OTICE.

fter date I intend to apply Commissioner of Lands and ber Lease in the following Alberni district:
t a stake on the west line lake, thence running West outh 20 chains, thence West North 60 chains, thence East outh 20 chains, thence East outh to commencement.
t a stake about three miles lake, thence running West orth 20 chains, thence West orth 10 chains, thence West North 20 chains, thence East outh 20 chains, thence East outh to commencement.
t a stake on the bank of a ¾ miles South-west of Ken- running North 20 chains, ains, thence North 60 chains, ins, thence South 80 chains, mmencement.
t a stake on the North shore thence running North 60 20 chains, thence North 40 t 20 chains, thence South 60 t 20 chains, thence South to ing lake to commencement.
at a stake about 2 miles Arm, thence running East orth 40 chains, thence East orth 40 chains, thence East orth 140 chains, thence West outh 120 chains, thence West outh to commencement.
WILLIAM J. SUTTON.
h, 1890. dec19-1mo-w

TICE.

otified that we will not be r debts contracted by Mrs.
B. & L. LEQUIME,
Okanagan Mission.

by given that 30 days after d to apply to the Chief Com- and Works for permission ing described tract of land, oses, situated in New West- out 2½ miles northeast from Sound: Commencing at a south from the northeast 515, G. I. New Westminster e south 40 chains; thence nce north 40 chains; thence he place of beginning, and s.
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Pages 9 to 16.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Imperial and American Governments Touching the Behring's Sea Question.

Lord Salisbury Persists in Maintaining the Disputed Waters are Open to all Nations.

The Question Apparently no Nearer a Settlement than Ever—Blaine Still Firm.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 5.—The President this afternoon sent to Congress the concluding correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, up to date, touching the fur seal question in Behring's Sea. The correspondence embraces a letter dated August 2nd, 1890, from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister here, in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter of July last, maintaining that the United States derived from Russia the right of jurisdiction over the jurisdiction of Behring's Sea to the distance of 100 miles from the coast.

Lord Salisbury in his letter contends in brief: That England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted by the ukase of 1821 of the maritime jurisdiction and exclusive right of fishing through the whole extent of Behring's Sea as far north as Behring's Straits; that the treaties of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia and the United States and Russia were regarded on both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of that claim in its entirety, and though Behring's Straits were known and specially provided, Behring's Sea was not known by that name at the time, but was regarded as part of the Pacific Ocean. Lord Salisbury in support of this contention, and that the United States at that time took the same view of this Russian claim, quotes from the protest of John Quincy Adams in 1823, then secretary of state, to the Russian representative, in which he wrote:

"From the tenor of the ukase, the pretensions of the Imperial government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from the 55th degree of north latitude on the Asiatic coast to latitude 51 degrees north on the western coast of the American continent, and they assume the right of interdicting the navigation and fishing of all other nations to the extent of one hundred miles from the whole of that coast. The United States can admit no part of these claims. Their right of navigation and of fishing is perfect, and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times after the peace in 1783, throughout the whole extent of the Northern Ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusion of territorial jurisdiction, which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, are confined to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude, and have no existence on the continent of America."

After quoting further from later correspondence on the same question, Lord Salisbury denies that Great Britain ever admitted by act of suffrance the extraordinary claim of maritime jurisdiction contained in the ukase of 1821, and says:

"The enclosed copies of correspondence extracted from the archives of this office make it very difficult to believe, that Blaine has not been altogether led into error. It shows from them that not only did her Majesty's government formally protest against the ukase on its first issue as contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, but the Russian government gave a virtual assurance that its claim of jurisdiction would not be exercised. In subsequent negotiations, great importance was attached to obtaining a more formal disavowal of this claim in a manner least hurtful to Russian susceptibilities, but so as effectually to preclude its revival, and this security the British government undoubtedly considered that both they and the United States had obtained by the convention of 1824."

Lord Salisbury's letter concludes as follows:

"The answer, therefore, to the questions with which Blaine concludes his despatch, is that Her Majesty's Government have always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in the waters of Behring Sea, outside the territorial limit of one marine league from the coast; that it is impossible to admit that the public right to fish, catch seals or pursue any other lawful occupation on the high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that, for a certain number of years, it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise it. It must be remembered British Columbia has come into existence at a comparatively recent date, and that the first considerable influx of population, some thirty years ago, was due to the discovery of gold and did not tend to an immediate development of the shipping interests. I have to request that you will communicate a copy of this dispatch, and of its enclosures, to Blaine. You will state that Her Majesty's government have no desire whatever to refuse to the United States any jurisdiction in Behring's Sea which was conceded by Great Britain to Russia, and which probably accrues to the present possessors of Alaska in virtue of the treaty or law of nations, and that the United States government, after an examination of the evidence and arguments, which I have produced, still further differ from England as to the legality of the recent captures in that sea, they are ready to agree that the question, with the issues that depend upon it, should be referred to impartial arbitration. You will in that case be authorized to consider, in concert with Mr. Blaine, the method of procedure to be followed.

Secretary Blaine, in his response addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote on the 17th of December last, at the outset insists upon the correctness and validity of the position which has been advocated by the government of the United States in defense of American rights in Behring's Sea. Legal and diplomatic questions, he says, are often found after prolonged discussion to depend on the settlement of a single point. Such in the judgment of the President is the position in which the United States and Great Britain find themselves in the impending controversy touching the true construction of the Russia, American and Anglo-Russian treaties of 1820 and 1825. Great Britain, Secy. Blaine says, contends that the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaties, was intended to include, and does include the body of water which is known as Behring's Sea. The United States contends that Behring Sea was not mentioned or even referred to in either treaty, and was in no sense included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean." If Great Britain can maintain her position that Behring's Sea at the time of the treaties with Russia in 1824 and 1825 was included in the Pacific Ocean, the government of the United States has no well grounded complaint against her. If, on the other hand, this government can prove beyond all doubt that the Behring's Sea at the date of those treaties was understood by the three signatory powers to be a separate body of water, and was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," then the American case against Great Britain is complete and undeniable. The dispute prominently involves the meaning of the phrase "North-west coast" on the Northwest coast of America. Lord Salisbury assumes that "Northwest coast" has but one meaning, and that it includes the whole coast stretching Northward to Behring's Straits. The contention of this government is that by long prescription of the Northwest coast means the coast of the Pacific Ocean South of the Alaskan peninsula, or South of the sixtieth parallel of north latitude. It contends that the phrase "north-west coast" has been well known and widely recognized in popular usage in England and America from the date of the first tracing of that coast, about 1784, and includes precisely the area which has been steadily maintained by this Government in pending discussions.

Secretary Blaine then quotes from the treaties between Great Britain and Russia and the United States and Russia, and insists that throughout the whole correspondence conducted for the formation of the treaties, there was no reference to and distinctive name for Behring Sea, for the simple reason that the negotiations had no reference whatever to Behring Sea, but was entirely confined to the "strip of land" on the north-west coast, extending from Mount Elias down to Prince o Wales island on the British North American coast, and to the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent thereto. He reminds Lord Salisbury that Behring's Sea was, at the time referred to, the recognized name of that body of water, and refers to a list of authentic maps (105 in number), published prior to 1825, on every one of which the body of water now known as Behring's Sea was plainly distinguished by name separate from the Pacific Ocean, and then asks if it is possible that Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning, the parties to the negotiation of the treaties, with this cloud of witnesses, would simply include this body of water in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" and make no allusion whatever to it as a seperate sea, "when it was known by almost every educated man in Europe and America to have been so designated numberless times." "When we contemplate," Blaine says, "the minute particularity, tedious verbiage, duplication and reduplications employed to secure the unmistakable plainness in framing the treaties, it is impossible to conceive that a fact of this great magnitude could have been omitted from the instructions written by Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning as secretaries for foreign affairs for their respective countries. It is impossible that such a fact could have escaped the notice of Mr. Middleton and Count Nesslerode, of Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Poletica, who were the negotiators of the two treaties. It is impossible that in the Anglo-Russian treaty Count Nesslerode, Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Poletica could have taken sixteen lines to recite the titles and honors they had received from their respective sovereigns, and not even suggesting the insertion of one line or even one word to secure so valuable a grant to England as the full freedom of Behring's Sea."

Secretary Blaine quotes freely from the treaties of 1824-25, and from the correspondence between the negotiators of these treaties, to prove that there was no misunderstanding about what was meant by "north-west coast," and that it referred to the continent of America, between the fiftieth and sixtieth degrees of north latitude. Blaine points out, as an argument of great weight against the assumption of Lord Salisbury, that the phrase "Pacific Ocean," used in the treaties, was intended to include the waters of Behring Sea, the fact of the great money value of Alaska and the waters of Behring Sea, with their fur fisheries, and the further fact that the enormous profits of the Russian American company in the fur trade of Behring Sea continued under the Russian flag for more than forty years after the treaties had been concluded. "American and English ships," he says, "in goodly numbers during this whole period annually visited and traded on the northwest coast of the Pacific ocean, and yet of all these vessels of the United States and Great Britain not one ever sought to disturb the fur fisheries of Behring Sea or along its coasts, either of the continent or of the islands. So far as known, it is believed that neither American nor British ships ever attempted to take one fur seal at the Pribyloff Islands or in the open waters of Behring's Sea during that period. The 100 mile limit was for the preservation of all these fur animals, and this limit was observed for that purpose by all the maritime nations that sent vessels to Behring's Sea. Russia had given the same rights, in fact rights of a larger scope than are now enjoyed by American companies, to a Russian-American company for three periods of twenty years each without a protest from the British government, and without a single interference from British ships, and for these reasons," he adds, this government again insists that Great Britain and the United States recognized and respected and obeyed the authority of Russia in Behring's Sea, and did it for more than 40 years after the treaties with Russia were negotiated. It still remains for England to explain why she so persistently violates the same rights when they are transferred to the ownership of the United States."

Referring to some elementary principles of international laws touching the freedom of the seas, alluded to by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Blaine referred to the fact that the British parliament in 1815 enacted a law for the purpose of making the detention of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena more secure by assuming to exclude ships of any nationality not only from landing on the island, but forbidding them from hovering within eight leagues of the coast of the island. The British government, Mr. Blaine says, thus assumed exclusive and absolute control over a considerable section of the South Atlantic Ocean, lying directly in the path of the world's commerce, near capes which mark the Southernmost points of both hemispheres, over waters which for centuries had connected the shores of all continents, and afforded commercial highways from and to all ports of the world. The body of water thus controlled in the form of a circle nearly fifty miles in diameter, was scarcely less than two thousand square miles in extent, and whatever ship dared to tarry or hover within this area might, regardless of its nationality, be forcibly seized and summarily forfeited to the British king. It is hardly conceivable, Blaine adds, "that the same nation which exercised this authority in the broad Atlantic, over which at that very time 800,000,000 of people made their commercial exchanges, should deny the rights of the United States to assume control over a limited area for a fraction of each year, in a sea which lies far beyond the line of trade, whose uninhabited shores have no port of entry and could never be approached on a lawful errand under any other flag than that of the United States. If Great Britain considers this precedent of obstruction to navigable waters too remote for quotation, he invites her attention to one still in existence. Even today," he adds, "while Her Majesty's government is aiding one of her colonies to destroy the American seal fisheries, another colony, with her consent, has established a pearl fishery in an area of the inter-ocean 600 miles wide, and so complete is the assumption of power that a license fee is collected from vessels engaged in the pearl fisheries in open ocean. This asserted power goes to the extent of making foreign vessels that have procured their pearls far outside the three mile limit pay a heavy tax when vessels enter an Australian port to land cargoes and refit. Thus a foreign vessel is hedged in on both sides and is bound to pay a tax under British law."

Mr. Blaine, in closing, says: "In the judgment of the President, nothing of importance would be settled by proving that Great Britain conceded no jurisdiction to Russia over the seal fisheries of Behring's Sea. It might as well be proved that Russia conceded no jurisdiction to England over the river Thames. By doing nothing in each case everything is conceded. In neither case is anything asked of the other. Concession, as used here, means simply acquiescence to rightfulness of title, and that is the only form of concession which Russia asked of Great Britain or which Great Britain gave to Russia. The second offer of Lord Salisbury to arbitrate simply amounts to a submission of the question whether any country has the right to extend its jurisdiction more than one marine league from the shore. No one disputes that as a rule; but the question is, whether there may not be exceptions whose enforcement does not interfere with those of the highways of commerce which the necessities and usage of the world have marked out. Great Britain, when she desired, in the exception did not stop to consider or regard the inconvenience to which the commercial world might be subjected. Her exception placed an obstacle in the highway between two continents. The United States in protecting the seal fisheries will not interfere with a single ship of commerce on any sea of the globe. It will mean something tangible, in the President's opinion, if Great Britain will consent to arbitrate the real questions which have been under discussion between the two governments for the last four years."

These issues, as submitted by Secretary Blaine, are in brief, what rights, if any, in Behring's Sea were conceded to Great Britian by treaties, and what are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in Behring's Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits, and whether such rights grew out of cession by Russia or of any special rights or jurisdiction had by her in the fisheries of Behring's Sea. The repeated assertions, Blaine says, that the government of the United States demands that Behring's Sea be pronounced a *mare clausum*, are without foundation. The government, he says, has never claimed it, never desired it, and expressly disavows it. At the same time the United States does not lack abundant authority, according to the ablest exponent of international law, for holding a small section of Behring Sea for the protection of the fur seals. Controlling a comparatively restricted area of water for that one specific purpose is by no means equivalent to declaring the sea, or any part thereof, a *mare clausum*. Nor is it by any means so serious an obstruction as Great Britain assumed to make in the South Atlantic, nor so groundless an interference with the common law of the sea as is maintained by British authority, to-day, in the Indian Ocean.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Sensational Correspondent Again at Work on the Behring's Sea Dispute.

Toronto's Mayor Elected for a Fourth Term—Birkett is Ottawa's Chief Magistrate.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.

Sensational statements published in the New York Herald on the Behring's Sea question are utterly discredited here. In reliable quarters it is learned that the government has received no information as to whether Secretary Blaine has replied to Lord Salisbury's note offering to submit the question to arbitration, nor has any communication been had respecting the intentions of the British fleet to patrol Behring's Sea next season.

Clarke has been elected mayor of Toronto for a fourth term by a thousand majority.

Birkett has been elected mayor of Ottawa by 930 majority.

ROULETTE, HIS RUIN.

Bankrupt Through Gambling, a Bavarian Baron Commits Suicide.

NICE, Jan. 4.—This season has opened here with splendid weather, plenty of Americans and lots of suicides at Monte Carlo. The latest painful story is one of the ruin of a noble Bavarian family.

For several weeks Baron Von Issny had been stopping at Mentone, and had been in the habit of going daily to the gaming table at Monte Carlo. About a fortnight ago he found himself practically bankrupt. He had not only played heavily at Monte Carlo, but had a roulette table set up in his room and induced his friends to play with him there also.

Among his guests were two English ladies who state that on Tuesday last the baron sat at his table, but instead of playing, as was his usual habit, he said he would act as croupier, which he did. When the company was separating he called the ladies aside and said:

"You see I have not played to-night. It is because I am a ruined man. I have lost all that I had in the world at Monte Carlo, and have not a louis left to stake. To-morrow I shall have left the hotel. Adieu."

The next morning he was found in his room dead, poisoned by morphine. His relatives were notified and they succeeded in getting the body away without police inquiry or an inquest, and the sad affair was kept a profound secret. The next morning the remains of the wretched man were taken to Bavaria.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

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THE SEALING DISPUTE.

The Opinion in England is that Blaine is Indulging in a Game of Bluff.

An Official Denial of the Wild Statements Cabled Respecting the Complication.

Prominent Admiralty Officials Interviewed—What the London Papers are Saying.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—England has suddenly awakened to a sense of the seriousness of the situation arising out of the unsettled points in the Behring Sea controversy between the British and American governments. There is, accordingly, an eruption of press comment and a general discussion of the subject. The consensus of opinion seems to be that Blaine is merely indulging in a game of bluff, with an eye to the improvement of his presidential chances. The English people are firmly imbued with the belief that Blaine does everything with the presidency in view. Well informed persons of influence do not deny, however, that war might very easily result from the complications. No matter what causes leading to complications have been in the past, naval and military authorities are reserved on the subject. The statement made public by the Foreign Office denying the correctness of the wild and multifold newspaper yarns floating about does not give any information upon which to base an estimate of the real state of the correspondence on the question. It does not even deny that Blaine accompanied his arbitration proposition of December 30th with an open or covert threat of something to be done in case of the rejection of his suggestion. Very little stress is laid here upon American newspaper expressions, it being considered that the issue really rests with the President and with Secretary Blaine.

AT THE DOCKYARDS.

No unusual preparations are being made at the English dockyards, as these are already fully occupied in the building and equipment of vessels of war, it being the intention of the British government to make the fleet as strong as that of any other two naval powers combined. A leading naval officer said to-day he did not anticipate conflict, but that the British navy had never been better prepared in its history to uphold the honor of the British flag. A reporter attempted to interview Lord George Hamilton on the Behring's Sea question. His Lordship declined to express any opinion other than to remark that the British force in the North Pacific was considered ample to protect British interests. Another admiralty official remarked that he saw no cause for alarm: but in any event that the Warspite was equal to a fleet of wooden ships.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

The St. James Gazette refers to the temper of the Americans as serious, and says it is an alarming question how long the present condition of security can last.

The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the notion that war may result, but says that even a war on paper is a calamity, involving as it does strained relations between two countries which ought to be on the best of terms.

The Star rather upholds Blaine, and scouts the idea that England will go to war with her American kinsfolk in order to assist the Canadians to massacre the fur seals. The Star also warns England that a mistaken impression exists generally in regard to the power of the United States and the ability of that country to sustain any demands that it may make. To underrate the staying power of the American nation would be as great as the mistakes made by England in 1860 and during the few years following.

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The foreign office tonight issued the following communique: The press statements which have been cabled respecting the correspondence on the Behring Sea question between the British and American governments are unfounded. The despatch received on Dec. 30th from Secretary Blaine made proposals respecting questions to be submitted to arbitration. With this exception, no communication whatever has been received from the United States government on this subject within the past three weeks, and no communication has been made to the American government on the subject during the same period.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Snow Storms in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Heavy snow storms prevail throughout North Germany. The amount of snow that has fallen is phenomenal. Railways are blocked, and in several instances trains are embedded in drifts and the passengers are unable to extricate themselves.

Severe Weather in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Business in Denmark is being seriously affected by the severe weather which here prevails. The snow blockade has brought traffic by railroad to a standstill, and, in spite of the efforts of the railroad officials, it is a fact that not a train is running in the country. The postal service has been entirely suspended.

Death of Prince Nicholas.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prince Nicholas of Leuchtenburg, who has been suffering with cancer for some time, is dead, at the age of 47 years. He was generally regarded as the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne in case of the deposition of Ferdinand.

The Irish Famine Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Balfour wires to the papers apologizing for his inability to acknowledge separately the many sums received in response to his appeal for funds in aid of the people of the famine threatened districts of Ireland. He will shortly, however, publish the first of a series of lists giving the names of all contributors and the amounts received from them.

Dr. Owen Thomas Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The famous specialist, Dr. Owen Thomas, of Liverpool, is dead. He was recently elected member of New York Orthopoedic society.

The Irish Funds.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Irish funds in the hands of Munroes' banking house amount only to £4,000, of which £1,200 are in cash and the rest in U. S. four per cent. bonds. The deposit was formerly in the name of Joseph Biggar, solely, but Biggar's executors, Patrick and Richard Power, have renounced all claim to the money, and the Munroes are prepared to pay it over to Dillon, O'Brien and Clancey, whenever those gentlemen shall agree to act as its custodians, which it is expected they will do during their present conference at Boulogne.

Championship Skating.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—Donaghue, the American, won the half-mile international skating match to-day in one minute and twenty-five seconds; also the two mile race in six minutes, ten and four-fifth seconds.

The Parnell-O'Brien Conference.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 6.—Parnell had half an hour's private consultation with O'Brien immediately upon his arrival. Luncheon was then taken, after which the conference was resumed and lasted an hour and a half. Then the other members of parliament were invited to join in the consultation, which they did, and the group were in session untill nearly midnight. Redmond and Gill imparted the following information that the meeting had adjourned. The consultation between Parnell and O'Brien is still proceeding, and will be continued to-morrow.

Wintry Weather in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The weather throughout Europe has again become intensely cold. The railway between Altoona and Kiel is locked with snow, and traffic is entirely suspended. Navigation in the Elbe is impeded by ice in many places. Greece is an exception to the general rule, the weather in that country being warm and pleasant.

The Scotch Railway Strikes.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times says it is forced to admit that the Scotch strike situation is unimproved, and that the Caledonian company is in a badly distressed condition.

The Relief of the Irish Poor.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—Freeman's Journal, commenting on Balfour's relief measures, says: The Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Chief Secretary Balfour have begun to pass around the hat to obtain funds to purchase food and clothing for the suffering portion of the population in Ireland. It is their intention to make the police magistrates relieving officers who will distribute the contributions forwarded to the Castle in answer to the appeal of the viceroy and chief secretary. Dublin Castle for the present is to be transferred into a sort of dry goods store with a soup kitchen attached. Balfour now thinks that he sees a favorable chance of cutting into popular feeling, but the country will be disappointed if the indignation of the people fails to find an unequivocal expression. If the distress is so bad as to call for the action of the government, then it is by the government that it ought to be relieved and not by a begging box.

Another Blow at the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—A confidential circular has been sent out by the minister of justice to judges and imperial procurators, instructing them to refuse permission to Hebrews to enroll as barristers. Those already practising are to receive notices of expulsion.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

A Fierce and Disastrous Battle Between the Hostile and Friendly Tribes Probable.

General Miles Preparing to Bombard the Indian Camp and Exterminate the Band.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—A World-Herald special from Pine Ridge, says that everything now points to a battle, and a disastrous one. However, it will not be between troops and hostiles, but between hostiles and the friendlies who desire to leave the hostile camp and come into the agency. Red Cloud signified his desire to return to the agency, but he is nearly blind, and no one will volunteer to lead him, for the brutes threaten death to the first person attempting to desert the hostile band. This is causing trouble. The older Indians want to come in, but the young bucks insist on fighting. The cajoleries of the medicine men are fast losing strength; their deception about the ghost's shirt being bullet-proof has caused the older Indians to think peace more desirable than war. The cordon of troops is drawing tighter around the hostiles. This is shown by the discovery, less than a mile from Pine Ridge, of a bunch of Crows, shot by arrows. Evidently Indians are trying to cut off the small body of soldiers to get their arms and ammunition. The hostiles are on guard day and night. Fires are being burned at night to prevent anyone escaping from their camp, more especially Red Cloud's band. General Miles has sent a peace commission to the hostiles, and if they still refuse to come in their camp will be bombarded. Machine and shell guns are being placed on all sides of the camp, and a murderous fire of hot shells and cannister can be showered into the Indian camp. This means utter annihilation to the Indians, if the order comes. General Miles is fast becoming impatient and if the Indians don't obey this last order, a bloody battle of extermination will be begun.

A COWARDLY PLOT FRUSTRATED.

PINE RIDGE, Jan 6.—Sunday night was one of anxiety at this place. In the afternoon, along towards evening, it was noticed that the squaw-men and half-breeds were excited. An investigation was made and it was learned that several squaw-men had been given the tip to skip, and the so-called friendly Indians were allowed to wander about the agency fully armed. The plan was to take advantage of this leniency by gathering in the town late in the evening, and at a given signal each Indian was to pick out his man and wing him on the spot. The success of such a plan is self-evident. The hostiles were to be close at hand, and as soon as the firing began they would rush in. Finally the halfbreeds told certain Indians that their plans had leaked out and told the bucks to get out or the soldiers would soon make it warm for them. In an hour there was not an Indian in camp except the uniformed scouts and police. Over 25 squaw-men with their families left hastily for the settlements along the railroad. Houses and hotels were abandoned, and everybody was making for some point where there was a chance for resistance. General Miles himself remained up until after three in the morning. The troops have the Indians surrounded now on the east, west and north, and an attack will drive them into the agency, where the main battle must be fought. The enemy number 4,000 persons men, women and children, with half that many more to make an attack in the rear.

TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.—Orders have been received at army headquarters for two companies of the fourth cavalry and two batteries of the fifth artillery to hold themselves in readiness for immediate departure to the seat of the Indian war in Dakota. Officers are expecting orders for departure to the front almost hourly. The troopers of the fourth cavalry have recently come up from Arizona, where they have been for over ten years. During this time they fought the Apaches through many raids and gained the reputation of being the hardest fighters in the south-west. They were in numerous wars with all the cunning old chiefs, who left their bloody trails from the San Carlos agency to the Sierra Madres. They whipped Chief Nana and his Apaches and captured Geronimo.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Scottish Railway Strikes Becoming Alarming—Serious Riots Anticipated.

Troops Concentrated at Glasgow in View of the Disorderly State of Affairs.

THE SITUATION IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The situation around Glasgow is quite alarming. The miners and striking railway men are in a very ugly mood, and will not subside on account of two or three drubbings they got at the hands of the police or military. The presence of the notorious agitator Jno. Burns has had an inspiring effect upon the strikers. Indeed, the railway companies allege that Burns is chiefly responsible for the violence which has prevailed ever since his arrival. It is likely, if possible, some pretext will be found for the arrest of Burns as an incitor of the riot. Troops are being concentrated at Glasgow in view of the disorderly state of affairs. A Scottish mob is recognized as the worst mob to deal with, as the Scotch are slow about coming to violence, but stubborn when once aroused. In the city of Glasgow much excitement prevails, and the sympathy of the lower orders is altogether with the strikers and the men who are resisting the eviction. Thousands of people are in actual want, and should a serious outbreak occur in the city, the worst of consequences are anticipated. Shopkeepers are preparing for riots, and a good many wealthy people have left for other places with their families.

THE IRISH LEADERSHIP

Whether because of the greater importance attached to the Behring's Sea matter, or from an absolute falling off of interest in the Irish question, it is a fact that the renewal of the Parnell-O'Brien conference excites very little attention in London. Neither Conservative nor Liberal leaders can be found at their usual club resorts awaiting the latest news, as on former occasions of the meeting, and, outside of Irish circles, the leadership question is apparently ignored.

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

German recognition of the republican government in Brazil is said to have been delayed by the influence of the Coburg family, to whom the German Kaiser and ex-Emperor Dom Pedro are both related.

NEW SYSTEM OF RAILROADS.

The Prussian railroad director, Herr MacKenson, has accepted an appointment to plan a new system of railways which the Argentine Republic is about to construct.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Australian Cable Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.—Although the chamber of commerce has on several occasions strongly advocated the adoption of a shipping bill as well as an appropriation for the preliminary survey for a cable between this city and Australia, it is understood that the board of trustees of the chamber of commerce holds a meeting on the 13th inst., and will again urge our representatives in congress to use their utmost endeavor to have matters favorably acted upon before the close of the present session.

Coal Ship Nearly Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The tug boat Wizard saved the ship J. P. Brown from drifting on to Mile rock this morning. The vessel was from Nanaimo, coal laden. She attempted to sail into port and was becalmed at the point named, almost meeting with disaster.

Shocking Mine Accident.

SAN ANDREAS, Cala, Jan. 6.—A horrible accident occurred, about noon yesterday, in the north shaft of the Utica mine, at Angell's camp, thirteen miles from here, which resulted in a terrible death to ten or twelve men. The skip, with miners aboard, was coming up for dinner, and when within 150 feet of the top of the shaft, the cable parted at the reel, letting the men on the skip and 150 feet of cable fall into the slump at the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 450 feet. The names of eight of those killed are: Joseph Carter, Wm. Case, Dan. Dennison, Tom. Conovich, John Demaria, Dave McCann, P. Trupich and J. Bristano, four of whom are married and have families. The bodies presented a sickening sight, being fearfully mutilated, one being found without a head and another with only half the body and lower limbs. The shaft contained about fourteen feet of water. The pump was put on and four bodies have, so far, been recovered. Without doubt, the remaining six will be taken out within the next 24 hours. Three of those who were recovered are recognized as John Carter, Wm. Casey and Dan Dennison.

Suit for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 6.—Antoine Lambes has libelled the whaling bark Tamerlane, and papers were filed to-day in which the libellant asserts he was a seaman on board the Tamerlane, and on or about the 10th day of February last, he shipped on the vessel to go on a whaling voyage and was to receive a certain part of the catch. While on the high seas he was ordered to go below, and in obeying the order was injured by reason of the supports of the hatch giving way. Judgment is asked in the sum of $5,020

All the Victoria sealing schooners bought in the east have now started for their new home.

THE SEALING DIFFICULTY

Continues to be the Principal Topic in Both London and Ottawa.

The Contention of Precedent Put Forward by Secretary Blaine Answered.

Most of the Great London Dailies Pooh-Pooh the Idea of Hostilities.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is announced by the press association of this city that Lord Salisbury is considering the 45th dispatch from State Secretary Blaine, received Dec. 30. The same association says no preparations have been made to strengthen the British squadron in the North Pacific waters, for the reason that such a movement might be construed into a threat.

Under the pretense of ridicule, there is much anxiety over the Behring's Sea situation. The press pooh pooh the idea of hostilities, but the people discuss the possibilities with much gravity. Many are disposed to believe that the American naval officers who lack promotion, and would like to test the abilities of their new war vessels, are in a large part responsible for the stirring up of the question at issue. Others refer to the fact that large private financial interests are at stake, and hint that American patriotism is being adroitly worked up for the benefit of a syndicate of fur monopolists. There is a consensus of opinion that Secretary Blaine will go as near the margin of actual war as possible, counting upon the well-known repugnance of England to come to blows with the Americans. The subject is the all-absorbing topic of the hour, and has overshadowed even the serious developments in the Scotch railway strike.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Times, commenting on the Behring's Sea matter, says:

Sir Henry Elliott arrived at a conclusion on the subject so distasteful to Mr. Blaine that congress was not allowed to see it.

The News says:

Blaine's proposal to arbitrate seems reasonable enough. Governments exist to find their way out of difficulties of this sort.

The Chronicle says:

The latest despatches show that the situation is improved. If Americans thought Blaine contemplated any action likely to lead to hostilities they would soon make their sober common sense felt in Washington City.

The Telegraph says:

No arbitrator would listen for a moment to America's claim. American statesmen are liable to excessive swagger when dealing with British rights, because America has no history apart from its connection or conflicts with England. Blaine's eloquence, acuteness and party craft are absolutely unrivalled, but he has not even been suspected of having any fixed principles to guide him while in power. In fact, the bulk of Americans admire rather than trust him. The chances are, therefore, that although he "twists the lion's tail," and flirts with free trade in order to catch the Irish and Southern votes, he will lose the presidency because the people will not confide their strength to a mere partisan, however brilliant. There are Americans who are not Irish, and with them common sense is king.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

The case for arbitration in the Behring's Sea is so clear, and the feeling in America in favor of arbitration so general and strong that it seems necessary to look for Blaine's motives for his warlike attitude elsewhere than in the merits of the case. That the American people would deliberately prefer a policy of exaggeration and would sooner embark in a fratricidal war with England than submit to arbitration is too silly and absurd to need a moment's consideration. It is clear that Blaine speaks not for the nation, but for his party; that he means bluff and plays it to the anti-English gallery. It is earnestly to be hoped that the good sense and moderation of the American people will speedily make themselves heard.

The St. James Gazette to-day says:

There is no reason for alarm or to anticipate a rupture. Blaine's political party is at low water mark, and resorts to the old device of "twisting the British lion's tail."

BLAINE'S CONTENTION ANSWERED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan 6.—The contention put forward by Secretary Blaine in his latest discussion on the Behring's Sea matter is the current topic in official circles here. In his extremity, Mr. Blaine adduces one or two points never raised before, and which are of little value, in the light of facts. His citation of the Ceylon pearl fisheries as a precedent is rendered useless by the fact that Great Britain never attempted to exclude foreigners therefrom. In like manner, the statute of George III., with reference to St. Helena, only applied to British vessels coming within eight leagues of that island. If Great Britain really exercised her power to exclude foreigners during the time of Bonaparte's exile there, she did it as a measure of war and with the consent of the great allied powers.

Sir John Thompson says Mr. Blaine is not sincere regarding the question he proposed to be submitted to arbitration, as all would be included in the general reference suggested by Lord Salisbury.

LILLOOET NEWS.

Good Prospects for Rich Diggings on Bridge River—Continuous Mild Weather in the District.

A correspondent of THE COLONIST, writing from Lillooet, says:

John Beeton has just come down from Big Bend, Bridge river, and reports that they have successfully dammed that large stream and succeeded in turning the course of the river in an entirely new channel, and laying bare for about a mile the channel of the river to be despoiled of its golden treasure this coming season. Mr. Beeton says they sank a hole three feet deep and struck bed rock, finding good pay dirt, but were obliged to lay off till be ter weather.

Beautiful mild weather, with considerable rain; no snow yet.

All the mines around town are closed down for the season.

A report from Pavillion says the flour mill there will likely be changed to a roller mill this next season, a result long wished for by the farmers in this vicinity.

The petitions for the appointment of a British consular agent at Port Angeles are being very well signed.