than the previous year, and almost double the output of ten years ago.

Of the increase in 1896, nearly a million was in silver, namely, $988,956, almost as much more in gold, $899,306; $278,859 in coal and $71,919 in copper.

But there was a decrease of $205,904 in nickel, $146,761 in natural gas, principally in the Welland fields, and $53,757 in iron.

As regards the respective values of the output of Canadian mines, coal leads the list. Gold is not a circumstance to it. The output of coal last year was $8,006,305. Next came gold, $2,810,206. The dozen products over a million were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal | $8,006,305 |
| Gold | 2,810,206 |
| Silver | 2,147,149 |
| Petroleum | 1,155,646 |
| Nickel | 1,155,000 |
| Copper | 1,021,148 |

There was $721,384 of lead, but no other metal or mineral showed over half a million. Of bricks, however, $1,600,000 were made, $1,000,000 of building stone was quarried, and $650,000 of lime made.

SLABTOWN.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

Winnipeg, March 4.—James H. Hepburn has been sentenced at Brandon to two years' imprisonment and fifteen lashes for carnally knowing a girl under fourteen.

Contributions to the Indian famine fund to date, as received by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, amount to $10,973.95. Of this amount $1,287.69 is from the school children of the province.

The McCarthyites of Brandon have called a convention for March 9.

Wm. Seager, a resident of London, Ont., was badly mangled from falling from a train at Brokenhead station yesterday. Both feet were crushed and he will probably die.

Toronto, March 4.—Considerable satisfaction exists here and is reported also from Niagara, Windsor and other border towns, over President Cleveland's veto of the immigration bill. Generally Cleveland's course is warmly approved even in the United States border towns, though Inspector Debarry of Buffalo is reported to feel very sore.

# SIFTON SAVES MONEY

Many Radical Changes are Adopted in Indian Department—Now Into Three Branches.

Wm. McGirr and J. J. Campbell Have Been Selected for Superannuation.

The Appointment of Queen's Counsel—Hon. Mr. Mulock Considering a New Scheme

Ottawa, March 4.—Hon Mr. Sifton has completed the scheme for the reorganization of the Department of Indian Affairs. This department has been divided into many branches, apparently with a view to make it imposing rather than an efficient part of the service. Mr. Sifton's scheme provides for the division of the departments into three branches, secretaries, accountants and lands.

J. D. McLean, one of the oldest and most capable officers of the department, has been selected for the post of secretary, and the intention is that under the deputy Superintendent-General McLean will have the general supervision of the Indian department.

D. C. Scott will continue to hold his position as accountant of the department, and W. A. Orr, who has been McLean's assistant in the lands branch, will be placed in charge of that branch.

In order to effect an organization which would secure economy as well as promote efficiency, it was necessary that some of the staff should be retired, and Mr. Sifton has selected for superannuation two officials, Wm. McGirr and J. J. Campbell, who were in recent years brought from the Northwest and, without any reason, put in the department at high salaries over the heads of deserving and capable men. McGirr was made first class clerk of the department with a salary of $1,800 a year, and room was made for Campbell by the superannuation, without a moment's notice, of Deboucherville, an old and respected officer, the sole object of the change being the convenience of Reed, who insisted, when taking the position of deputy superintendent-general, that he should be allowed to bring with him from Regina his confidential assistant.

The services of four temporary clerks, whose salaries in the aggregate amount to $2,000 a year, will be dispensed with. Wm. Peart, Dewdney's former valet, who was made a messenger in the Indian department, notwithstanding the fact that he failed on three or four occasions to pass the necessary examination, is to be retired. The total saving effected by the re-organization will be upwards of $7,000 a year, and those who are in a position to judge express the opinion that the business of the Indian department will be more expeditiously and satisfactorily dealt with than under the former cumbersome and costly system.

Hon. Mr. Mulock is considering the question of inaugurating a system of postal notes for the transmission of small amounts of money through the mails. In the meantime he proposes to increase from July 1 the number of money order offices by 800. At present there are only 1,200, but many requests have come from important points for facilities which such an office affords the public.

The minister of justice has decided to appeal directly to the judicial committee from the decision of the Ontario court of appeals regarding the right of appointment of Queen's counsel.

The council of the Dominion Rifle Association have authorized the secretary to notify the Bisley 20 to send in their acceptances. Lee-Enfield rifles and ammunition will be supplied to them so that they may commence practice as soon as possible.

Major Perley has been appointed superintendent of construction of the Bisley bungalow.

The Ottawa fire department will be thoroughly overhauled, Captain Prevost, of Montreal, being recommended for chief, with a free hand to reorganize the brigade.

C. H. Wilkinson, of London, England, known in British Columbia in connection with railway schemes, has arrived here.

Winnipeg, March 4.—The debate on the budget was continued in the legislature by Mr. Fisher, who was followed by Premier Greenway. Mr. Stirrett spoke next, and Col. McMillan closed the debate. The motion to go into supply passed without division.

Citizens of Calgary have passed a resolution asking the government to construct and control the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Halifax, March 4.—The Liberals of Colchester county have nominated Firman McClure, a member of the legislature, to contest that county for the commons.

### Sir Oliver Mowat Afflicted With Kidney Trouble.

The news has been flashed across the wires from the old country that Sir Oliver Mowat, who is there seeking medical advice, is a victim of kidney disease. His friends say that the case is not as alarming as the press reports have stated. But there seems to be no disguising the fact that with Ontario's premier, as thousands of others, kidney disease has seized the system. It is laying waste the lives of our best people in all parts of the Dominion. And yet those who have learned to use South American Kidney Cure are finding in it a remedy far surpassing a sea voyage, or even the skill of England's greatest physicians. It is a kidney specific, not a cure-all, but as a specialist in this particular it gives relief within six hours after the first dose, and renewed health to all who use it.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

J. W. Down, commercial and immigration agent at Bristol, England, and Thomas Graham, who fills a like office at Glasgow, Scotland, have been dismissed. It is not known when the vacancies will be filled.

## THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Weyler's Resignation—The Release of Sanguilly.

New York, March 4.—The Herald's Havana correspondent cables: "The truth as to the exclusive information as to General Weyler's resignation is now generally admitted. It cannot be denied that Captain-General Weyler has hit upon a very plausible pretext to retire from his wholly untenable position.

There is great indignation in Spanish circles over the release of Sanguilly, but, availing himself of this dissatisfaction in Spanish circles, General Weyler gives up the reins of power with more popularity to his credit than he ever enjoyed before.

He is hourly expected to arrive on board the Lemizpi from Ciabarien. It is not yet definitely known when the general leaves for Spain. The appointment of the general's successor is daily expected. General Blanco and Prima de Rivera are most prominently mentioned. There is also a possibility of Martinez Campos coming out as the civil head, Blanco being at the head of the army, but nothing definite is known yet, except that General Weyler's campaign has been disastrous.

# MORE BATTLESHIPS

A Large Increase in Great Britain's Estimates for the Next Year.

Annual Meeting of the Bank of B. N. A—The Plague in Bombay.

London, March 3.—The statement of the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Geo. J. Goschen, on the navy estimates for 1897-8 was issued last night. The expenditures were placed at £21,838,000. Four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, two torpedo destroyers and a new royal yacht will be commenced, making 108 ships building, of which number 66 will be completed during the year. There will also be an increase of 6,179 men and 121 officers in the navy.

The annual meeting of the Bank of B. N.A. was held yesterday, when the chairman deplored the paralyzing effects that the tariff uncertainty in the United States is having on trade. But for that he said an improved trade feeling must soon develop into distinct prosperity. The bank's experience of Rossland as a banking centre had been most encouraging and the chairman had great hopes also of Sandon, Kalso and Trail.

The official report shows that the number of deaths in Bombay from the plague for the week ending February 28 is 1,525, and the number of deaths from plague reported in the district 730. Some of those who left Bombay out of fear of the plague are now returning here from infected places outside the city; they have reinfected places which had become almost free from the disease. People entering as well as leaving Bombay are now examined and similar steps must be taken at Pooda, where the plague is much worse than feared and rapidly increasing. The total number of deaths for January was 497, compared with the average of 261 up to February 26, and 882 against an average of 225. The most drastic measures will be enforced by military and other authorities.

The plague tends to spread in the Thana and Surret districts, and is still severe in the Coorta, Bandora and Bluwandi districts. There have been 48 cases and 23 deaths elsewhere in the presidency. Fairs and pilgrimages have been stopped where such measures have been decided to be necessary. There were 250 deaths from the plague at Karachi for the week ending Thursday last. The effectiveness of the measures to combat the plague is increasing and the opposition of the people to these measures is decreasing.

## A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Steamship La Gascogne Buffeted by a Fierce Hurricane.

New York, March 3.—The steamer La Gascogne, the hero two years ago of a fourteen-day trip from Havre in wintry seas, has arrived after having experienced another ordeal in a hurricane which lasted for three days. La Gascogne, under her old commander, Captain Baubalon, left Havre February 20, with 74 cabin and 225 steerage passengers, and on the 22nd ran into a southwest gale, which tossed the sturdy liner and buried it from time to time in the hissing clouds of spray. The next day the wind shifted and came howling out of the northwest. The change was so sudden a nasty cross-sea was thrown up and La Gascogne had considerable difficulty in making any sort of a day's run.

During this time everything was close battened, and the seventy-four cabin passengers were having a most uncomfortable time below decks.

### American News

Syracuse, March 4.—The Barnes Bicycle Company's factory was burned to the ground this morning in less than half an hour after the fire was discovered. It was a five-story building, nearly three hundred feet long, 75 feet wide, with four hundred employees.

New York, March 4.—About two thousand cloakmakers, employed at Rothschild Brothers & Rickmond and Smith & Wolf, last night went on strike. The strikers demand shorter hours and an increase in wages, and the right to have walking delegates enter the shops at any time to inspect the cards of the employes. It was said on the east side that before the end of the week 18,000 men would strike.

### CABLE

San Sebastian, Spain, March 4.—The French steamer Blanche has been wrecked while leaving Passages, three miles east of this port. The crew were lost.

Captain Jagers, who recently underwent an operation at the Jubilee Hospital, was out for a short time yesterday. Another operation, not as serious as the former one, has to be undergone before a complete cure is assured.

# PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Inaugural Proceedings at the Capitol at Washington—The New Cabinet.

McKinley Alludes to Serious Business Depression Prevailing and Suggests Remedies.

He Considers That the Question of Reciprocity Ought to Be Considered by Congress.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—To-day, for the fourth time in the history of this great republic, a native born citizen of Ohio bent his head over the sacred book and took the solemn oath which bound him for four long years to watch over the welfare of the American people. It was an impressive and beautifully simple ceremony that marked the accession of William McKinley of Ohio. There was no flash of gratified triumph in the dark eye beneath the broad white brow that scanned the shouting, cheering multitude that confronted him on the broad terrace at the east front of the capitol, but that of a manly determination to faithfully discharge the manifold duties of his high office as he bent his head and repeated in a clear voice the words: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Thus did William McKinley gather from the hand of Grover Cleveland the reins of power and become the President of the United States, the twenty-third of that grand line of rulers chosen by the people of America.

President McKinley's inauguration speech was in main as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people, and by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances. Our financial system needs some revision. I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium on its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements that, while temporary in their nature, might well in years of prosperity have been displayed by wiser provision. With an adequate revenue secured—but not until then—we can enter upon such changes in our financial laws as will no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculate. If, therefore, congress shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration a revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, I shall cordially concur in such action. If any such power is vested in the President, my purpose is to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens, of the different parties, who will command the public confidence.

"In the revision of the tariff particular attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which a great stimulus was given our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus of agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies further experiment and additional discretionary power in making commercial treaties, the end in view to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor on our own people, but tend to increase their employment."

The new cabinet is made up as follows:

Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Russel A. Alger, of Michigan; attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Cornellus Bliss, of New York; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

## THE COMPANIES ACT.

Rosslanders Pass Resolutions Bearing ON the Bill.

Rossland, March 4.—At a crowded meeting held yesterday afternoon in International hall, to protest against the passage of the new provincial companies act, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this meeting is of opinion that the bill referred to should not be applicable to companies formed for the business of mining or development of mines, or such works as may be necessary in connection therewith.

"That the precedent afforded by the Ontario legislature might be followed with advantage, inasmuch as people of this province have to compete with Ontario for capital for similar objects.

"That we regard the feature of the Ontario act empowering the issue of fully and partially paid up stock and limiting the liability to the amount at which it is issued as particularly suitable, and indispensable to attract capital to such undertakings.

"That we respectfully urge that the advisability of passing such an act as that referred to in place of the proposed companies act at the present session of legislature practically amounts to a necessity, otherwise history may repeat itself and the tide of progress and development be diverted from this province."

Copies of the resolution were mailed to members of the legislature and government.

## TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Ex-King Tamasese Again Aspires to be Ruler.

Auckland, N. Z., March 4.—Advices just received here from Samoa, dated February 23rd, say that a strong body of natives, under the leadership of Chief Tamasese, ex-King of Samoa, profiting by the absence of the warships, are threatening King Malietos at Apia, the capital. Fighting is expected, and the foreign consuls are powerless to quell the disturbance without warships. King Malietos was placed in power in 1889 by Great Britain, Germany and the United States, acting in concert.

# OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

More Expressions of Regret in London Over Ambassador Bayard's Retirement.

Halifax Election—Distress in Spain—Japanese Said to Be Scheming for Hawaii.

London, March 4.—All the afternoon papers to-day comment on the banquet at the Mansion house in honor of United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard and on the incoming into office of President-elect McKinley. The Pall Mall Gazette says that Major McKinley will "receive the words of friendship and peace uttered yesterday evening as a message from Great Britain, and accept them in preference to the frothy nonsense his secretary of state delivered on Monday."

The result of the parliamentary by-election for Halifax is: Mr. Pillston, the Liberal candidate, received 5,664 votes against 5,252 cast for Mr. Crossley, Conservative, and 2,000 for Tom Mann, labor candidate.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid says that the distress which exists in nearly all the provinces among the peasantry continues to increase. In Aragon the peasants have become so violent in consequence of privations that the military is obliged to escort the tax gatherers. There is likely to be a wholesome emigration to Brazil from the famine-stricken districts.

Berlin, March 4.—The Kreuzzeitung to-day calls the attention of Europe to Japanese scheming for Hawaii. The steamboat line from Honolulu to Seattle, it says, is only one mesh of a net by which Japan is trying to embrace the whole south sea islands. Japan intends to make the Pacific islands all tributary to her, at first commercially and subsequently politically. Honolulu possesses great maritime and strategical importance, which is increasing daily in view of the rapid development of cities on the Pacific coast. This importance will assume an international character if the Nicaragua canal is ever built. At present there are 26,000 Japanese living in Hawaii, and if immigration continues at the present rate the Japanese population will soon gain the upper hand there, particularly since a great many soldiers who took part in the war with China are now settled there with their families.

Christiania, March 4.—At yesterday's session of the storthing, the legislative assembly of Norway, it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee of nine to consider the question of entering into treaties of arbitration with foreign countries, and to submit proposals.

Havre, March 4.—This afternoon a fishing vessel sank in the channel off Frecamp; five persons were drowned. Other disasters have occurred in the channel during the storm.

Berlin, March 4.—At Neuwied, Rheinish Prussia, Sunday a mob stoned the police, who drew swords in self-defence, but were obliged to retire to the station. Thereupon the mob stoned the station with paving stones and cheered for anarchy. Numerous arrests were made.

London, March 4.—When the inquiry of the parliamentary committee on the Transvaal raid was resumed, Cecil Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latter's trial. He replied that his appearance would not have benefited Jameson, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid. "I sent a telegram that if I could save Jameson a day's imprisonment by coming home I would do so."

## IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Uruguay Reported on the Verge of a Revolution.

Montevideo, March 4.—A state of siege has been proclaimed, and the mobilization of the troops of the republic has been ordered. For some time past Uruguay has been in state of unrest bordering on revolution, due, according to the report, to dissatisfaction with the government.

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Linseed and Turpentine is not only a popular remedy, but the best known to medical science for the treatment of nervous membranes of respiratory organs.

DR. CHASE compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of the turpentine and linseed. It was the Doctor's last and greatest remedy, and more of it is sold in Canada than all other cough medicines combined.

A Banker's Experience

HEREAFTER HE INTENDS TO BE HIS OWN FAMILY DOCTOR

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dawson, of the Standard Bank, now of Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved effectual, a remedy as simple, cheap and astonishingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."