

PERSONA NON GRATA

Central America's Minister Not Desirable—A Measure of Retaliation.

Not Wanted at Washington Because He Opposed a Minister Sent to Nicaragua and Salvador.

New York, Jan. 3.—Senor Jose de Rodriguez, minister of the great republic of Central America, will not again represent his government in this country, says a Washington dispatch.

Intimations that he will not be acceptable to the administration, it is said, have had the effect of causing the diet to determine not to again appoint him. The diet has been given to understand that should Senor Rodriguez return he would be received persona non grata and his recall would be requested.

Senator Morgan has announced that he would ask the president to declare Senor Rodriguez persona non grata, and if the president declined, he would agitate the matter in the senate.

The objection of the president to Senor Rodriguez is based on his alleged action in urging the diet not to permit Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. W. L. Merry as diplomatic representative of the United States on the ground that he should be accredited to the diet.

The diet was furnished by Senor Rodriguez with a copy of a letter from Merry which Senator Morgan read in the senate, in which the writer declared that he thought British influence was constantly against the United States in Nicaragua and Salvador.

Since Senor Rodriguez's departure, Senor Luis F. Corea, of Nicaragua, has been acting as charge d'affaires. The officials are not showing any anxiety over the diet's acts. They say that upon the success or failure of the revolution reported to be impending in Salvador depends the success of the republic of Central America.

The authorities will not be sorry to witness the success of a revolution in Salvador and the downfall of the greater republic. It has been repeatedly charged that the greater republic was formed at British instigation for the purpose of enabling Nicaragua to wriggle out of treaty concessions to the United States.

Even now negotiations are in progress between the state department and the legation of the greater republic in regard to this project, and the greater republic has made no secret of the desire of the Nicaraguan government to annul the maritime canal company's concessions.

"I do not believe there is any danger of a revolution in Salvador," said Senor Corea. "I place the report on the same plane as reports of prospective war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The greater republic would assist President Guiteras in preserving his government. A revolution against President Guiteras' administration is a revolution against the greater republic. My reason for doubting the report of an impending revolution in Salvador is based on my knowledge of the way in which President Guiteras governs."

TO OPEN UP ALASKA LANDS. Washington, Jan. 3.—Commissioner Herrmann, of the general land office, is preparing a report on the bill introduced into congress segregating the Indians now occupying an island off the coast of Alaska, on the west peninsula of the island, and retaining the remainder to the public lands, with a view of opening it up to settlement.

Rich mines and deposits are found in the island, and an effort is being made to have the country opened to settlement. The west peninsula contains about 25 square miles sufficient, it is claimed, to locate all the Indians now in the islands.

JOHN BULL IN NO HURRY.

His Position in the East is Almost Impregnable.

New York, Dec. 26.—Harold Frederic, in his letter to the Times, says: "Of course England is clamorous with wild voices demanding that everything Chinese in sight should have a Union Jack hoisted over it without a moment's delay. Some want the Chusan islands occupied; others the Foo-choo; others Port Hamilton or Quepoet; and the St. James' Gazette even picks out Macao on the map as a nice place to be grabbed in the present emergency, in quiet ignorance of the fact that it belongs to Portugal."

"Equally, of course, Lord Salisbury and the Kaiser's offices exhibit a masterly immobility, and seem desirous of producing the impression that they do not exactly remember where China is. "It may be said at the outset that England will undoubtedly effect a naval occupation of some port much further north than Hongkong, but there is really no reason why she should rush at it in a frenzy of eagerness. She is still very much 'all right' in the quarter of the globe. She has a vast preponderance of the Chinese trade. She has absolute naval command of the Chinese seas. If the concessions and rights to open up new channels to Chinese trade, which she already possesses, were given to another part of the energy and capital lavished on developing the sterile wilderness in South Africa, she would still have enough to occupy her for a generation. By the mere fact that she could, if she chose so to do, present all over the open seas squadrons in the Chinese waters from getting coal she remains impregnable and master of the situation."

WHAT THE SIX MAN SAYS. Germany Had to Beg Coal From Britain Before Her Warships Could Proceed. The London correspondent of the Sun has this to say: "Prince Henry's mission to China, which has never been regarded very seriously by the British public and was smothered with ridicule by his oratory at the Kiel banquet, has become, more than ever an object of derision, since the warships Deutschland and Geion entered Spithead to beg coal almost at the outset of the long voyage. If the mailed fist is ultimately to hit the British flag, it is a trifling indignity that Prince Henry should have to go, cap in hand, to a half-dozen British coaling stations before he reaches the sinking ground. As a matter of fact, he will take British coal on board successively at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong."

"Quite a fleet of German colliers are now loading for the east, but the first cargo will not reach Kiao Chau Bay until after Prince Henry's squadron. "Weeks ago the Sun was talking of secret purchases by the British admiralty of enormous quantities of Welsh steam coal. It looks now as though Whitehall had had prevision of the exceptional needs. All the British coaling stations are known to be fully stocked and more big contracts are on the point of conclusion. The British admiralty and the French ministry of marine are always alive to this coal question, as it is profitable as it may seem, information emanating from other source shows that the Germans had not brought their philosophic minds to bear upon the question until the last moment before the departure of their ships, with the result that the British and Japanese supplies were barred. Emperor William's warships would be reduced to impotency."

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT. Molson's Bank Will Open Branches in Victoria, Vancouver, Revelstoke and Edmonton. Montreal, Jan. 3.—W. M. McPherson, president of Molson's bank, F. Wolfershtadt, Thomas, general manager, and S. Finley and H. Markland Molson, directors, have returned from a visit to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. As a result of their observations it has been decided to immediately open branches of the bank in Victoria, Vancouver, Revelstoke and Edmonton, and bank premises in each of these places have already been secured.

Mr. Thomas said that in six years, the interval which has elapsed between his two last visits to Manitoba, the development of the country had been most surprising. Where in 1891 the houses were far apart and settlements were small, there are now comfortable farmhouses and buildings dotting the landscape as far as the eye can reach, and the hamlets of six years ago have grown into towns and cities.

He expressed himself equally favorable concerning development in Edmonton district and all over British Columbia.

INSURANCE COMPANY WINS. An Interesting Case Decided in the Superior Court in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—A decision of great interest to insurance men generally was rendered by Judge Seawell in the superior court, this city. George D. Crossby, a young Englishman, residing in Mexico, took out a \$10,000 policy in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. Two months later he went on a hunting trip with two companions. He was wounded one day with a rifle ball through the breast and died after stating that he shot himself accidentally. The company refused to pay the policy, contending there was no proof that the shooting was accidental, also claiming that Crossby had willfully gone into danger. Judge Seawell decided in favor of the company. His opinion sustains the company's contention. "He declares that in such a case the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff and the latter failed to prove the claim."

FIRE AT OTTAWA. The East Wing of the University Building Daily Gutted.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—(Special)—The east wing of the Ottawa university was badly gutted by fire to-day. The two top stories were burned down and only the walls remain. The dormitory and seminary were burned and the chapel damaged. The loss to the chapel is put at \$50,000, and the total loss at \$70,000, covered by insurance. The students are now on their holidays. The college opens on Monday next.

A CURRENCY REFORM

Proposed By the U. S. Monetary Commission—The Gold Standard Recommended.

Division of Issue and Redemption—Propositions Concerning National Bank Requirements.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The commission appointed by the Indianapolis monetary convention held on January 13, 1907, met in Washington September 22, and has reported its conclusions, of which the following is a summary: The plan of currency provides: The existing gold standard shall be maintained; and to this end the standard unit of value shall continue as now, to consist of 23.22 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 grains of pure gold as now represented by the one-tenth part of the eagle. All obligations for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity to the demand at Washington, but this provision shall not be deemed to affect the present legal tender quality of the silver coinage of the United States, or of their paper currency having the quality of legal tender.

Gold coinage is now: No silver dollars shall be hereafter coined. Coinage redemption of subsidiary and minor coins as now provided shall be maintained. There shall be created a separate division in the treasury department, to be known as the division of issue and redemption. To this division shall be committed all functions of the treasury department pertaining to the issue and redemption of notes of certificates, and to the exchange of coins.

A reserve shall be established in this division by the transfer to the treasurer of the United States from the general funds of the treasury of an amount of \$100,000,000, equal to 25 per cent of the aggregate of both the United States notes and treasury notes outstanding on the act of July 14, 1890, outstanding, and a further sum in gold equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate of the coinage of silver dollars. This reserve shall be held as a common fund, and used solely for the redemption of such notes and in exchange for such notes; and for silver, and subsidiary and minor coins.

The division of issue and redemption shall on demand at Washington, and at such sub-treasury of the United States as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time designate. Pay out gold for gold certificates. Pay out gold coin in redemption of United States notes or treasury notes of 1890.

Pay out silver dollars for silver certificates of any denomination. Issue silver certificates of denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, in exchange for silver dollars, and for silver certificates in denominations above \$5. Pay out gold coin in exchange for silver dollars. Pay out silver dollars in exchange for gold coin, United States notes or treasury notes.

Pay out United States notes or treasury notes, not subject to immediate cancellation, in exchange for gold coin. Pay out and redeem subsidiary and minor coins as provided by existing laws. Pay out United States notes in exchange for current certificates of \$5. United States notes or treasury notes once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold coin, unless there shall be an accumulation of such notes in the division of issue and redemption. The total issue of any United States note shall not exceed the amount of its paid up and unimpaired capital, exclusive of so much thereof as is invested in real estate.

Up to an amount equal to 25 per cent of the capital stock of the bank the notes issued by it shall not exceed the value of

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIC SWEETMAN, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some ingredients and dispenses which have as equal in the world as of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:

They will send their costly and magically effective medicine and a full trial of their great restorative medicine, postpaid, on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man! This offer is limited to one trial only. A penny paid—still returns are known to and acknowledged by the patient. The Eric Medical Company's medicine and restorative have been talked about and written about in all the world, and every man has heard of them. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy blood, and a full vitality. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy. They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excess, overwork, etc. They will build up the system, and give tone to every portion and organ of the body. This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once. No O. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no expense, no business proposition. Only the best of high financial and professional standing. ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

UNITED STATES BONDS DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Beginning five years after the passage of the proposed act, the amount of bonds required to be deposited before issuing notes in excess thereof shall be reduced each year by one-fifth of the 25 per cent. of capital herein provided for.

Every national bank shall pay a tax at the rate of 2 per cent per annum upon the amount of its notes outstanding in excess of 60 per cent, and not in excess of 80 per cent, of its capital. Any bank may deposit any lawful money with the treasurer of the United States for the retirement of any of its notes.

If the guarantee fund shall become impaired the comptroller of the currency shall make an assessment upon all the banks sufficient to make said fund equal to the amount of said outstanding notes. Notes to be received by all national banks and for government dues except on imports. National banks shall hold reserves in lawful money against their deposits of not less than 10 per cent, and 15 per cent, for the respective classes as now provided by law, at least one-fourth of which reserve shall be in coin, and held in the vaults of the bank.

Permit the organization of national banks with a capital of \$20,000, in places of 4,000 population or less. Provision should be made whereby branch banks may be established.

AUTONOMY INSTALLED.

The Expected Demonstration in Havana Was Not Made.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The installation of the cabinet was preceded by slight anxiety. A demonstration of the insurgents and volunteers, similar to that of Christmas morning's riot, when 200 arrests were made, was feared. The authorities thought they had evidence of a plot directed against Captain-General Blanco and the government in which a second demonstration in favor of Weyler and against autonomy would be made.

Complete preparations were made to prevent an outbreak. Two squadrons of cavalry were massed a short distance from the public square. Artillery was planted in a spot to command the streets leading to the square. The reserves of the Orden Publico aided by the police, the municipal and military police were also placed on duty. Bruzon, the civil governor of the province, and other officials remained up till after midnight.

No demonstration was made, and the authorities speak with a feeling of great relief. Leaders of the conservatives, Weyler's partisans and friends of the volunteers deny that an uprising was planned. They say that the authorities had no ground for massing the military.

Whether the government actually had evidence of the projected demonstration, or whether it was frightened by its own fears, is not easily settled. The incident, however, shows the tension under which the authorities rest.

Autonomy and reformist parties, as preliminary to the formulation of the cabinet, on Friday night celebrated the fusion of the two organizations. Henceforth they will form the party, supporting the government. The presidency and majority of other positions in the united organizations will be filled by reformists. Though Govin was not present yesterday to take the oath as minister of justice, the activities declare that he has accepted. Pending his arrival his duties will be performed by Professor Galvez. Consul Barker arrived from Sagua yesterday, and says that the suffering among reconcentrados is great.

Though the cane fields in Santa Clara province have not been extensively burned, but few mills are grinding. The insurgents will not permit it.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

A Great Day in the Mother Church of That Sect.

Boston, Jan. 3.—Sunday was a great day at the First Church of Christian Scientists on Falmouth street, the mother church of that sect in the world. Led by Mother Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science. Nearly 2,000 members were admitted. The exercises were of a specially elaborate character and included the reading of a long and characteristic message from Mother Eddy, who is at her home in Concord, N.H. It was hoped to have her present, but the growing infirmities of advancing years made this impossible.

Her message congratulated the church on its great growth and the world-wide acceptance of Christian Science. Judge S. J. Hanson conducted the services, which also included music and the readings from the Book of Life by Mrs. E. O. Cragg. Several hundred of the new members were personally present and the congregations at both services were very large. The new members not personally present were enrolled by name. Among the converts were people from all over the United States, England, Italy and China, who came to Boston especially to join this communion.

GENERAL BOOTH COMING.

Head of the Salvation Army Sure of a Warm Welcome in America.

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the World from London says: General Booth, who sails for New York next Saturday, last night gave out the following: "I am going where I shall be received with the best of wishes and a hearty welcome. I use the well-known words we are pleased to call 'foreign' countries; but there's no country, foreign to the Salvation Army. God is our common father, all men our brothers. Our home is everywhere, and in no country have I met a more cordial reception in the past than in the United States."

Yonge Street, Fire Hall, Toronto, March 19th, 1907. Gentlemen,—I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills for biliousness and constipation, and have proved them to be the best I have ever used—will use nothing else as long as they are obtainable.—Remaining yours respectfully, E. C. SWEETMAN.



Holidays are Past—Receptions Over

We Return to Earth Again and Work the Treadmill of Life. We thank our many friends for their liberal patronage in 1907. We promise to make it to your interest to continue in our list of regular callers for 1908. We shall follow the market closely, putting down prices with every decline as promptly as we recognize an advance, and keep you posted on the fluctuation of the market.

Dixie H. Ross.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Hungarian, Premier, and Adapted for Klondike

R. P. BITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

THE SALMON PACK.

Exports to the States. Quite an Increase in Business During the Last Quarter.

Table showing salmon pack statistics for various companies like Fraser River, Cleve Cannery, etc., with columns for Cases and Cans.

THE NORTHERN PACK.

Table showing northern pack statistics for various companies like Skeena River, B. C. Cannery Co., etc., with columns for Cases and Cans.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table of salmon pack statistics for 1907, showing total cases and cans for Fraser River pack and Northern pack.

A PECULIAR WILL.

Sensation Caused by the Statements of a Prominent Churchman.

New York, Jan. 5.—One of the most remarkable wills ever filed at the office of the surrogate is that of Henry Morehouse Taber, offered for probate yesterday. In spite of the fact that Mr. Taber was president and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, in the opening clauses of his will he denounces all religion as a sham and as having its origin in superstition. He requested that no services be held over the body, and that he be cremated. Mr. Taber died Christmas eve, at the age of 73 years. Two children survive him and to them the entire estate, valued at over \$1,000,000, is given absolutely.

IS BRITAIN

The Position in Regard to

The Estimate of the Navy

At a time when it seems to be on the eve of the partition of the world, the position of the British Empire is a subject of great interest. The estimate of the Navy is a key factor in this regard. The British Empire is a vast and powerful one, and its position in the world is a subject of great interest. The estimate of the Navy is a key factor in this regard. The British Empire is a vast and powerful one, and its position in the world is a subject of great interest.

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