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PART 1.

JAPAN ABLE FOR RUSSIA.

Having Whipped China She Should Proceed to Thrash the Northern Bully.

Nicaragua Affair Settled—Admiral Stephenson to Withdraw From Corinto.

London, May 4.—Admiral Stephenson has been ordered to evacuate Corinto. A dispatch from Managua states that the representative of Salvador in London has been instructed by the Nicaraguan authorities to guarantee the payment of the indemnity demanded by England. The money will be paid in London within a fortnight.

The Globe, commenting upon the termination of the incident, observes that the sharp little lesson which we have had the painful duty to inflict upon Nicaragua cannot fail to be productive of good. Another and more powerful state has been taking a useful lesson. The American republic assumes the post of arbitrator in all disputes between the smaller states and Europe, and what is more important, it shows a disposition to interfere in those disputes, which is as objectionable as it is unasked for. The tone of the American press ever since the present difficulty arose has reflected very clearly the usual tone of that country in these matters, though perhaps their bluster and braggadocio was rendered louder because they felt there was little chance of being listened to. We do not wish to heap indignity upon any state, however small and insignificant. England has never played the part of a bully, and never will, but she must be careful to see that her good nature is not too much presumed upon.

Further complications may arise by the action of Nicaragua in obliterating the Mosquito reservation, out of which sprang the present difficulty, and incorporating it in the state of Nicaragua. The significance of this movement attracted little public attention, but it is stated by officials that it involves great considerations than the armed occupation of Corinto. Now that the latter crisis is passed, officials are turning their attention to what Great Britain will do regarding Nicaragua's course in creating the new state, and thus indirectly terminating the British authority in the Mosquito country. Earl Kimberley has given notice to Nicaragua that this new question will receive the "kindly consideration" of Her Majesty's government after the three demands of the ultimatum are settled. The agreement practically settles these demands, only one of them, the arbitration of damages to the property of British subjects, remaining to be executed.

The British cruiser Tourain, twelve guns, which has been acting as guard ship at St. Johns, Nfld., is hastening to Cuba with the utmost dispatch for the purpose of protecting British subjects whose liberty is jeopardized by the revolution there.

The pope has sent to all cardinals, heads of orders, etc., a document referring to the political conditions of the papacy, which takes the form of his political testament. His Holiness reviews the history of his position in the see of St. Peter, and makes a warm appeal to the cardinals at any future time to keep his ideal before them and continue the policy he has heretofore pursued. He requests the cardinals to hasten the election of the next pope as much as possible, so as to give no time for outside intrigue or jealousy of the powers to influence in any way the free votes of the cardinals, or to place difficulties in the way of the newly elected pope.

Mr. Poulmey Bigelow, an American residing in Berlin, has, at the request of the Associated Press, cabled his views upon the somewhat critical relations at present existing between Russia and Japan. Mr. Bigelow is exceptionally well informed, and his conclusions will be regarded with interest. "Russia is the power," he states, "that today calls upon Japan for the fruits of her victory and to take orders from St. Petersburg. Russia orders Japan to give up her foothold upon Chinese soil because, forsooth, she may disturb the mystical muddle called the balance of power. This order is backed up by the voices of France and Germany. France's voice is weak, not because she does not love Russia, but because she also loves Japan, and because she hates Germany more than she loves any other country. Germany is sacrificing the friendship of Japan for reasons strictly political. The Emperor of Germany desires to show good will for his eastern neighbor, particularly at the outset of the present Oza's reign. For the last ten years the relations of the two countries have been very much strained, even to the point of imminent war in 1891. Germany is now experimenting with a platonic alliance between the czar and the Emperor. It cannot last long, but it is profoundly conceived. It tends to weaken the French hatred of Germany and to wean the republic from slavish obedience to Russian dictation and to isolate her still further. A large party in Germany hates England cordially and is ready to make any sacrifice for the gratification of this feeling. This hatred springs largely from commercial rivalry, but still more from the feeling that German expansion in Africa has been hampered by John Bull. Germany hopes in a vague way that England may purchase her good will by large concessions in the Dark Continent, and at present,

SENATOR M'INNES' SPEECH

Claims of British Columbia to Cabinet Representation Forcibly Presented.

A Liberal Advocates the Cause of the Province—Tory M. P.'s Say Nothing.

Ottawa, April 28.—The debate on the address in both houses of parliament has been concluded. None of the members from British Columbia took part in the debate in the commons. In the senate Senator McInnes, from your province, made a speech which everybody in British Columbia would like to read. It therefore give it in full from Hansard. He said:—

I fully concur in all that has been said by every hon. gentleman who has spoken here this afternoon with respect to the great loss that Canada has sustained by the tragic death of the late premier, Sir John Thompson. I also congratulate the hon. gentleman who occupies the seat to his left (Mr. Ferguson) at this moment, in having been chosen one of Her Majesty's Privy Counsellors for Canada. But, while I congratulate the government upon these points, I must find a little fault with them, not for the sake of finding fault, but with good reason. The province from which I hail has been a member of the confederation for the past 24 years. Prince Edward Island, has been a member of confederation for 22 years and during that period has had no less than three of its representatives members of the Privy Council of Canada. The first was Mr. Laird, the second was Mr. Pope, and now we have the Hon. Mr. Ferguson. I find no fault with the government for making this last appointment and giving Prince Edward Island representation in the cabinet. But I do find fault with them, and I am expressing the almost unanimous opinion of the people of British Columbia for the gross injustice that has been done to our province ever since it entered the union. Some two years ago I introduced a resolution affirming the principle that each of the four natural divisions of Canada should be represented in the cabinet. The first division was the Maritime Provinces, the second Ontario and Quebec, the third the prairie section, the fourth the Pacific coast. I pointed out on that occasion that, in my judgment, the dissatisfaction that has been the last rebellion in the Northwest Territories, was attributable to the fact that there was no representative of the prairie region in the cabinet, and that the rebellion was due to the ignorance of the government of the true condition of affairs in the Northwest and the consequent gross injustice of the treatment that the people of that country received. That outbreak resulted in the loss of 62 precious lives and about 100,000 in money. Not only that, but the rebellion retarded the settlement of the country and we feel the effects of it even to the present day. Before the outbreak there was a steady stream of immigration into the country, which ceased immediately after the rebellion broke out. Comparisons, we are told, are odious, but I am forced to make comparisons, I do so, however, without any ill-feeling to the hon. gentleman who has been brought into the government to represent Prince Edward Island. I am happy to see that he is only right and proper that the island province should be represented in the cabinet, but I claim that British Columbia should also be represented, and for several reasons which I shall now give. In 1892 the province of British Columbia was the third largest in its contributions to the public treasury from customs and excise, standing even ahead of Nova Scotia. I want the hon. member from Lunenburg to take particular notice of that.

RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

A Campaign of Dash and Daring—Capt. Whitechurch's Bravery.

The relief of Chitral, up in the mountains hemming in India on the northern frontier, by Col. Kelly's flying column will long be remembered as one of the "well done" incidents of England's "petty wars." The losses of the English force in their encounters with the hardy tribesmen of the hills have been greater than those of the regular army in many of the battles of the war with China. General Sir Robert C. Low planned his little campaign well. He advanced with 14,000 men of the best troops of India had to be made through a region practically unknown and difficult and swarming with foes, in terrible winter weather, and Col. Kelly's final and successful dash from Gilgit was made with less than three hundred men and two guns. Roads had to be hewn in the mountain side out of frozen snow, and stone breastworks carried. The marksmanship of the tribesmen was excellent, and besides the perils of the condition of affairs in the Northwest and the consequent gross injustice of the treatment that the people of that country received. That outbreak resulted in the loss of 62 precious lives and about 100,000 in money. Not only that, but the rebellion retarded the settlement of the country and we feel the effects of it even to the present day. Before the outbreak there was a steady stream of immigration into the country, which ceased immediately after the rebellion broke out. Comparisons, we are told, are odious, but I am forced to make comparisons, I do so, however, without any ill-feeling to the hon. gentleman who has been brought into the government to represent Prince Edward Island. I am happy to see that he is only right and proper that the island province should be represented in the cabinet, but I claim that British Columbia should also be represented, and for several reasons which I shall now give. In 1892 the province of British Columbia was the third largest in its contributions to the public treasury from customs and excise, standing even ahead of Nova Scotia. I want the hon. member from Lunenburg to take particular notice of that.

RAILWAY FOR PORT ANGELES.

New England People Will Furnish the Capital.

Port Angeles, May 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade held Tuesday evening, a communication was read from President J. Coolican, in which he states that he has submitted the plans of the Port Angeles and Everett railroad to prominent railroad officials, and that a New Hampshire syndicate is making preparations to investigate the matter, and if it proves as represented they will build the road. Mr. Coolican is also working on a colony scheme, and promises to

WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Reported Japan Has Renounced Her Claim to the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Situation Grave, But Bombardment of Japanese Coast is Not Anticipated.

Yokohama, May 6.—The vessels of several powers are fast assembling here. The situation is regarded as ominous. Already eight Russian warships, including three torpedo-boats, have gathered here and more are expected. In addition another British, French and American and two German warships have arrived. Viceroy Li Hung Chang has been appointed Chinese envoy to exchange ratifications of the peace treaty, which is expected to occur at Chefoo to-morrow instead of Wednesday as first proposed. Frequent cabinet meetings attended by all the Japanese ministers are being held at Kioto.

Tientsin, May 5.—The Chinese peace envoys have left Taku for Chefoo, where the ratifications of the treaty of peace, to be exchanged on Wednesday next. It is reported Li Hung Chang has been degraded.

Yokohama, May 6.—No official notification has been received here of the ratification of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. Reports from many sources confirm the statement that the treaty was being ratified. Count Myogi, secretary general to the Japanese council of ministers, has arrived at Port Arthur and will proceed to Chefoo, where the ratifications of the treaty of peace are to be exchanged.

Toulon, May 6.—The French cruisers Stax and Cecille will accompany the French cruisers Tago and Suchet to the China seas to-day. They were loaded yesterday with ammunition and provisions.

Paris, May 6.—The Figaro, commenting on the state of affairs in the far East says this morning: "Although the situation is grave the bombardment of the Japanese coast by the Russian and German fleets is not expected. Negotiations do not proceed easily."

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says: "Japan, in conformity with the advice of Russia, France and Germany, renounces her claim to Feng Tin."

Paris, May 6.—The Japanese minister here has informed Minister of Foreign Affairs Hanotaux that referring to the friendly advice of Russia, France and Germany, Japan has renounced its claim to a permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur.

Berlin, May 6.—The Chinese government has informed the Government of Germany that in accordance with the advice of the powers, the Japanese have relinquished their claim to the Liao Tung peninsula under the treaty of Shimonsu.

Yokohama, May 6.—The Japanese privy council and head officials of the government have been hurriedly summoned to Kioto in order to attend the meeting to-morrow at headquarters.

Spavined Horses.—The buyers for foreign markets do not want spavined horses at any price. Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc., can be entirely cured by Dick's Blister. Price 50 cts. Dick's Liniment is invaluable for sprains and bruises. Price 25 cts. To be had at all Druggists. Full directions on the wrapper.

DEAR SUGAR.
Bonanza for the Refineries, But Rough on the People.

Halifax, May 4.—The levying of a duty of half a cent a pound on raw sugar will prove a bonanza to the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company. They have a stock of raw sugars on hand, admitted free, and which the new duty will increase in value to the amount of \$335,000, not to speak of the general increase in the price of sugars.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiteness." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whiteness" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whiteness for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of the Whiteness the skin will forever remain soft and clear. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle and the "Complexion Whiteness" 25 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Climoor St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer favor by ordering \$ worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

U. S. Gov't Report

Making powder PURE

Facilities of the line for both passenger service. The company in this city advised of the purchase of the vessels. Like the other vessels of the line they will make Victoria the day of call arriving and the last

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

Year-Old Boy Hires a Boat and is Not Seen Again.
Aged 17, called at Mackinac house Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock for the hire of a boat, pulled away from the wharf and seen no more. There is a boy of the name who has been drowned. Day came and the youth did not appear, a boat was sent to search for him. Enquiries were made of the Greek and several Greek said that the boat had passed Tuesday morning. This morning a search was made around the wharf at high water, but neither the boy nor the boat was found. Telegrams were sent to Port Angeles and Port Angeles no news of the missing boy was received in reply. The boy's name is not given. He was light complexioned, and had a cap with a new on and a \$50. The case has been referred to the police.

THE BEAR STORY.

Seemed to be an Element of Improbability in it.
Reached the editor's desk with a letter. He had an interview in his face and a newspaper and the editor greeted him with a smile. "What a great story you have about a bear in Florida," he said, after the greeting. "I have seen a bear in Florida with a 38-calibre pistol to know if it is so." "If you saw it in the paper," replied the editor, "with a 38-calibre pistol, what had the painter done?" "I know. I saw it, I reckon. I had a painter for a week. I have been a very poor artist. I looked seven ways for Sunday. We ain't talkin' about the bear, we mean a painter who is an artist. You mean a painter who is an artist?" "I see. You mean a painter who is an artist?" "I see. You mean a painter who is an artist?"

AYER'S Hair VIGOR

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

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