

DENIED BY WEYLER.

Captain General Says that Maceo Was Not Murdered, but Killed in Battle.

Forces Being Organized in American Cities to Fight for Cuban Independence.

What the London Papers Think of all the Talk in the United States.

New York, Dec. 15.—The World's correspondent at Havana sent last night the following statement from General Weyler, on Maceo's death, which the paper prints to-day: "Havana, Dec. 14.—Maceo died as a result of the feeble attack in which were the insurgents' hand in Havana province. Doubtless, before the sudden attacks and constant persecution of the battalion at San Quintine, they were losing ground. To reorganize these bands he put himself at their head, and for this he died, with a part of the staff accompanying him. In the same manner have died many generals in all wars over the world. "Maceo was not killed in ambush. My assertion can be proved by fact. The Spanish column which fought against the forces had to maintain itself against the fire of the insurgents and the insurgents were strong enough in number to re-take the bodies of Maceo and the son of Maximo Gomez, which were carried away from the field. "Maceo was surrounded by his own men, who embarked with him and passed the trocha, as affirmed by his own physician, Dr. Zertuche. "It is not true that Maceo was coming for a conference with me. I can prove it with two reasons. The first is, if I was in the province of Pinar del Rio, how could I summon him to the province of Havana? The second is, knowing myself the situation in which Maceo was in Pinar del Rio, knowing his situation to be desperate that he asked help from the rebel forces in other parts of the island. I would not be so innocent as to agree to a conference with him in a place where he would be out of the trocha. Once in Havana he would have broken the circle in which I had him and his forces in Pinar del Rio. Maceo died as fall all who command forces, who, at the sight of the enemy fly away. This disconcerts the army. "Havana was the hope of making a fight. Any other chief in similar circumstances, as his men disband, would be sure to die, and that is what happened Maceo. (Signed) Weyler.

New York, Dec. 15.—From all parts of the United States, Mexican and Paris telegrams have been received by the Cuban junta and prominent Cubans of New York, expressing sympathy with Cuba and offering financial assistance to the men who are making the fight for liberty.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 15.—One hundred and six able bodied men of Butte signed the roll which calls them to aid the Cuban insurgents. The command is now to move at a moment's notice.

Kansas City, Dec. 15.—Prof. Higbrow is organizing a company of young men to go to Cuba to join the insurgents.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15.—Every indication points to the departure to-day for Havana of the Mexican and Paris expedition steamer. The Commodore has received permission to leave the port and is lying now at one of the railway wharves preparatory to taking on a cargo of munitions of war. After loading the arms, the owners of the steamer will demand a letter from the Cuban port, or authority of the decision of Attorney-General Harmon and the customs house officials are expected to grant the clearance. If the steamer shall be seized by a revenue cutter the owners to the vessel will turn it over to the government and then institute a suit to recover the value of the vessel and cargo. The Three Friends and Dauntless are expected to follow the example of the Commodore, so there are indications of considerable activity in filibustering circles during the coming week.

New York, Dec. 15.—The World's evening edition says: The governor of New York yesterday sent an important telegram to the President of the United States relating to the critical condition of affairs in Cuba. The governor's message contains a novel suggestion, viz, the President to invite President-elect McKinley to Washington to discuss the most feasible plan to be followed by the President concerning the attitude of the United States towards Cuba, during the remainder of President Cleveland's term of office.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Mr. Call presented a resolution yesterday denouncing the killing of Maceo as follows: "Resolved that the killing of General Maceo, the renowned general of the republic of Cuba, if true, under a flag of truce and with assurance of safety from the Spanish captain general, was a violation of the rules of civilized war, an outrage, base treachery, and a demand the execration of every government and all people of the world, whether civilized or savage; the government which authorizes, permits, fails to punish the assassins who were connected in any way with the guilt of this crime, with the extreme penalty of the law, is an outcast from the family of nations and from the pale of civilization. That the committee on foreign relations be directed to make inquiry into the facts and report to the senate on an early day."

Denver, Colo., Dec. 14.—It is claimed by the leaders of the movement to send troops from Colorado to fight for Cuban independence that over 1,000 names have already been enrolled. John McAndrews, the middle of the road populist candidate for attorney-general, in the recent election, has been chosen commander with the title of colonel in reference to these plans. Mr. McAndrews said: "The volunteers will not leave Denver in small bodies by stealth as originally proposed, neither are they likely to go to the gulf coast on railroad trains. Instead they will move overland either on foot or on horseback, picking up tributary armies along the line of march, until reaching Florida. They will be swelled to such a mighty host that the United States authorities will not care or dare to interfere with their embarkation for Cuba." Col. McAndrews further asserted that interference with their plans would, he believed, precipitate a revolution in this country.

Aside from the regiment of Cuban volunteers being organized here under the leadership of Attorney McAndrews, a company of three hundred men has been quietly raised by Dr. L. Darnell, surgeon of the Darnell sanitarium. The company is now ready to start for Cuba as soon as arrangements can be made for transportation to the island. "New York, Dec. 14.—A special copyrighted cablegram from the World from Madrid, via Bayonne, France, says: "The European governments friendly to Spain are much impressed by the killing of Antonio Maceo, and they strongly recommend Spain to adopt a course which shall ward off intervention in Cuba by America."

London, Dec. 14.—The Times in an editorial says it thinks, beyond a temporary check to the Cuban insurgents, that Antonio Maceo's death will change the situation very little. "Spain," says the Times, "must still be alive to the urgency of the problem."

New York, Dec. 14.—The last letter that the Cuban junta in this city received from General Antonio Maceo contained an estimate of the qualities of General Ruiz Rivera, who, if Maceo had been killed, as is now generally admitted, will succeed him in the insurrectionary leadership command. General Maceo writes: "Rivera is not only brave, tireless and indomitable, but he is a great tactician. He is a thorough soldier and has many military qualities enjoyed by few men in my command. He knows the map of Cuba as well as the oldest guide and can hold his own against the Spanish army for ten years if necessary."

Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban organization here, made the following statement: "I received a telegram from General Maceo and his staff came into conflict with Abumada, Weyler's lieutenant, and were murdered. Dr. Zertuche was present. The news does not surprise me, because the first reports of Gen. Maceo's death were so contradictory that I saw the report was false, but that if Gen. Maceo had really been killed it was through the assassin's knife."

London, Dec. 15.—The Times today commenting on the Cuban situation expresses the hope that the Spaniards will continue to disregard the vituperation of jingo senators and abstain from imitating them, adding: "The American government maintains the correct and neutral attitude. As long as it does not permit itself to smile at Senator Chandler's off-hand recognition of the Cuban republic."

The Globe says this afternoon: "When these wild men rave at England, British feeling regards them as amusing lunatics, whose grotesque antics do not carry danger to either country, but the Spaniards are more easily inflamed to anger, and there is some danger of Spain falling into the trap when the practical Laurada reaches Valencia. Spain has endured much contumely from the Cuban republic, but there are many indications that this passive submission to insult will not last much longer. It would be well, therefore, for the Washington government to place restraint on Senator Chandler and his colleagues. If Spain is goaded to uphold her honor by arms, a naval war might have results not at all agreeable to the American chautauists."

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—Eighty-five men, well up in military drill, left Boston last night for Cuba, where they will fight in the insurgent army. They are under the command of Louis Marshall, of East Boston, who was a corporal in the Union army during the rebellion.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Representative Woodman, of Illinois, to-day introduced a resolution directing the president to intervene in Cuban affairs. The resolution after reciting General Maceo's assassination and Spanish cruelties in Cuba, says the president has failed to carry out the wishes of the people. The resolution is directed to express severe contemplation of the Spanish methods of warfare, and the probable murder of Maceo, and to recognize the independence of Cuba and demand Spain to withdraw all troops from Cuban soil. He is also directed to take proper steps to see that this demand is carried out.

After hearing some friends continually praising Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson, Brokers, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of infants and children.

It is a pleasant and palatable medicine, and is easily taken.

It is a powerful laxative, and is especially useful in cases of constipation.

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DO AWAY WITH WAR

Outline of the Treaty of Arbitration Between Great Britain and America.

No More Wars, nor Even the Unpleasantness Resulting from War Rumors.

Far-reaching Benefits of the Proposed Treaty Between the Two Great Nations.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration covering all subjects of difference between the two English speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote has been to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations, it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

First.—A term of five years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second.—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States, and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third.—The submission to this tribunal of whatever differences between the two nations are now pending or may arise within the period of five years, but not to include the Behring Sea question or the Venezuela question, nor before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

The completion of the treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation, it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings. The president made passing allusion to the subject in his recent message. It has been understood however, that the main purpose of Mr. Olney was to reach an agreement as to Venezuela, and that the question of arbitration of all differences would require considerable time for its complete development. But the negotiations have proceeded with surprising unanimity, so that those engaged in the work confidently believe that it will be fully agreed upon and the signatures of the contracting parties placed to the documents within three weeks.

This will give fully two months for the consideration and ratification of the treaty at the present session of the United States senate, and unless some unexpected obstacle should arise in that quarter there is every reason to anticipate that the treaty may be made effective before the close of the present administration. At least this is the confident hope and expectation of those most concerned in the negotiations.

Aside from the previously referred to points, it can be stated in a general way that the terms of the treaty are such as to "clear the board" of all the vexatious questions that have arising between Great Britain and the United States. These have been numerous in recent years, and some of them have threatened serious consequences, but those familiar with the exact terms of the negotiations say that not one of them will remain. Some of them are withdrawn from the operation of the treaty from the fact that other methods of settlement have already been decided upon. This is the case with the Venezuelan question, which by the recent agreement pertaining to that subject alone is committed to a special court of arbitration. The Behring Sea claims are now before a commission created by special treaty, so that this, too, will not fall within the scope of the new treaty.

The main purpose of the treaty, however, is to guard against future differences threatening rupture, and in this the negotiators believe the terms of the instrument such as to avoid all possibility of international conflict for the future. This is regarded as the main achievement. It is one said to be peculiarly advantageous to the commercial interests of both countries, assuring them against rumors of war or the serious prospect of war.

As one of those concerned in the negotiations sums up the result: When a serious difference arises between the two countries, instead of a public feeling that war may result and a consequent unsettling of commercial interests, as occurred during the Venezuela crisis, the public will know beyond all possibility of rumor or report that the difference is one which will be settled by arbitration instead of by a possible resort to arms. This protection of public sentiment against alarm is regarded to be no less beneficial, as one of the features assured by the treaty, than the plan of arbitration itself.

The reasons for limiting the treaty to five years are doubtless to place a measure of this extent on fair trial, after which, if the results are as anticipated, the treaty can be renewed to be made permanent. It is felt that the character of the men on such a court will remove it from the usual divisions based purely upon the nationality of the arbitrator.

CANADIAN LUMBER

Like Many Other Products of the Dominion, it Finds a Market in the States.

American Lumbermen Very Much Stirred Up Over Canadian Competition.

Large Increase in the Amount Sent to the States in Recent Years.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—Pursuant to a call issued by J. E. Defenbaugh, publisher of the Timberman, and W. B. Judson, publisher of the Lumberman, 150 delegates, representing twenty-seven states, assembled here this morning, when the National Convention of Lumber Interests was called to order. Previous to perfecting temporary organization, Messrs. Judson and Defenbaugh made elaborate addresses, explaining the purpose of the convention, requests for call and the present condition of the lumber business.

Mr. Defenbaugh spoke in part as follows: "The lowering and abolishing of the duty upon rough building lumber is one of the chief reasons for the present deplorable condition of the lumber trade and because the restoration to a legitimate measure of prosperity is not possible without the restoration of at least a moderate duty upon the lumber imported into the United States, this convention has been called. The true influence of the tariff is only seen when we compare the statistics of particular years with the commercial conditions of those years. The year 1891 showed an increase in imports over the previous year of nearly 100,000,000 feet. During this year the McKinley bill was in effect. The reduction of duty let in a large amount of low grade Canadian stock that the higher duty previously kept out. Next year, 1892, the imports dropped off materially, owing, it is believed, to the assumed fact that Canada during the previous year, had, to a certain extent, disposed of her surplus, scarcely getting in readiness for the larger business which they did later on. The year 1893 showed another increase, bringing the imports almost up to the amount of the previous year. During 1894 came the panic and the period of depression succeeded. The Canada lumberman at once felt the effect of that financial convulsion. His exportation to this country of boards, deals and planks dropped down to the lowest point known for years and it might have been supposed that Canadian competition would be a thing of the past. But, given fresh courage by the removal of the one dollar per thousand duty provided by the McKinley bill an increase began to be seen. Notwithstanding the fact that the consumption was tremendously curtailed throughout the country, that the United States has not in any twelve months since June 30th, 1893, consumed as much, by 75 per cent, of its annual consumption for several years preceding the panic, the Canadians have continued to gain a million. Millions erected on Canadian soil and during the year ending June 30th, 1896, importations of boards, planks, deals, etc., from Canada amounted to 788,200,000 feet, valued at \$8,505,634. That, in the face of the business depression, has greatly reduced the buying power. Our Canadian competitors have been able approximately to maintain the volume of their sales and then to increase them; while our lumber is lying idle in piles, vainly awaiting buyers. That the Canadian products should have been moved in larger volume than ever across the border indicates the danger to American lumbering interests from this formidable competitor.

Let us estimate the requirement for lumber with which the Canadian product comes directly in competition, such as white pine, yellow pine, hemlock, and spruce, at twelve billion feet. In 1895-6 we had Canada furnished about six and a half per cent. Furthermore, during the twelve months ending June 30, 1896, there were imported from Canada 315,464,000 feet of pine saw logs, making the total supplies received from Canada forests 1,101,674,000 during that period. It has been asserted that our government needs revenue. One and a-half to two million dollars does not amount to very much, but it would help.

MURDERED HIS FATHER. A Religious Fanatic Arrested by an Infuriated Mob.

New York, Dec. 15.—At Vineland, N.J., a crowd of armed men battered down the door of the house of Luigi Jorio, cutting through to the cellar, and after a terrific struggle captured Antonio Jorio, who brutally murdered his father, the cellar with the murderer, and his mother and brother, all insane with religious frenzy. Until recently the Jorio family lived happily. Death came to a younger son and seemed to turn the minds of them all. Since that time they have been exhibiting a religious frenzy constantly, and the father Luigi Jorio, incurred the wrath of Antonio by refusing any longer to indulge in the insane and boisterous religious services. Antonio, in a rage, seized a club and attacked his father, and dealt the old man a terrible blow on the head and when the old man had fallen he planted his foot on his chest and pounded his head into a shapeless mass. Crowds of people gathered for the make believe funeral to save the man's life. Finally two

REPORT WILL A FERGERY. Report of the Experts to the Attorneys for the Fair Heirs.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The Chronicle says that Messrs. Ames and Carruth, the New York experts who came out here to examine the pencil will of the late James G. Fair, have made a report to Attorney Goodfellow, one of the executors of the estate, in which they assert that the will is a forgery. The experts also class the deeds to half a million dollars worth of property held by Nettie R. Craven, and her marriage contract with the late millionaire, in the same category.

IT IS ALL TRUE. That is What Kast Said About the Stories re Earl Russell.

London, Dec. 14.—An inquest into the death of Fred Kast, who died last night, was held on trial upon and William Aylet, had been on trial upon and charged of having killed Earl Russell, was held to-day. One of the witnesses testified that before his death, which resulted from pneumonia, Kast declared that everything he had said regarding Earl Russell was true. Lord Russell's solicitor, who was present at the inquest, protested against the admission of the witness and his evidence.

SPANISH WARFARE. Repetition of the Terrible Massacres on the Philippine Islands.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received from Singapore says the natives of Mindanao Island, which is the largest of the Philippine islands, have revolted and many native troops are deserting to the insurgents. The situation in Manila is full of anxiety. A dispatch to the impartial from Singapore admits that there has been a general massacre at Cavite, a fortified town on the island of Luzon. It adds that a hundred and fifty prisoners revolted, killed six soldiers, seized arms and tried to raise the native inhabitants against the garrison. Continuing, these advices say the revolt failed. The revolted were shot down in the streets and a general massacre followed during the night. A score of corpses were picked up and many prisoners who were re-captured, were shot on the following morning.

WORK OF RELIEF. Number of Those Requiring relief Has Been Greatly Reduced.

London, Dec. 15.—The victory of India has sent a statement by cable to the effect that the past week has been rainless. Owing to previous rains, however, the number of those requiring relief has been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. Bains at Bombay have considerably reduced the area of distress. Late sowings continue at Bombay and Madras. At most places rain is needed later in the season for the purpose of maturing farm products. Spring crop conditions are favorable. Winter rains in the northwest provinces are reported to have been fairly abundant.

In the northeast and central provinces prices have risen again, the advance being a sharp one. Further, the advance in the Deccan district and elsewhere prices are stationary or falling. Over \$321,700 have been expended on relief work.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Little Blue Pills, she can make her blood feel like different person, so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

FROM THE CAPITAL

Hon. Mr. Laurier to Take Part in Cornwall Campaign.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Mr. Mars, ex-M.P. of British Columbia is here. Premier Laurier goes to Cornwall to-morrow.

Captain Sinclair, secretary to the Governor-General, has received several cable messages tendering him the Liberal nomination for Forfarshire in the British House of Commons. It is not thought likely that he will accept.

Five thousand one hundred and thirty-two vessels passed through the Canadian Soo canal this year.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The railway committee of the Privy Council will meet January 5 instead of December 29 as originally fixed.

MRS. LE CHAMPION SUICIDES. Recently Secured a Judicial Separation From Her Husband.

London, Dec. 14.—An inquest was held to-day over the remains of Mrs. Caroline Mariel Vanantia Le Champion, daughter of Captain Cuncliffe, of Throsby, who a month ago obtained a judicial separation from her husband, Mr. Loftus Le Champion, a relative of the well known sportsman Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart. Mrs. Le Champion committed suicide on Friday last by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. The divorce proceedings caused quite a stir at the time in revealing the doings of certain members of the "fast set" in England. Mrs. Le Champion, it was shown in court, occasionally came down to dinner in red satin bloomers.

BISHOP OF BUFFALO. Rev. Father Quigley, a Canadian, Receives the Appointment.

Buffalo, Dec. 14.—A special cablegram from Rome says that Rev. Father James P. Quigley has been selected by the Pope as Bishop of Buffalo to succeed Bishop Ryan, deceased. Father Quigley was born in Ontario, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1853, and came to Buffalo in 1868. He studied in the seminary at Suspension Bridge, and in 1873 was sent to the university at Innspruch, Austria. Two years later he was transferred to the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, and completed his studies in 1879, when he was ordained, and the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. His first assignment after he returned to America was to the charge of the church at Attica in this state. For a number of years he has been rector of St. Bridget's church, in this city. The appointment is a most popular one.

DIED OF STARVATION. An Architect Starves Himself That His Wife Might Live.

New York, Dec. 15.—Theophile Leblanc, who denied himself that his wife might have food, died in the insane pavilion of Bellevue hospital from the effects of starvation. His life for the past few years has been one of want and penury. He was an architect of ability, a good draughtsman and the paintings which are hanging on the walls of his tenement home show he was an artist of no little talent, yet for his work his widow saw he had been able to earn more than \$6 per week, and paid \$7 a month for rent. A short time ago Leblanc lost his position and then for days he refused to eat so that his wife might have what little food he did procure. He became insane from starvation, and death followed. Leblanc graduated from a college in Canada and at one time received a large salary. His widow is endeavoring to secure enough money from relatives in Montreal to give the body proper burial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. A nice point was before the Full Court yesterday in Wells vs. Petty. The parties are both free miners of Three Forks, and in the fall of 1894 the plaintiff discovered a piece of float galena near Three Forks and defendant subsequently approached plaintiff and said: "If you show me where you found that float I will go out and prospect for it, and if I find anything you will be in on it." This was agreed to, and the defendant went out and located a claim known as Monitor, No. 2, and procured a half interest in an extension of Monitor No. 2, and called it the "Husler Fraction." The plaintiff claims to be entitled to a half interest in both claims. The trial took place at Nelson before Mr. Justice Walkem, who held that what took place between the parties was not an offer and acceptance in terms sufficiently definite to constitute a contract and he accordingly dismissed the action. The plaintiff now appeals and the real point at issue is what the meaning of the expression "you will be in on it," is. Judgment was reserved.

E. P. Davis, Q.C., for appellant and W. J. Taylor for defendant.

Not one in twenty are free from ailments caused by some little inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Blue Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.