NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

High School, Vernon, B. C.
tenders, indorsed "Tender for Ver-
hool-House," will be received by
ersigned up to noon of Thursday,
December, 1902, for the erection
pletion of a High School at Vernon.
specifications, forms of tender and
may be seen on and after the
vember, 1902, at the office of the
nent Agent, Vernon, and at the
and Works Department, Victoria.
rs will not be considered unless
pon the printed forms supplied for
pose, and the agreement to exe-
bond appended to the form of ten-
ly signed by the contractor him-
two other responsible residents
province in the penal sum of $2,000
faithful performance of the work.
west or any tender not necessarily
d.

W. S. GORE,
Commissioner of Lands and Works.
and Works Department, Victoria,
5th November, 1902.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

River Road, Renfrew and Esquimalt Districts.

is hereby given that a public high-
feet in width, is hereby establish-
described as follows:
encing at a point at high water
the west side of the Gordon River,
outh of said river, in the S. E. ¼
on 11, Township 11, Renfrew Dis-
d opposite Indian Reserve Pa-chee-
2; thence following the centre line
existing Gordon River Trail,
by the Government of British
a, having a width of 33 feet on
e of said centre line of said trail
the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ and N. W.¼
n 11, S. W. ¼ Section 14, and the
, and N. W. ¼ Section 15, all in
p 11, Renfrew District.

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and
ks.
and Works Department, Victoria,
4th November, 1902.

OLD BRIDGE MATERIAL.

proposals, addressed to the under-
up to and including the 8th day
mber, 1902, are invited for the pur-
whole or in lots to suit purchas-
old bridge material, consisting of
0 tons of cast and wrought iron,
g at different points on the bank
Fraser river, in the vicinity of
B. C.
ng purchasers are expected to in-
e material and select what is re-
efore sending in their proposals.
proposal must contain a descrip-
quantity in lbs. of the material
posed to purchase, and state the
price per lb.
vernment of British Columbia will
responsible for the quantity, or for
of the material, the successful
accepting all risks in connection
h.
proposal must be accompanied by
ted bank cheque on a chartered
Canada equal to the total amount
sed purchase, made payable to the
the undersigned.
s of unsuccessful bidders will be
tely returned.

W. S. GORE,
Commissioner of Lands and Works.
and Works Department, Victoria.
7th November, 1902.

STEAM DYE WORKS, 141
Street, Victoria. Ladies' and
en's Garments and Household
ings cleaned, dyed or pressed
new.

LE—Good cockerels and pullets.
Orpingtons, Barred and White
Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tolmie P.
rth Dairy Farm.

EDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
ding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia
Pennyroyal, etc.
of all chemists, or post free for
om EVANS AND SONS, Ltd.,
l. Que.
in. Pharmaceutical Chemist.

CTION SALE
—OF—
rming Lands
Delta Municipality, and
in the Village of Ladner.
N. RICH WILL SELL BY
UCTION AT THE TOWN
HALL, LADNER,
—ON—
turday, Nov. 29
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

0 Acres Delta
Lands
own as the "Imperial Farm," situ-
Township 5, New Westminster Dis-
x lots with residence in the
TOWN OF LADNER
Island in the Fraser River, close
er, known as Lot 452.
bove farm lands will be offered in
suit those desiring large or small
and will be sold on the following
f desired: Twenty per cent cash
ance on mortgage at 5 per cent
num, with 5 per cent of principal
annually.
lands are drained and fenced, in
state of cultivation and have
t supply of good water, and to
requiring

, DAIRY OR STOCK FARMS
an opportunity rarely to be met
acquire first-class properties on
orable terms, and are offered for
close up the estate of the late Mr.
McNeeley.
articulars and plans may be obtain-
the auctioneer, Ladner, B. C.

WASON RE-ELECTED.

s Endorse Him as Opposing Education Bill.

on, Nov. 25.—John Cathcart
, the member of the House of
ons who seceded from the Union-
ty owing to his opposition to the
ion Bill, and appealed to his con-
ts in the Orkney and Shetland
for endorsement, was re-elected
day as an Independent-Liberal.
lling was as follows: J. C. Wa-
ndependent-Liberal, 2,412; Wood,
, 2,001; Angier, Unionist, 740.
of the Unionists supported Mr.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR — VICTORIA B. C TUESDAY DECEMBER 2 1902 — VOLUME LXV. I

Claims of Sealers

Hague Arbitrator Awards Large Damages to United States Schooners.

Seized By Russian Cruisers in 1892 off the Copper Islands.

Five Claims of Victoria Sealers Pending on Similar Lines.

A. R. Milne, C. M. G., Collector of Customs, was advised yesterday by telegram that Professor Asser, the Dutch jurist, who was appointed arbitrator to settle the amount of damages due the four United States sealing schooners seized by Russia at the same time as the local schooners were seized off the Copper Islands, was awarded $32,444. The Cape Horn Pigeon, owned in San Francisco, and seized about the same time off Copper islands, was awarded $8,750. The Kate and Anne of Seattle, was awarded $1,488, and the James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, seized by the Agent off Copper islands, was awarded $28,588.

Prof. Asser in giving his reasons for the award said, taking the case of the C. H. White as the other cases, that the schooner was seized outside the territorial waters of Russia, and the contention advanced by the Russian representatives that the warships of one country had the right to pursue beyond the limits of its territorial waters, when a ship of another nation was guilty of illegal action, was untenable, for the jurisdiction of the nation did not extend beyond its territorial waters, unless a special treaty gave it such privileges. The seizure of the schooners was therefore illegal, and damages were awarded as above, interest to be paid in each case at the rate of 6 per cent.

The four schooners referred to in the despatch from The Hague were all seized in 1892 by the Russian cruisers Zabiaka and Kotick, under similar circumstances as were the six schooners sailing out of this port, which were seized at that time off the Copper Islands, and as the claims are exactly similar, and the same evidence adduced in support of them, much of which, by the way, was secured and prepared in Victoria, is advanced in support of the claims of the Victoria sealers, which are being made by the Imperial government from Russia on behalf of the Victoria sealers. The matter has been pending for several years. Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, who is a recognized authority on sealing matters, has prepared the local claims, and much assistance was also given by him in the preparation of the United States claims, for which purpose Capt. Dan McLean and others interested in the San Francisco schooners came to this city.

The schooners, the Cape Horn Pigeon and C. H. White, owned in San Francisco, and the Kate and Anna and James Hamilton Lewis, formerly the Anna Beck of Victoria, she being sold at Seattle and rechristened, after being seized by the United States cruisers in Behring sea, were hunting off the Copper Islands when seized. The cruiser Zabiaka captured three, and the Aleut took the other. Those secured by the Zagiaka did not make a fight against seizure, other than a protest against their illegal taking when on the high seas, when engaged in a lawful pursuit, but the James Hamilton Lewis, which was seized by the Aleut, made quite a fight before the Russians took her.

The James Hamilton Lewis was hunting off the Copper Islands in command of Capt. Alex. McLean, whose brother, Dan McLean, made a raid on the rookeries, and was surprised by a party of Russians, who opened fire on the sealers, wounding McLean. The crew with him were unhurt and took to the boats, reaching the schooner in safety, with the exception of one man, Talbot, who was so badly frightened that he fell overboard and was drowned. Sail was made and the schooner got away from the Russian cruiser, which had started after her in a fog.

The James Hamilton Lewis was in the same neighborhood in command of the other McLean, and was overhauled by the Russian cruiser Aleut—the same vessel as had been pursuing his brother's vessel—and ordered to heave to; but McLean shouted back that he would not, that he was in neutral waters and neither the Russians nor anyone else had a right to interfere with him. The man-of-war swung off a short distance and fired a few shots, intending to frighten the sealers. The sealers were not frightened, though, and started to run, and after another volley, which tore through the schooner's canvas, the Aleut steamed across the bow of the schooner, carrying away her forward rigging, and as she swung alongside a party scrambled aboard from the Aleut and took possession of the sealer.

Still McLean did not give up. Running aft with several sealers assisting him, he carried a chain and attempted to throw it over the propeller of the Russian vessel, but the attempt failed. It was the sealer's intention to disable the cruiser by having her wind the chain around her wheel as soon as she steamed ahead, but the chain missing, the cruiser was undamaged. Together with all his crew, save six, McLean was taken on board the Aleut, and nine Russians were put on board the James Hamilton Lewis as a prize crew. These together with the six Americans sailed the schooner to Petropaulofsky, where, like the other schooners, she was left "a lotting contraband on Petropaulofsky's slips."

The sealers were all placed in jail at Petropaulofsky together with the others that had been taken by the Zabiaka and Yakout, and in January of the following year they were sent to Korea, and thence taken on a Russian vessel to Nagasaki, where they were turned over to the American consul and shipped to San Francisco.

The decision of the Dutch jurist at The Hague, that Russia must pay the damage claims for the seizure of the four United States schooners seized by Russians, is of great interest to local sealers, for the claims are based on exactly similar lines to those of the five schooners out of this city, the Carmelite, Rosie Olsen, Vancouver Belle, Maria, and Auraunah, which were seized on the high seas by Russian cruisers, together with the schooners Willie McGowan and Ariel, for the illegal seizure of which Russia has recently paid compensation to the owners and crews. Of the seven schooners seized at the time by Russia only one of which—the Rosie Olsen—ever returned, these were the only two whose claims were paid—and now that the claim of the schooners belonging to the United States, which were seized under similar circumstances, has been upheld, the owners, masters and crews of these five Victoria schooners, whose vessels lie rotting at Vladivostock and Petropaulofsky, and whose crews suffered the roughest of treatment in the Russian prisons, expect to be reimbursed for the loss of vessels, skins and liberty.

The claims of the schooners were prepared some years ago by Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, whose work in connection with the sealing industry has won him honor, and the statement of the claims have been long since in the hands of Russia. They were tabulated and with all detail referring to the claim, despatched to Ottawa, thence to London, and by the Imperial government handed to Russia. The seven claims each amounted to about $60,000, and so far but two have been paid by Russia—those of the Willie McGowan and Ariel, the former being awarded something over $21,000, and the latter about $20,000.

The Carmelite, Rosie Olsen, and Maria sailed from this port in the spring of 1892, and the Vancouver Belle from Vancouver. They started for Copper Islands, the Carmelite in command of Capt. W. Hughes, now of the steamer Tees, the Maria in command of Capt. Sprott Balcom, now assistant manager of the Victoria Sealing Company, Rosie Olsen in charge of Capt. Keefe, and Capt. Copp had charge of the Vancouver Belle. The Willie McGowan was in charge of Capt. McLeod. The Auraunah was seized in 1888. In those days the modus vivendi had not been made which compelled sealers to remain thirty miles off the rookeries, and according to both Russian and international law, the schooners could go to within three marine leagues—about nine miles—from the shore.

The five sealers seized in that year—1892—were miles without the limit, and breaking no laws, but despite all, it was seemingly as Kipling has said: "There runs no law of God or man to the North of fifty-three." They were seized. Their vessels, skins, in fact all they had, were taken, and the crews were treated in a shameful way by their Russian captors.

The first vessel seized was the schooner Rosie Olsen. She was found lying to, about forty miles off the Coast of Copper Islands, on July 4, 1892, with her boats and canoes all out chasing the seals, when the Russian cruiser Kotick crawled over the horizon. Satisfied that he was breaking no law, Capt. Keefe was not greatly perturbed at the appearance of the Russians, nor was he fearful when a boat left the Kotick and came over to his vessel. Judge of his surprise when, after searching his vessel, the Russian commander demanded his papers, and told him that his vessel was seized and that he and his crew were prisoners of the Czar. When the hunters returned at nightfall, they were also made prisoners, and a prize crew placed on board the schooner, which took her to Petropaulofsky, where the crew was lodged in jail. The schooner had 337 skins on board at the time of her capture. She belongs to Alex. Munro & Company, of this city.

The Vancouver Belle was seized by the same Russian warship, some days later, miles outside the proscribed area, and, continuing her patrol, the Kotick came across the schooner Maria, on August 21, 1892. Capt. Balcom and his crew were relieved of their schooner and the 600 skins she had taken, and a prize crew took her after the other schooners to a Russian port on the Kamschatka Peninsula. Five days later the Kotick captured the Carmelite. Capt. Hughes' vessel was at that time hunting about 25 miles off the Coast of the Copper Islands and breaking no law. She had 630 skins on board when taken. She is owned by Capt. Chas. Hackett & Company of this city, and they expect Russia to pay them for the seized schooner, their skins and the loss of liberty of the crew, as do the other schooners, the claims in all aggregating $300,000.

The seized sealers with their masters and crews were turned over to the Russian governor at Petropaulofsky by the commander of the Kotick. The sealers, who, by this time, were almost naked, the Russians having robbed them of everything they had while on the cruiser, were imprisoned in a log cabin, which, it is said, had been used before it was made a prison, as a hen-house, and they spent a horrible time while held there, watching the Russians parading past their jail attired in the sealers' sweaters, guernseys, rubber boots and clothing; watching the governor and his underlings looting the schooners as they lay near by on the beach, and they almost starved on the miserable allowance of seven kopeks a day given them to buy food. Had it not been for the sympathy of some of the women they would have starved.

For two weeks this was the life of the sealers, save when the governor—a pompous litle mass of gold braid and brass buttons—amused himself by parading the unfortunate sealing captains, hunters and crews, whites and siwashes, before him. On one of these occasions his dignity received an awful jar by the antics of the siwashes, to whom so much display of gold braid was a treat. They—overcome by the gaudiness of the little Russian—crowded around him just at the stage when his dignified chest was extended to the full, and made him use language not tolerated in official correspondence, by tenderly fingering his gold braid and brass buttons.

Aside from his opportunities of showing his authority, however, the governor profited in other ways from the schooners and the sealers. None of the possessions of the captured men, not even a jackknife was safe from the greedy Russians. The little signal guns were taken from the schooners to form ornaments for the entrance to the governor's residence. The schooner's lanterns lighted his walk; in fact, everything that was of any value whatever had been stripped from the vessels. The sealers kits went too, and the slop chests were soon emptied. Everything was taken. It was systematic plundering.

The governor was, however, none too sure that his actions would be tolerated, and after many communications with his superiors, accelerated by the complaints of the two governments interested, he made arrangements for the release of his prisoners. Capt. Copp, of the schooner Vancouver Belle, was called before the governor and he presented the schooner Rosie Olsen to him on condition that he would take as many of the crew back to Victoria as he could find accommodation on the vessel for.

Then over 80 emaciated, half-starved, and ragged specimens of humanity—whites and siwashes—crowded into the Rosie Olsen and Capt. Copp set sail for Victoria. Those of the unfortunate sealers who did not make the passage home in the Rosie Olsen were brought across in the bark Majestic.

On the arrival of the Rosie Olsen, Capt. Copp set claim to the vessel, stating that she had been presented to him by the governor at Petropaulofsky. The Rosie Olsen was, however, the property of Messrs. Munro & Co., of this city, and her owners took possession of her. Capt. Copp started proceedings to secure her, but nothing was done in the matter, and she reverted, as she must have done under the shipping laws, to her owners.

Those who were brought home by the Majestic were not any to well treated by the master of that vessel. When he reached here with the unfortunate sealers, he demanded $50 a head from the customs authorities for their passage, and as it afterwards leaked out, had taken what little of their effects had been left by the Russians, as security for their fares. The United States captain made quite a disturbance over his efforts to collect the payment he demanded for bringing the sealers home. His vessel was a leaky and ancient ship, and none too seaworthy. She foundered with all on board a year afterwards when bound from Seattle to San Francisco with coal.

This is the story of the seizures regarding which evidence has been prepared, and as in the case of the United States schooners, so it is with the Victoria vessels, and their owners are therefore expectant that their claims will shortly be paid. The evidence is exactly the same as in the case of the claims settled by the Hague arbitration, and Collector of Customs A. R. Milne worked up much of the United States case as well as the local cases for the owners interested, many of whom spent considerable time in Victoria preparing their case.

It is several years since the claims were sent forward (after months of painstaking work by Collector Milne) to Ottawa, whence they were sent to London, and are being preferred against Russia by the Imperial government. It was expected that they would be settled long before the United States claims, but the United States diplomats have seemingly been busier and secured recompense for the sealers flying their flag, while the Victoria claims are still unsettled, other than those of the Willie McGowan and Ariel. Nothing has been done in connection with the local claims, as far as the local sealers can learn for the past few years. The matter was to have come up for arbitration two years ago, but when the meeting was arranged, the arbitrator who was selected, died, and since then no meeting has been arranged, but now, that the United States claims have been settled, the local sealers are in hopes that their claims, which amount, as stated, to about $300,000 in the aggregate, will be paid.

Canada and Naval Defence

Branch of the Naval League Has Been Formed at St. John.

Proposal to Change the Name of Bamfield Creek to Fleming.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 29.—A branch of the British Navy League was formed here yesterday, with Mayor White as convener and 30 members.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 29.—The Larrigan factory of J. S. Henderson, Parrsboro, was destroyed by fire last night, together with 20,000 pairs of larrigans. A hundred men are thrown out of work. The loss is $40,000, partly covered by insurance.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Hon. G. E. Foster delivered an address last night in favor of temperance. In opening he criticized somewhat adversely the act submitted to the people, and the latter part of his speech was devoted to an arraignment of the saloon.

The Board of Trade council yesterday passed a resolution in favor of a Toronto old home week next summer, instead of an Ontario old home week. It is expected that Torontonians from all parts of the world will visit their former home at that season.

Over six thousand certificates have been issued to veterans for land in New Ontario, under the act of 1900.

R. H. Borden, Halifax, leader of the Conservative party, arrived in the city this morning, and will be a guest of Mr. A. T. Kent.

Burkes Falls, Ont., Nov. 29—(Special.)—Sitting placidly in his office chair, hat and overcoat on, Stephen T. Evans, a local barrister, was found dead today.

K. S. Willison, who yesterday resigned as managing editor of the Globe, has made the following statement: "My resolution to leave the Globe is due to a determination to enter independent journalism. My relations with the Globe during my term of editorship have been agreeable and harmonious, so far as I know, and I leave the paper on the best of terms with the board and staff. In entering the field of independent journalism, I will be associated with J. W. Flavelle. He will supply all the capital for the new venture. No money will come from any other source. It is a distinct and clearly expressed understanding that the paper to be acquired or established shall not be the organ of a political party, or of any organized interest, and shall be absolutely independent of all business and corporation enterprises."

St. Thomas, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—John Scott, employed by A. S. Smith, liquor dealer, was fatally injured while assisting to take a barrel of whiskey down the cellar stairs at the Grand Union hotel. The weight of the barrel overwhelmed him, and he fell to the floor with the barrel.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The C. P. R. gross earnings for October were $4,127,402; working expenses, $2,511,267; net profits, $1,616,135. In October, 1901, the net profits were $1,467,039; and for the four months ending October 31, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $14,579,689; working expenses, $9,014,187; net profits, $5,565,502. For the four months ending October 31, 1901, there was a net profit of $5,211,270. The increase in net profits for the same period last year is therefore for October, $149,035 and from July 1 to October 31, there was increase of $344,232.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The St. Andrews' society had their annual meeting tonight. Mr. Turriff, Dominion Lands Commissioner, was installed as president. Greetings were received from all parts of the continent.

The suggestion is made to change the name of Bamfield creek, the British Columbia terminus of the Pacific cable, to Fleming, in honor of the originator.

A thousand school children paraded today with a band of music on behalf of the prohibition cause. The prohibitionists are very active here.

D. G. Macdonnell, of Vancouver, gives notice of application for a charter for a Coast Yukon railway company to build a line from Kitamaat Arm to Dawson and the international boundary.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Balfour Barlow:—I have resolved, Master John Bull Sandford, to present you with a pony, which I trust may be a valuable aid to you in education. As it will be your property you will of course be expected to defray the cost of stabling and keep out of your pocket money. But you must not ride it—that will be reserved as an exclusive privilege for Master Canterbury Merton. — The Westminster, (London), Oct. 24.

Venezuelan Difficulties

United States Does Not Like to Assume Responsibility For Loan.

At the Same Time Would Not Like to See Seizure of Ports.

One of the Unpleasant Consequences of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The appearance in Washington of I. Seligman, a member of a New York financial house, which is engaged in extensive international syndicates, taken in connection with the despatch printed from London relative to Venezuela finances, was viewed in official circles here today as indicating the existence of a syndicate with the purpose of floating all of Venezuela's many debts and thus avoid a seizure of her custom houses by foreign powers. The assumption is that the prospective syndicate wishes to ascertain before closing a bargain with Venezuela, whether or not the United States will insure the meeting by Venezuela of the obligations which would assume in the matter of repayment of the loans.

The United States government it can be stated on authority, is extremely desirous that Venezuela settle her troubles with Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries without incurring the seizure of any Venezuelan ports, even temporarily, for it is realized that while the United States could not consistently object to the seizure of Venezuelan customs houses by a foreign power, as a means of collecting just debts, this is regarded as a contingency to be avoided if possible, because it is realized that serious friction might follow between the foreigners and the Venezuelans, and which, in the beginning might be declared to be merely temporary occupation, might end by a claim of permanence in which the United States must take notice, and which it must contest. Therefore, if any responsible financial body is willing to pay off Venezuela's foreign claim, and so relieve the country from danger of occupation, such a move would be welcomed by the United States. But it is known in official circles that the guarantee by the United States government of the syndicate, Venezuelan's loan would be unfavorably considered. The Department of State objects very strongly to giving any guarantee of this kind, and its official practice has been to extend to a United States citizen holding foreign bonds such protection as it would accord to any other citizen, but to allow him to bear the risk of his own venture, holding that he takes the bonds of a foreign government subject to the vicissitudes of that government, and cannot expect the United States to act his collector in the event that his speculation does not turn out as well as expected.

Mr. Seligman lost no time in bringing his business to the attention of the government here, and before noon he appeared at the Executive office with Senator Hanna, and was promptly admitted to the President's room. The conference did not last very long, and when he came away Mr. Seligman declined to make any statement as to the reason for his call, beyond the remark that it was a friendly visit. It is understood, however, that he did sound the President upon the line indicated above, and that the President could not see his way clear to involve the United States in the financial difficulties of the American republics that might follow from the acceptance of Mr. Seligman's proposition. It may be that the matter will later take a form that will make it possible for the State Department to favorably entertain it. At any rate, Mr. Seligman returned to his hotel from the executive offices, postponing a visit he had projected to the State Department, and letting it be understood that he was not leaving Washington immediately.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 29.—A force of government troops, numbering 3,100, under Generals Velutini and Olivares, re-occupied Barcelona on the morning of November 26. The revolutionists commanded by Gen. Pablo Guzman and Gen. L. Rolando, who joined them last week with only 260 men, abandoned the city before the arrival of the government forces, taking with them the leading prisoners whom they captured some time ago. Among these prisoners were Generals Ayela, Tellieria and Marcano, the last two presidents of the states of Cosso and Barcelona. The rebels removed their ammunition and a gun, which they took to a point six miles from the city, where they were attacked by a government force, under Gen. Guzman Alvarez, who inflicted upon them a severe defeat, liberating the prisoners they were holding as hostages and obliging them to escape in small bands through the mountains. The recapture by President Castro's troops of Barcelona, which the revolutionists have been representing as improbable, is taken here as further proof of the demoralization of the revolutionists. The government forces continued their march upon Cindad Bolivar.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 29.—Sir Courtney Knollys, acting governor of Trinidad, believes that Great Britain and Germany are preparing for joint action against Venezuela. The people of Trinidad, he says, think it time for the foreign powers to intervene in the matter. Venezuelan gunboats have recently seized four British merchantmen in the Orinoco river, and the protest made regarding these seizures has not been heeded. A United States ship is now here, bound for the Orinoco, and is awaiting a decision from the Washington government as to whether or not the blockade is effective.

Mr. Knollys declares that Venezuela has no cause for complaint at the failure of the powers to recognize the blockade, as such recognition would mean the investing of the revolutionists with belligerent rights, and would close Trinidad to Castro's warships, which use Port of Spain as a place for refitting. He insists that the Island of Patos is British territory, and has been so for a century, and declares that ample proof of his statement is obtainable. The sympathy of Trinidad is with the revolutionists, though it is admitted that Castro is now dominant. Senor Rains, agent of the revolutionists, says: "The war will continue, the revolutionists have plenty of ammunition, and more has been ordered. Gen. Matos is at Curacos for the purpose of obtaining supplies. There are 13,000 revolutionists all in Venezuela, the Eastern section of which country is completely under the control of his party. If Great Britain and Germany attack Venezuela, the revolutionists will sink all differences existing between themselves and the government, and all Venezuelans will fight for their country. The revolutionists have received no foreign support, particularly none from Colombia. At the same time, it is stated in authoritative Colombian quarters that the Bogota government will reject President Castro's overtures, and will aid in the attempt to defeat him.

Mr. Seligman tonight said that another conference would be held tomorrow, at which Secretary Hay will be present, and that at its conclusion he would probably give out a statement.

15 cases "Christy's" latest style hats in stiff and soft, just in. B. Williams & Co.

FINCH-SMILES.

Has Gratuity Waiting For Him in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Inspectors appointed by the city report that the Welsh anthracite purchased by the corporation contains 25 per cent. slack. The city will demand a refund.

George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, is writing a history of the Pacific cable and has secured the original slips of the first message sent over the wire.

Col. Gregory, after a visit to the Eastern provinces, left for home today.

The New England Fish company asks the department for a renewal of the licence to fish in Canadian waters for another year.

Among those for whom war gratuities are held by the Militia Department is Frank Finch-Smiles, formerly of Victoria.

KELLY CAUGHT.

A St. Louis Briber in the Toils.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—Chas. F. Kelly was one of the most wanted of all the members of the coterie indicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Municipal Lighting bill. Kelly was wanted because he was charged with handling $47,500 bribe money which, according to evidence, has been distributed among the nineteen members of the "combine." He was indicted on September 8, and was at the four courts when the indictment was returned against him. The sheriff told him he was wanted. Kelly asked permission to go to the council chamber to attend an important matter, saying: "If you need me before I get back, telephone me at the house of delegates." That was the last time he was seen by any of the officers of the law, until his arrest in Philadelphia today.

RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

Michigan Association Will Hold a Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Reciprocity, primarily with Cuba and Canada, and eventually with the whole civilized world, is the result aimed at by the National nonpartisian reciprocity league which tomorrow will send out more than 1,000 invitations to its first annual convention to be held in Detroit, December 20. Governors of all the North and Middle Western states are to be asked to take part in the convention, as are also the Canadian Cabinet and many members of the Canadian parliament. Boards of Trade and similar organizations all over the West are expected to be represented, and the plans of the reciprocity league which first contemplated a small gathering, have grown greatly. Chicago is the headquarters of the league, and will send a strong delegation to Detroit.

UNDER THE BAN.

Boston Port Feels Keenly Cattle Interdict.

London, Nov. 28.—The steamer Sachem, which arrived in the Mersey from Boston yesterday, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, was not allowed to discharge. The animals were all scrutinized, but no disease found among them, but they will be reexamined after an interval of forty-eight hours.

Boston, Nov. 28.—Cattle were being loaded on two ocean liners at docks on the water front tonight. The British government have been asked by cattlemen whether these cattle will be allowed to land at British ports, at the same time informing the government of the conditions under which they are being loaded, the cattle being either Western or Canadian, the latter having come here in bond, that none of them is from the district in which the disease is supposed to exist, and that the cattle have passed government inspection and are declared to be in good condition.

See our lines of waterproof overcoats and gravenette raglans. B. Williams & Co.

AGAINST DOGS LAW.

Women in New York Protest Against Proposed By-law.

New York, Nov. 28.—More than one hundred women attended a hearing today of the aldermanic committee on a proposed ordnance excluding dogs from tenement houses, and vehemently protested against its adoption. The announcement that the committee would report against the ordnance was greeted with applause, and many of the women pressed forward to personally thank the committeemen.

GENERAL NORD

Demands That Election of Firminists Be Invalidated.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 28.—Gen. Alexis Nord, who was war minister of the provisional government, and who is some miles from here with about 8,000 to 10,000 men from Gonaives, has sent an ultimatum to the government here demanding the invalidation of the election of the deputies who are members of the party headed by M. Firmin, the self-exiled leader of the recent rebellion. The general opinion is that the chamber will reject the general's demand. Preparations are being made to defend Port au Prince in view of the possibility that Gen. Nord will attack it.

REV. JOSEPH PARKER DEAD.

London, Nov. 28.—Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died this morning.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker was the leading Congregational minister in England. Dr. Parker established the City Temple in 1869, and during the years that have passed since then he has developed an important work among the poor of the great city. Few pulpit orators were more eloquent, more outspoken, or more fearless than the celebrated British divine. Dr. Parker made a tour of the United States in 1887.

Dr. Parker was 72 years old. In 1900 he edited the London Sun for a week. Dr. Parker received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Chicago.

150 Boys' Overcoats $2.00 each, former price $3.50 to $5.00. B. Williams & Co.

KRUPP FACTORY.

Goes to the Eldest Daughter Bertha.

Essen, Prussia, Nov. 28.—The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by his widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the $750,000 given for the benefit of the employees, Frau Krupp, in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given $250,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

TIN DEPRESSION.

Makers Will Shorten the Supply.

London, Nov. 28.—At a joint meeting of the Swansea tin plate manufacturers and representatives of their workmen just held, arrangements were made for stoppages of a week each month in December, January, February and March. This action is owing to the depression in the trade, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Tinmakers' Association held at Swansea on Tuesday.

TO BORE FOR OIL.

Mr. White Mortimer to Make Experiments Near Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, Nov. 29.—C. White Mortimer, British vice-consul at Los Angeles, Cal., has purchased ten acres half a mile South of this city, and will install a drilling plant with the object of boring for oil. He has made extended observations on the occasion of several visits, expressing the belief that the Kettle River valley is underlaid with oil. He is extensively interested in California oil wells.

The Cascade Power Company's power line to Cascade and Granby smelter was thoroughly tested yesterday. The test was regarded as quite satisfactory. Power will be furnished the Granby smelter, which will blow in two more furnaces early next week.

Steamer Lost In Lake Erie

Sylvanus J. Macy Believed to Have Gone Down With All Aboard.

She Had Fifteen Men Aboard and Apparently All Were Drowned.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A special to the Express from Detroit, Mich., says: News has just reached this port that the steamer Sylvinas J. Macy was sunk off Port Burwell on the north shore of Lake Erie, in the furious southwester that raged on Sunday night. It is believed that her crew of 15 men perished. The steamer had left Buffalo the day before her consort, the barge Mabel Wilson, loaded with coal. The weather was heavy and thick on Sunday, and the Macy had a hard time creeping along the North shore. Off Burwell she sprunk a leak. The tow line on the barge was cast off by the crew of the Macy. That was the first time the Wilson knew the Macy was in trouble. Sail was got on the schooner and she headed up the lakes. The Macy was heading for shelter. As the crew of the Wilson watched the steamer through the gloom they saw her suddenly disappear. She had plunged under the waters. The suddenness with which the end came precludes the possibility of the crew getting away in the boats. Even if they had, it is doubtful that boats could have lived in the sea that was running. The fact that no word was reported from the Canadian ports shows that none were saved. The Mabel Wilson arrived at Amherstburg, Ontario, this afternoon with the tidings of disaster. It was also reported by the captain of the Albright that he passed through five miles of wreckage off Pt. Burwell. There were parts of cabins, boats, life preservers and doors.

SULLIVAN BROKE.

Old-Time Pug in the Bankruptcy Court.

New York, Nov. 28.—John L. Sullivan, ex-champion heavyweight prize fighter of the world, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today. He said his liabilities were $2,658, and his assets $60 worth of wearing apparel. He named four creditors.

IMPORTS STOPPED.

Cattle From New England Barred in Britain.

London, Nov. 28.—The Board of Agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The order takes effect on December 5. Cargoes arriving in the meanwhile will be subject to special investigation.

The announcement that the United States Department of Agriculture had given notice of the establishment of a quarantine of cattle and sheep, etc., against the New England States and a prohibition of the exportation of such animals from Boston until further orders caused excitement in Liverpool. The Mersey dock board derives a large revenue from the slaughter of Boston cattle at Birkenhead. Manager Lairagos, of the board, says the restrictions will have far-reaching consequences, and that possibly the cargoes of cattle now on their way to Liverpool from Boston will be quarantined.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, a local United States inspector, said: "Only a very slight pretext would cause the British government to close her ports to all our ships. All that they will look at is that there is a foot and mouth disease in the United States. It was only a short time ago that the Argentine Republic was shipping a great many cattle over to Liverpool. Those ships were on the sea, but the word was carried ahead of them that there was a cattle disease in the Argentine Republic, and when the vessels got there, they found every port closd to them. The ships had to put to sea, slaughter their cattle in mid-ocean and throw them overboard. The ports were closed to them for three years. Now, is it not better that we should close the port of Boston entirely to the shipment of cattle for the time being, than that we should lose the whole? Why, in three years' time that would mean the loss of upwards of two million head of export cattle from ports of the United States. As it is, a loss of $50,000 to steamship companies will result if the cattle traffic is held up for even two or three weeks. The present freight rates on cattle are about $7.50 a head, and on sheep 87½ cents each. Shipments of live stock from Boston for one week ending last Saturday were 2,107 head of cattle.

Burrard Liberals

Will Hold Convention to Select Candidates on December 17.

No Settlement Between Telephone Employees and Company in Vancouver.

Grievances Claimed By Operators—Wheat to Be Shipped to Australia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 27.—There was a large meeting of Liberals in O'Brien's hall tonight to discuss the political situation brought on by the death of the member for Burrard. A resolution was passed, after much discussion to hold the convention on December 17 next to choose a candidate and the necessary power was placed in the hands of the executive to set the machinery in motion to bring about a properly organized convention. Another resolution was carried to the effect that the executives of the different Liberal associations in the district of Burrard dispense the patronage of the government affecting the constituencies where these Liberal associations are organized. Another resolution passed unanimously was, that the government be asked to bring on the election in Burrard not later than January 15. The usual resolution expressing confidence in the government, was also passed. Another resolution passed was in effect as follows: "Resolved that this meeting endorse the views expressed by Mr. Joseph Martin in his published letter, condemning the proposed action of the provincial government to hand over the Westminster bridge to a private corporation."

The 1,000 telephone instruments in this city are still uncommunicative. The telephone company have declined to yield to the employees, and the employees are still hanging out for more wages. Business has been seriously handicapped, and there seems no possibility of adjustment in the near future. The young ladies have many grievances they want adjusted. They want their salaries increased from $20 to $25, also sick leave; regular Saturday afternoon off; a limited time when green hands practising without pay shall receive employment and other minor matters.

On the other hand the superintendent said that he informed the union officials that he could not sign an agreement with them without consulting the directors, and three directors were out of town; thus the employees did not do right to walk out before he could get the directors together. Mr. Kent states that some of the demands made are unreasonable.

There has been so many enquiries for freight room for Australia that the U. S. S. company have chartered the sailing ship California for the trade. Her main cargo will be wheat, which will be the first cargo of wheat shipped to Australia from Vancouver.

A boy working at the sugar refinery discovered several men in the act of stealing seven or eight sacks of sugar from the refinery. When he had got help the men had decamped, but the theft was prevented.

Dr. Carroll has, through his lawyer, D. G. Macdonnell, offered to settle his land claims against the city out of court. Dr. Carroll claims that the city expropriated his land at the city water works dam, and paid him nothing for it. He now offers three acres of this land now occupied by the dam for $300, the city to pay all legal costs to date. Dr. Carroll owns 17 acres around the dam.

Commissioner Taylor, of the Licensing Board, at the last regular meeting, brought forward a notice of motion to do away with all but one of the saloons in the city, and at a special meeting of the licensing board last night he moved to do away with all boxes in saloons. By the casting vote of the Mayor it was decided to leave the matter over until the regular meeting of the board.

Richard Caswell, of lacrosse fame, son of Caswell, the former cheese king of Oxford County, Ontario, has started the manufacture of cheese after the style of McLaren's Imperial cheese. Mr. Caswell in fact claims to have first taught McLaren's operators how to make this cheese. Mr. Caswell has interested Seattle capital and is already meeting with success.

SILVER DEPRESSION.

It is Seriously Affecting Businesses in Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 28.—Silver is being sold commercially here at 87, 10 points below the official rate. Unless the market rallies the government will be forced to change the official rate to meet the market rate. Every decline in the price of silver increases