# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY DECEMBER 23 1895. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 4


## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

**Drowning of a Cheam Indian—Census-Taking Begun at Westminster.**

**Vancouver's Ratepayers' Association and the Reforms It Proposes—The Mining Country.**

(Special to the COLONIST.)

### VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—Dr. Lewis Hall, of Victoria, Grand Chief Templar, addressed the Good Templars of Vancouver, last night, on the occasion of an entertainment given in his honor.

The executive of the Ratepayers' Association has adopted the municipal platform of the Nationalists and chosen the following gentlemen as its candidates: For mayor: Ald. Bethune; for aldermen: Mr. James Ramsay, Ald. Clendenning, Ald. Brown, W. S. McDonald, Ald. McDonald, John McCrae. The platform adopted by the executive is most radical in principle. Further reduction of the tax on improvements was unanimously endorsed. Other planks in the platform are abolition of the poll tax and abolition of the property qualification for mayor and aldermen. All entitled to vote at the civic election are to be allowed to vote on money by-laws. Mayor Collins did all he could to check the rush of radical resolutions.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 19.—The Property Owners' Association has endorsed the resolution of the Bar Association favoring the introduction of the Torrens land system in the province.

The first of the popular concerts inaugurated by Mr. Evans-Thomas took place last night and was an artistic success. In the operetta "Quid Pro Quo," following the performance, Mr. Evans-Thomas proved himself an excellent delineator of character as well as a singer of high merit.

An extra attraction was Miss Findlay's recitations, "The Bird Bride" and "Naughty Zeil." Miss Findlay, who recently arrived from California, is permanently living in Vancouver. The young lady has a charming stage appearance, and in the lighter branches of elocution is an accomplished artist.

### WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 18.—The taking of the census was commenced this week.

The seasonable and healthful amusement of [illegible] down the public highways is to be stopped by the police as dangerous to foot passengers.

Word comes that a Cheam Indian named Joseph was drowned at the junction of the Fraser and Harrison rivers last Friday by slipping from his canoe into the water.

The medical societies of Vancouver and Westminster dined together at the Merchants' Exchange to-night.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 19.—Bishop Dart delivered his third lecture to men only at the Cathedral yesterday. The audience was composed principally of members of other churches who take a deep interest in His Lordship's addresses.

Licences to sell liquor for 14 hotels, two saloons and one wholesale liquor house have been renewed.

### NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Dennison, Scoville, McAloney, H. Darling of the Union Steamship Co., and Capt. Newcomb recently returned from an expedition in the neighborhood of Howe Sound, the outcome of which is likely to prove of no small importance to those concerned, if present prospects are in any way fulfilled. These gentlemen have located an immense quartz ledge somewhere near the head of Howe Sound, and such specimens of rock as they have so far examined give unmistakable indications of the great richness in gold, copper and silver. Silver is shown to predominate in the amalgam already made.

NANAIMO, Dec. 10.—Recent falls of rain and snow have considerably raised the water in the Millstream, and brought down a large amount of floating timber and debris, which has collected at the bend of the stream, just below the bridge on the Wellington road, near the Quarter-Way house. The jam is now fully fifty yards in length, and unless removed will bank the river back, and flood the Millstream valley above.

A magnificent silver challenge cup to be presented by Dr. McKechnie to the winner of the senior Rugby football championship, has arrived from the makers, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal. The cup stands fully two feet six inches in height, and is of elegant design and finished workmanship. It carries two miniature figures of a footballer, the one in the act of making a drop kick, and the other holding aloft the laurel wreath of victory and with one foot placed triumphantly upon a football.

There was a very large meeting at the opera house last evening to consider civic affairs. The meeting had been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the coming mayoralty contest, but although Mayor Quennell's name was put to the meeting no result was reached. Mayor Quennell will express his views in a few days through a communication to the press.

### NORTH SAANICH.

NORTH SAANICH, Dec. 17.—The Saanich plowing match was held on Saturday last, in a field belonging to Mr D. John. The weather was wretched until late in the afternoon, but the committee have every reason to be satisfied with the number of competitors and the work done. The plowing wasn't quite up to that of last year, but this may be accounted for by the wet day and the inferior ground.

Great credit is due those plowmen who braved the elements and did their work under very unfavorable conditions. The judges were Messrs. Watson Clark, Geo. Walker and T. Humber. Their decisions, with which no complaints were made, are appended in the following prize list:

Class I.—1st prize, $25, A. Munro, Victoria; 2nd prize, $20, W. Snyder, Victoria; 3rd prize, $15, A. Rose, South Saanich.

Class II.—1st prize (Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd., plow), Geo. Stimel, South Saanich; 2nd prize, $15, A. McDonald North Saanich.

Class III.—First prize, E. G. Prior & Co.'s plow, Walter McIlmoyle, North Saanich; second prize, $7.50, Fred. Franck, North Saanich.

W. Snyder got Mr. Fred. Norris' buggy whip for the best opening in the field, and A. Munse got the quarter of mutton for the best finish.

In the evening a general meeting was held at Sidney, and after forming the "Vancouver Island Ploughing Association," the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Mr. J. T. McIlmoyle; vice-president, Mr. James Tod, jr., Cedar Hill; secretary, Mr. J. Caven, North Saanich; treasurer, Mr. S. Imrie, North Saanich. Committee—Messrs. D. McDonald, F. Turgoose, A. Rose, W. Simpson, D. Stevens, G. Macrae, W. Snyder, G. Deans and George Walker.

The committee return their thanks to the numerous friends of the association for the liberal manner in which they have contributed towards the funds.

### ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The showing on the Gopher continues to improve. The ore body is now from eight to ten feet wide.

Marked improvement has occured in both the Crown Point and the Iron Horse.

The compressor plant of the Centre Star is ready for service.

John A. Finch has bonded for his syndicate the Tiger and Uncle Sam for $30,000, and R. K. Neal is here to begin work immediately.

The ore blockade continues. Not a pound is now going out of the camp owing to the failure of wagon transportation. There is not enough snow for sledges and too much for wagons. The War Eagle has shut down except in development work, and the Le Roi has 3,000 tons of ore piled up awaiting removal.

John Moynahan has been made superintendent of the Le Roi. He is a very capable man. The quality of the ore in the Le Roi continues to improve with depth [illegible] does there seem to be any falling off in extent. The shaft is now down 420 feet. If the width of the vein is maintained to the 450-foot level, where a station is to be made, Judge Turner, the manager, estimates he will have 100,000 tons of high grade ore practically in sight.

Very satisfactory progress is now being made in the building of the Trail smelter. A report was set going last week that work had been suspended owing to the failure of the smelter company to make the necessary payments to the receiver for the contractors. Meantime, however, Mr. Breen saw that the construction work was kept well in hand. Most of the machinery is in place, the buildings are inclosed and the big smokestack is pressing skyward. It now looks as though the fires would be set going by the 1st of January. The first instalment of coke is already on the way.

### NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

A. S. Farwell is doing a lot of claim surveying on the mountain back of town.

John H. Klock, iormerly assayer at the Blue Bell mine, but who has been in Chicago for over three years, is again employed at the Blue Bell.

McVicker Bros. & McCuish have struck a fine body of ore in the north drift of the Mile Point claim on the second level. The pay streak is at least two feet thick and carries considerable ruby silver. They intend to sink the incline shaft 75 feet deeper and then drift. The water is not very troublesome.

It requires considerable rustling to supply the camps and towns in Southern Kootenay with beef. This week P. Burns received 200 head of beef cattle from the Okanagan country. Sixty-five head were held at Rossland and the remainder were brought to Nelson, where 50 head were forwarded on to Three Forks. Mr. Burns alone requires nearly 200 head a month to keep his markets at Nelson, Kaslo, Three Forks, Sandon, Rossland and Trail supplied.

It must be admitted that the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson is an industrial enterprise that will be of great benefit to British Columbia. To be of the greatest benefit, its owners must of necessity keep the expense of treating ore at the lowest possible figure. One of the items of expense in operating smelters is the cost of fuel. Fuel, such as coke, must from necessity be brought from distant points. Coke for the Hall Mines smelter is purchased in the United States, and shipped in by way of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, a road that cannot deliver the coke at the smelter because of its not having track connection with the road that has a sidetrack or spur right alongside the smelter. The road that has the sidetrack or spur is the Canadian Pacific, and its managers absolutely refuse to allow the Nelson & Fort Sheppard the privilege of making a connection unless the latter allows it running privileges over five miles of road. More; its managers threaten to enjoin the Nelson and Fort Sheppard if even an attempt is made to extend its track into the town of Nelson. Because of this action, the managers of the Hall Mines smelter are forced to build a wagon road from the smelter to a railway siding, a mile and a half distant, over which all coke used at the smelter will be hauled by teams.


Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the system and makes pure blood


## NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

**What is Said by Some of the Papers Regarding President Cleveland's Pretensions**

**"The Difficulties That Have Arisen Are Grave"—"Britain Will Reject the Demand"**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—All the morning papers devote more or less of their editorial space to a discussion of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, and to the merits of that question itself. The Daily Telegraph, Liberal, will publish an editorial contending that Americans have no concern in the Venezuelan dispute. The editorial goes on to say: "In truth, this assertion of the Monroe doctrine seems on this side of the water to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of a European system. It is absurd, because a statement of an American policy can hardly claim to attain the rank of a principle of international law. By what right does the Washington City government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often has the Washington City government itself ventured to advance it? We say nothing to the process of twisting the lion's tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet if it be true that all this zealous support of Venezuela originates in partisan intrigues there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from a British standpoint, is a wholly perverse and inadmissible claim."

The Daily Graphic says editorially: "The epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence. Mr. Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not propose to instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports, nor does he contemplate an invasion of Canada or an expedition to Demerara. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about. Does President Cleveland seriously think that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of Washington City gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if, as an American power, we had advanced the claim, based on this principle, to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan boundary dispute?"

The Times says: It is impossible to estimate the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception by both sides of the senate gives additional importance to the dispatches between Washington City and London. The details of the boundary dispute are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatch and emphasized in President Cleveland's message. Convinced, as we are, that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity not only to themselves but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the concessions this country is so imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe the course threatened by President Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American government, but, if so, it is incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our Imperial interests and to stand up for our rights under international law.

The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law, and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the western hemisphere by any European state would be highly inexpedient, and then continues: "But the recognition of this expediency does not cover the preposterous deductions which Mr. Olney's dispatch advances and which Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that has perhaps ever been advanced by any government in times of peace since the days of Napoleon. We desire to speak with all proper reserve, but we confidently predict that Great Britain will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. No commission appointed by a power which is not a party to the dispute will be recognized by us as having a title of any sort to pronounce upon a boundary question. It will receive no assistance from European authorities. Its decision will be null and void from the outset, even if its origin did not taint it with partiality. We shall be very much astonished if there is any disagreement among the organs of public opinion in this country as to the manner in which the claim should be confronted."

The Times contends further that England is bound to resist the extended claim of Monroeism, any says; "A power which has command of the sea does not regard 3,000 miles of intervening ocean as severing it from its subjects."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, in an editorial, says: "This extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders altogether easy. It was prepared by the responsible head of a state, and will probably receive the formal assent of congress. Englishmen must, therefore, take it seriously, and refrain from speculations that would otherwise be attractive as to the utility, in view of the presidential election, of twisting the lion's tail. The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in an analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned. There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington City in matters altogether out of its jurisdiction." The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument, and it concludes by saying: "Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as congress would if America were asked to submit her title to Alaska to the judgment of partial umpires."

## RELATIVE STRENGTH.

**The Naval Strength of Great Britain and the United States Contrasted.**

**Britain's Navy Can Be Met With a Muster of Forty-Eight Vessels.**

LONDON, Dec. 18. — The Globe, St. James' Gazette and other papers this afternoon publish comparisons of the British and United States navies. The Globe, for instance, says: "Of the American twenty-six ironclads against Great Britain's sixty-four many are useless; of torpedo gunboats Great Britain has thirty-three and the United States one." Continuing, the Globe says: "Of torpedo destroyers Great Britain has 42 and the United States not one." Great Britain is said to have 95 torpedo boats against two American torpedo boats. Besides, the Globe points out that Great Britain already has 13 ships in her North American squadron, five on the southeast coast of America and six on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Irving A. Scott, vice-president and general manager of the Union iron works, who has built some of the best warships in the navy, expresses the belief that although the present strength of the navy is not great, there could be extemporized as many more efficient ships to enable the United States to maintain the prestige of her flag. Continuing he gave in detail the number of vessels ready and those which could be readily prepared for war, saying: "We can count on 34 now ready; besides six turreted monitors, six gunboats and two battleships now being built, making a total of 48. Then there are 18 of the old Ericson monitors which could be put in preparation by having their turret arrangement removed and two 8-inch appearing and disappearing guns placed in the barbette in the hold, making them very formidable vessels for the defence of our bays and harbors. These could be extemporized for cruisers and commerce destroyers. As for the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul, they would rank up to the top notch. It would require only the time necessary to furnish them with guns. Should think that within thirty days they could be put in shape.

### FIGHTING CUBANS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Late this evening it was stated that the insurgent forces under Gomez and Maceo are in a critical situation during the course of their advance upon the province of Matanzas and are requesting other insurgent leaders to send them assistance. The insurgent army is now on the borders of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. It numbers about 6,000 men and is accompanied by about 100 mules with ammunition and dynamite. The insurgents also have two mountain guns with them. The report that Gomez had his horse shot under him at the battle of Maltiempo is confirmed. The insurgents admit having lost 376 men in that engagement.

General Laque, between Rodas and San Marios, has defeated the insurgents under Cabrecco with heavy loss. The combined columns of troops commanded by General Canellas and Col. Bachuero, amounting to about 550 men in each command, consisting of the battalions Simancas and Lichna, in addition to a detachment of guerillas and civil guards with some artillery have fought and routed at Palmerito, Ramon, Taguas and Tortin, the insurgent forces commanded by Jose Maceo, Boni and Periquito Perez, amounting to 3,000 well armed men thoroughly supplied with ammunition. The fighting is said to have lasted seven hours and the Spanish troops are reported to have captured the insurgent positions which were believed to be impregnable. The Spanish artillery did good work during the battle, and although the insurgents made a strong resistance, intending to penetrate into the zone on Guantanamo, they were defeated in this object and entirely routed, leaving on the field forty-six dead and getting off with 200 more of their killed and wounded. On the side of the troops Captain Juan Garcia, Lieutenants Bernalles and Fernando Acevedo, Dr. Potous and Veterinary Surgeon Castille were wounded, seventeen prisoners were killed and fifty-three were wounded.


*The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.*


## VENEZUELAN QUESTION

**How Washington Authorities Think That Great Britain May Get Over the Difficulty.**

**Cleveland Will Await Congressional Action in Regard to the Proposed Commission.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — President Cleveland had many calls to-day from senators and representatives, who came to congratulate him upon the attitude he had assumed in his message. The telegrams were supplemented to-day by many letters. Secretary Olney had his share of the callers. Although there is nowhere a suggestion of an abatement of the claims, and, indeed, it is generally recognized that the President has left no avenue for retreat, it is still confidently believed here that the difficulty can and will be settled peaceably. This belief is based upon the expectation that Great Britain will re-establish diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

As the revolution in that country has been quelled, and the internal peace Lord Salisbury demanded as a condition to resumption of Venezuelan negotiations restored, he will treat the subject, it is believed, as he practically promises in his last note, in a more compliant spirit than the British government has exhibited heretofore in the negotiations, and thus speedily reach an agreement satisfactory to Great Britain and Venezuela, and so, as a natural result, acceptable to the United States. In this way Great Britain would avoid any concession of the right of a third party to interpose, and likewise escape an admission of the acceptability or applicability of the Monroe doctrine. It is entirely probable that Great Britain will abstain from presenting any evidence in support of her title to the proposed commission, for by so doing she would admit our right to interpose, which is the vital point in the controversy.

One source of present danger, it is conceded, lies in the Venezuelans themselves, as it is feared that, carried away by enthusiasm they may be led to attack the British outposts on the Uruan.

Lord Salisbury's responses to Secretary Olney's arguments are not regarded in official circles in Washington City as being weighty or logically strong. The parallel he seeks to draw between the Alaskan boundary question and the Venezuelan boundary controversy utterly falls, it is said, when viewed in the light of the definition of the Alaskan boundary given in the Russian treaty of cession. As for his objection to the injection of the Monroe doctrine into international law and the making of a new international law, as Speaker Reed once remarked of parliamentary law, "It is not an exact science;" it is made and amended from time to time by nations able to support their views, and the United States has as much right to apply this doctrine to American affairs as had some of the European powers by combination to regulate affairs in Europe and force their views upon Oriental nations.

It is improbable that Secretary Olney will make a response to Lord Salisbury's notes at this time beyond a mere formal acknowledgment of their receipt, and the President will probably await the action of congress upon his suggestion looking to a commission before proceeding further in the matter.

As the North Atlantic squadron corresponds to the British Channel squadron in being charged with the defence of our most important coast line, it may be that the authorities will take the view that prudence would seem to necessitate the abandonment of the proposed evolution cruise, which would take the ships away from home and leave the coast defenceless, and would also cut them off from their base of supplies in the event of trouble, the particular coal ports in the waters where the drills were to have taken place being in British hands. The plans for the squadron, however, will not be fixed until Secretary Herbert returns to Washington City. The armored cruiser Maine was to-day attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

The message of President Cleveland was prepared with remarkable rapidity, considering the length of the document and the importance of the subject treated. The President wrote every line of it without having recourse to dictation. Returning to Washington City on Sunday afternoon, he had a conference with Secretary Olney and Secretary Lamont that night, and then, sitting down to his desk, worked unremittingly until nearly four o'clock on Monday morning. The result was fifteen pages of manuscript in the President's peculiarly small hand, and it was all in print before 11 o'clock that same morning.

### WHATCOM'S BANK

WHATCOM, Dec. 19.—The Bennett National Bank, which was forced by a sudden run to suspend on November 5, with aggregate liabilities of $81,000, has re-opened for business with nearly 70 per cent. of its liabilities to depositors on hand in cash and exchange, nearly all of which has been realized from collections during the six weeks the bank has been in charge of Temporary Receiver Flynn. Not a dollar's worth of its securities have been hypothecated to secure funds for the re-opening, and no officer or director is a debtor to the bank. It will have the same officers, but some changes have been made in the board of directors. Much credit is due Mr. Bennett for having paid to the bank about $10,000, for loans which had been made upon his recommendation, but for which he was only morally responsible, though he had voluntarily secured them. This includes $5,000 borrowed by the late Paul Schulze. Receiver Flynn will leave to-morrow for Spokane.

### "ONLY A FALSE ALARM."

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Referring to President Cleveland's message Le Temps says: "A fratricidal struggle between Great Britain and the great republic of the new world would seem a crime against humanity and civilization," and adds: "As much as it is inadmissible that England can accept the arrogant pretensions of the message, so it is to be hoped that she will discover a pacific and equitable solution of the difficulty. As to an Anglo-American war, it is impossible. These periodical ebullitions cannot result in such a crime against civilization. In 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was on the eve of a presidential campaign, he acted as a Chauvinist in giving Sir Lionel Sackville-West his passports. Nothing further was said. There will be a great deal of outcry, chiefly because Mr. Bayard's mal-address and Lord Dunraven's misadventures have excited the people, but all will finally be arranged." Whatever lesson arrogance on one side and the spirit of conquest and domination on the other side deserve, we hope and expect a peaceful solution of the affair.

La Liberte says: "A controversy is proceeding between two peoples of the same ethnological origin, and who are accustomed to big words, but whose cold passion does not go so far as the letting of blood. It is only a false alarm, and will certainly be arranged."

La Patrie, referring to President Cleveland's message, remarks: "The United States will obtain complete satisfaction by the vigorous attitude. Great Britain is only strong with the weak. She is prudent with those who are determined to defend the dignity of their country. The affair will be a great lesson to all nations."

The Journal des Debats says: "We cannot imagine an election manœuver in such a grave question. It is probable, and must be hoped for, that the good sense of the statesmen at Washington City and London will prevent the dispute from being envenomed to the extent of an open rupture, in spite of the excited tone of the newspapers of both countries."

The Rebublique Francaise says: "It is in every way a big affair which has fallen into Lord Salisbury's hands. They would be sorry in London to draw the United States into a quarrel, in view of our frontier troubles with Brazil, but they must not imagine that he will hasten to play upon this occasion the game of diplomacy of Great Britain, which is isolated in the East and Far East. We shall be curious and amused to see what steps she will take respecting this ill-tempered brother Jonathan, in view of her policy of independent action."

### "CANNOT BE DIVIDED"

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The U. S. ambassador seemed to have lost the depressed air which he wore this morning. After dinner at the Actors' Fund celebration, Sir Edwin Arnold in proposing "the Stage and Drama" said he laughed at the idea of any differences between England and America, and Mr. Comyns-Carr toasted "Friends across the Sea." Mr. Bayard upon rising to respond was greeted with a perfect tumult of applause, his toast being drunk with three cheers. He said: "To-night we are on common ground and there is no sea between us. There are some things that it is impossible to divide. By way of illustration he repeated the Bible story of the judgment of Solomon over the dispute of two women, both of whom claimed to be the mother of the same child. "Gentlemen, it could not be. We cannot be divided. They are children of the brain and of the heart, and of a common ancestry. I do not think that they will ever be permitted to die. I will answer for my kindred and your kindred beyond the sea." These inferential references to current affairs were greeted with repeated cheers and with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Bayard concluded: "The time is seasonable to invite you in the name of my country to join hands across the swelling main."

### WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 20. — (Special) — The members of the provincial government were in session all this afternoon, the subject under discussion being understood to be the reply to the remedial order on schools.

John Lane, who solicited aid for a citizen whom he represented as wanting to purchase a wooden leg, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment this morning. The citizen has both legs sound and Lane was caught before he had skipped with the funds.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh is en route to the capital to spend the holidays. His Honor was banquetted by the citizens of Moosomin last night.

News has reached here of the murder in Montana of D. McKerchar, a former resident of Morris, in this province.

### AGENTS GENERAL INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—As the result of a series of interviews with the Agents General of the different British colonies reported in this city, Reuter's Telegram Company has issued the following:

So far as the colonies are concerned, every reliance is placed on the Marquis of Salisbury's mesterly dealing with the Venezuelan question. It was sufficient to them that the colonies were happily an integral portion of the Empire.

The fact that the speech of the United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard at the banquet of the Actors' Beuevolent Fund on Wednesday night, was, according to despatches received here, disapproved at Washington excites much comment.

In the suburb of Cologne, Superintendent Czaplewski, of the house of correction, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for inflicting punishment of mediæval brutality on the inmates.