The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 12 1895. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 1

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Westminster Municipal Elections—Rifle Contest—Wellington Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Golden the Progressive—Mining Transfers in Kootenay—Development Work and Its Results.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—The Westminster municipal elections passed off quietly and, as will be seen by the following figures, the vote was very small: Mayor—Shiles 555, Johnston 146. Aldermen—Hill 334, Carey 278, Cahick 270, Owens 268, Gallagher 261, Jaggers 255, Woods 250, Buckland 240, Holmes 239, Douglas 221, Bain 214.

In the B C B G A rifle contest the open match was won by J. C. Chamberlain, 93; A. F. Cotton, second, 92. In the Nursery match J. F. Ackerman was first with 87. The company match was won by R. Wilson, 69.

An unoccupied house formerly tenanted by persons of ill fame was set on fire by incendiaries last night and was burned to the ground.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 9.—Rev. D. A. McRae, for the past five years pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, has decided to resign his pastorate. This he announced to his congregation yesterday. He intends, with his family, to reside in Lower California.

On Saturday evening James Quennell, eldest son of Mayor Quennell, was married to Miss Mary Ann Wearing, of this city. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. George Taylor, Cedar Hill, Rev. E. G. Miller officiating.

At the first annual meeting of the Wellington district Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Society the following officers were elected: Hon. presidents, James Dunsmuir and John Bryden; president, Rev. C. E. Cooper, M A; vice presidents, Rev. T. H. Rogers, B A, Andrew Bryden and D. W. Eberts, M D; secretary, Captain H A Dillon; treasurer, Thos. E Bate.

Police Magistrate Simpson has decided to close the Nanaimo city small debts court, owing to the decision of Judge Crease declaring the act and appointment of judges under the act ultra vires of the provincial parliament.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Dec. 8.—The Cowichan Pleasant Evenings Society has been reorganized as the Cowichan Institute with the following officers and committee: President, A. H. Gardom; vice president, H. B. Greaves; hon. secretary, J J Munter; hon treasury, J. Maitland Dougall. Ladies' committee—Mrs. Smithe, Mrs D. Alexander, Mrs. J. Maitland Dougall. Gents' committee—E. Hicks-Beach, E. Livingstone and E. Lomas. A series of entertainments at the agricultural hall have been arranged as under: Dec. 19, dance; Jan. 2, concert; Jan. 16, dance; Jan. 30, concert; Feb. 18, dance; March 5, sacred concert. The Bantly orchestra (Victoria) has been engaged for the dances.

D. Gregory Smith returned on Thursday last from a hunting expedition up Cottonwood creek, Cowichan lake, where he secured a fine elk.

W. F. Burton and E W. Shaw left by the Lakeside hotel state on Friday for a hunting trip at Cowichan lake.

The captain and paymaster of H.M.S. Royal Arthur had a fair day's snipe shooting at the Cowichan Flats on Saturday last.

GOLDEN.

The Era devotes about six columns to a description of "Golden, the progressive, commercial metropolis of Eastern British Columbia." It gives a resume of the advantages, attractions, resources and possibilities of the future, with a description of the opportunities for engaging in mining, farming, ranching and commercial enterprises. It thus speaks of the town from a commercial point of view: "Golden is a prosperous, enterprising town located in the Eastern part of British Columbia, near the confluence of the Kicking Horse and Columbia rivers. The town is on the main line of the C P R, 1,007 miles from Winnipeg and 475 miles from Vancouver. It is the initial and the terminal for the steamboat transportation company and the stage lines to the mining districts in this part of the province; and is the commercial metropolis of Eastern British Columbia."

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledge.)

N. Demers is striking it rich on a claim known as the Promoter. They are driving a tunnel, and the claim is gradually widening out. The ore is high grade.

To assist in the development of prospects at the foot of Slocan lake the C.P.R. will carry ore from Rosebery to coast smelters in ton lots at the carload rate.

Work is progressing on the Tamarack, a Springer creek property, which is looking well.

The Exchange pay streak is enlarging and the property is looking remarkably well.

The owners of the Howard Fraction, on Lemon, known as the Kalipell Co., have gone to work for the winter.

The Kalipell, on Ten Mile creek, is now being worked, and the ore body is improving in quality and quantity as depth is attained.

The Reco is looking particularly well and bids fair to be one of the best in the country.

The Currie, on the Galena farm, is showing well. A drift has been run from the shaft at a depth of 50 feet, cross cutting the ledge. A fine ore body was found at that depth.

On Friday a tree felled by D. McKenzie, who is cutting saw logs on the hill above Sandon, fell down the hill instead of sideways and started down hill at a tremendous speed, going over the K. & S. railway track and down into Sandon. It went through the back of J. McDonald's fruit and tobacco store, smashing a box stove and pulverizing a Mr. Humpton's leg flash.

Coal bins are being built by the C.P.R. near the station at Three Forks.

The K & S train ran off the track above Three Forks on Friday, but no one was seriously hurt. One man had his neck wrenched a little. The train was held on the track by a car or two of ore at the rear end, otherwise nothing could have saved the engine and cars from rolling down the hill to Three Forks.

Mr. Cameron, of Three Forks, went down to New Denver last week and recorded some transfers which he has lately purchased. Mr. Cameron has been in mining camps before, and years ago invested in the mines of the Lake of the Woods at the time of the excitement in that region, which did not amount to much at that time, but are now worked with paying results.

UNITED GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Emperor William this evening received the president and members of the reichstag and expressed the hope that their tasks during the present session would make satisfactory progress. His Majesty then announced that on January 18, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, he proposed to give a great fete at the imperial palace, at which he hoped to see both the present members of the reichstag and those who belong to that great epoch who are still alive.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Germany and the U. S. Tariff—Russia's Hand in Korea—King Prempeh Deposed.

Heavy Storms in Europe—Steamship Burned at Sea—Stagnation in British Stocks.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In the German reichstag yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Bieberstein, referring to President Cleveland's recent message to congress, denied that there was any differential treatment in Germany of American cattle and insurance companies, and urged the house not to be intimidated by the threats of reprisals.

Herr Dowe, formerly a tailor at Mannheim, who invented a so-called bullet-proof coat which has since been extensively imitated, is dead. He was a native of Westphalia and was about thirty-five years of age.

A dispatch from Shanghai says news has been received which confirms the report that the Russians were the instigators of the conspiracy against the King of Korea. Russians who assisted in the affair have identified some of the Americans who participated in the plot. It is alleged that the latter joined in the conspiracy owing to the revocation of certain gold mine concessions granted by the Queen, and because their salaries as advisers were reduced.

News from Cape Coast Castle says it is reported there that the Ashantees have deposed King Prempeh, and that the war party have enthroned his mother as Queen in his stead.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £353,000.

The gale which has prevailed in different parts of Europe has caused much damage in the vicinity of Berlin. Trees have been uprooted and haystacks destroyed. The damage will amount to hundreds of thousands of marks. Severe storms prevailed over Switzerland and caused great damage especially in the mountain districts. An earthquake shock was also felt at Rasli, also known as Ober Rasli, in the Canton of Berne. A despatch from Rome announces that numerous wrecks occurred during the storms which swept over Italy, much damage being done, especially along the coasts.

Stagnation characterized the London stock market yesterday, the only favorable indication being the prospect of cheap money for a long period.

The British steamer Principia, Captain Stannard, from Shields, November 13, for New York, took fire when about forty miles north of Cape Wrath, the northwestern extremity of Scotland. She ran for one of the Faroe islands, struck a rock and went down with her crew, numbering 27 souls. Only one was saved. A passenger, named Jackson, was also drowned.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The report of Inspectors Noxon and Christie on the troubles at the central prison is expected to be ready in a day or two, and it is pretty generally understood that it will advise the Ontario government to request the resignation of Warden Massie as the only means of ending the friction in the management of the institution.

Rev. Father Chiniquy, now aged 87, is in the city conducting a vigorous campaign against Roman Catholicism. With him is Rev. Calven E. Amaron, editor of L'Aurore, the organ of the French Protestants of Quebec.

The World's Montreal dispatch says the latest name mentioned in connection with the portfolio of agriculture is that of Dr. Grandbois, M.P. for Temiscouata.

The adjourned case of Harry and Dallas Hyams, charged with conspiracy to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams, came up in the police court this morning, when, on the request of counsel for the accused, and the crown offering no objection, another remand was granted. The prisoners looked cheerful and confident.

A preliminary investigation into the affairs of Samson, Kennedy & Co. shows the assets, roughly, to be only $20,000 and when the allowance is made for assignors and preferred fees not more than 20 or 25 cents on the dollar will be left for the creditors. E. R. Clarkson will probably be appointed receiver. The claims of Canadian firms aggregate a quarter of a million, D. Morrice, of Montreal, being the heaviest creditor. The claims of English houses total almost $200,000.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Caracas, Venezuela, dated December 1, says: "The British ultimatum has been delivered here, but the ministers are reticent as to its contents. There are no signs of any anti-English feeling here. The authorities assert that the revolution has been completely crushed and only a few scattered insurgents are in the outlying districts."

CUBA REPUBLICAN.

Complete Independence the Object Aimed at—Freedom, Justice, Right, Demanded.

The Executive Declares That Martinez Campos Cannot Possibly Whip the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Salvador Cisneros-Betancourt, the Cuban executive, better known as the Marquis of Santa Lucia, has issued a statement. He says:

"Ours is a republican form of government, based on broad democratic principles, and especially suited to the Cuban people. Our government was first organized by the election of four deputies from each of the five army corps, who gave the matter sound and careful consideration and decided upon all the details of the first form of organization. Upon this occasion General Gomez exhibited his true patriotism and democratic ideas, giving over, as he did, all the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested upon his first landing in the country. This single patriotic act won for Gomez the unbounded respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. The officers of the present government were chosen by the assembly which first met for that purpose and for the adoption of a constitution, and it is this government that has appointed as diplomatic agent our delegate plenipotentiary, Thomas Estrada Palma, who is now in the United States. He has in turn appointed our sub delegates to other countries.

"Our government will last, and the victory will be with us in the end. There is no chance for failure. We have the people of Cuba with us, and our treasury is by no means empty, for a large number of property owners of the island are paying taxes to us. Many Spaniards, wishing our respect and protection, are included in this list. I am well pleased with the progress of the revolution. When I first took up arms against the government, the Spanish regime tried to ridicule me by saying that my army of thirteen beardless youths would not injure the authorities much, but one month later a Spanish stronghold, the village of Alta Garcia, was captured and laid low.

"The garrison of 100 men at Elmulet was overpowered, a government contingent of 100 men was routed at La Larga, and the Spanish garrison at San Meronimeo was overturned. We were more powerful at the beginning of this war than we were at any period during that of 1868, while the enemy is all at sea concerning our movements and inside methods. Gen Campos may have the idea that he can whip us, or perhaps he will attempt to deceive the Cubans as he did in 1878, but in each he will be wonderfully mistaken.

"Complete independence of Cuba is what we are struggling for, and on no other basis will terms of peace be arranged. If Spain would agree to withdraw her troops from the island and accept a money settlement, the amount to be paid by free Cuba, then all would be well. Otherwise the war will continue to rage, with all its attendant horrors. I expect that belligerent rights will be recognized by the United States and followed by every American republic. Ours is the cause of freedom, of justice and of right, and I hope at no distant day to see our flag floating in triumph over our beloved island."

A correspondent in Puerto Principe confirms the report of the engagement near La Reforma, in which Gen. Saurez Valdez diverted the advance of Antonia Maceo on Santa Clara. The insurgents were repulsed, their loss in killed and wounded being reported at 300.

The insurgent leader, Camille Ruiz, has been brought to Moro castle and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

MADRID, Dec 7.—A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Santa Clara, Cuba, confirms the reports that the rebel leaders, Maceo, Gomez, Roloff and Serafin Sanchez, have united their forces, and are now leading an army whose strength is variously estimated to be from forty thousand to eighty thousand men. The intention of the rebels is to make a strong and concerted effort to invade the district of Matanzas, put a stop to agricultural works, destroy crops and inflict other damages. The correspondent asserts that the collapse of the combined insurgents' army is imminent, owing to the difficulties in the way of their retreat.

Official advices from Havana confirm the report that the Spanish troops under General Valdez and Navarro have defeated the rebels under Gomez and Maceo, and that the rebels sustained serious losses and fled.

U. S. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Among the bills introduced in the senate to-day was one by Senator Allen, disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

The house had another short session to-day and devoted most of its time to discussing the appointment of house officers. Resolutions were presented by the Republicans calling for the correspondence in the Waller case, for lists of pensioners who have been stricken from the rolls since March 4, 1893, or reduced, and for Secretary Smith's reasons for an order affecting the action of the land office in connection with the perfecting of titles to Pacific railway grant lands in Utah and Nebraska, but all were objected to by the Democrats. An effort to have printed in the record the memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association for higher rates met the same fate.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

WASHINGTON Dec. 9.—In a letter sent to the house to-day congress is asked to appropriate $50,000 in connection with the survey of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. This amount is asked in view of the possible necessity of running definite lines of demarkation of the Upper Yukon and its tributaries and of providing for the contingency of surveys which may be required along the boundary in unforeseen localities. Secretary Olney, in an accompanying letter, says the determination and marking of the 141st meridian in that part which by treaty forms the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia is not marked by any existing treaty.

MORGAN'S DENUNCIATION.

The Alabama Senator and Behring Sea Commissioner on the British Sealing Claims

A Bitter Speech the Prelude to the Adoption of His Repudiatory Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The feature of the senate to-day was a speech by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations and a member of the Paris Behring sea tribunal, upon a resolution offered by him last week instructing the foreign relations committee to investigate the question of the liability of the United States for the seizures of British ships in Behring sea in 1890. Mr. Morgan took the position in the last congress that the settlement of these claims by the payment of a lump sum of $425,000 as recommended by the President, was neither wise nor proper. His remarks on that occasion were the subject of some sarcastic comment from the British ambassador here in the latter's official correspondence with Lord Kimberley. That correspondence was printed recently from the British blue book, and most of Mr. Morgan's speech to-day was devoted to paying his respects to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

In a carefully prepared speech Senator Morgan said he felt it incumbent upon himself to reply to certain published comments made upon his course in the senate by the British premier and British ambassador. He declared that the Paris tribunal did not attempt to determine the question of the liability of the United States for the seizures or the amount of such liability. Great Britain contended, however, that the liability was decided as a necessary inference, and President Cleveland proceeding on that assumption, had, through the state department, agreed to pay $425,000 in discharge of this alleged liability of the United States. But that agreement could not be carried out without the ratification of congress. The findings of the tribunal rested entirely upon the treaty making power of the two governments, and the United States and Great Britain were bound to carry out the regulations decided on for the protection of the seals as much as if those regulations had been incorporated in a treaty. But neither government was bound further. At the most the award of the arbitrators would only furnish a remote argument for the claim of Great Britain to damages for the seizures. He would be loyal to the findings of the tribunal, he said, but Great Britain conveniently sought to overstate them. The state department then agreed to pay $425,000 for damages on account of the seizures and President Cleveland recommended that that sum be appropriated. Congress refused to make the appropriations.

At this point Mr. Morgan turned his attention from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and his "doleful plaints" to Lord Kimberley. Senator Morgan was scornful and sarcastic. "Does he not know?" he asked, "that no executory agreement is binding until ratified by congress?" He quoted from Sir Julian's report to Lord Kimberley that the Republicans, Populists and forty-four Democrats had voted against the appropriation, and in his comment attributed the action of the house to "necessity of party expediency." Mr. Morgan declared contemptuously that it was going to be the fashion abroad to attribute everything that did not please them to the "influence of party politics." He characterized Sir Julian's comments as "unjust" and "offensive" in the case of the house. "But not content with those reflections on the house," said Mr. Morgan, "he referred to the senators by name in a gratuitous and insulting manner. He does this under cover of the British flag."

After quoting Sir Julian's comment on his (Morgan's) characterization of some of the alleged British claimants as "recalcitrant and rascally Americans," he declared that the British ambassador's strictures were based on the mistaken notion that the British navigation laws should cover violations of those of the United States. Crimes against the decalogue could not, he said, be found in the Koran. He denounced the action of the American marauders in Behring sea, who had placed themselves under the protection of the British flag, as guilty of surreptitious piracy. He did not object to the English ambassador criticizing his course, either as a senator or as a member of the Paris tribunal, in private communications to his government, but he emphatically protested that he had no right to give his criticisms to the American papers in a pamphlet and thus forestall his reply.

Mr. Morgan was exceedingly ironical in his reference to the indiscriminate nature of the claims England had bundled together, and asked the United States to settle for a "lump sum." The proposition to pay a "lump sum," he said, ought to be too revolting to lie on the Christian stomach of the English ambassador.

The correspondence laid before the house, Mr. Morgan said, demonstrated that there were no negotiations over the alleged claims and evidently little investigation. England had simply jumped at the "lump sum" proposition made by Secretary Gresham for the settlement of claims that had neither justice nor morality beyond the assertion set up, but palpably false, that the award of the Paris tribunal made it obligatory upon the United States to satisfy any claims for damages which Great Britain might make. Mr. Morgan insisted that it was the clear duty of the senate to obstruct the action of the President in an attempt to override the power of the senate by negotiating for the settlement of an international controversy without its advice or consent. Mr. Morgan went at considerable length into what he termed the "infamous conspiracy," which had proceeded under the protection of the British flag for the violation of the laws of the United States, and claimed that a thorough investigation and adjudication of the claims would result in large allowances of damages to the lessees of the seal islands, and consequently an increased revenue to the United States.

In concluding Mr. Morgan again returned to his assault on the British ambassador for his rough criticism of himself, of which he said he was perhaps "unbecomingly careless." "But I do feel resentful," said he, "that instead of furnishing his complaints to the President he gave them out to the American press at the opening of congress with a view to dispelling misapprehensions in the American public mind." "It seems, however," he added in his most sarcastic vein, "that after Sir Julian had buried me under his ponderous logic last March, Lord Kimberly thought it necessary to exhume my remains in order to give the American people a much needed tonic of Great Britain's sense of honor to brace it up sufficiently to induce Congress to vote the 'lump sum' by which England seeks to put a technical estoppal on an investigation of the justice of the damages demanded."

At the conclusion of his speech, which occupied two hours, Mr. Morgan asked a vote on the adoption of his resolution, which was as follows:

"Resolved, that the message of the President, received by the senate on February 13, 1895, and his message read in the senate to-day (December 3rd) relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Behring sea controversy, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions that said committee examine into the question of such liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada, arising out of the said controversy, and that said committee shall have authority to report by bill or otherwise."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

Said Pasha Leaves the British Embassy—No Further Fighting in Constantinople.

Further Details of the Ruthless and Bloody Massacre of Christians at Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—It is officially announced here to-day that no further conflicts between Mussulmans and Armenians have occurred, except in the Zeitoun district. The Vali of Sivas wires, according to the official report, that the enquiry into the disturbances at Zeith shows it to have been provoked by Armenian agitators who had previously made arrangements to escape from the barricaded points when repulsed.

Said Pasha, who has been a refugee at the British embassy, returned to his own residence to-night.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A correspondent in Constantinople in a letter received here this morning describes the condition under which relief for the oppressed Armenians must be distributed, advising either an independent American commission for the work or one acting in conjunction with an English organization of a similar character. "To insure effectual work," the writer says, "it will be essential for the United States government to take under its official protection the men who distribute." Otherwise it will not be permitted by Turkey. "A relief committee should be organized in America on an independent basis to have at least four superintendents of distribution."

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Late cable advices call attention to certain things particularly to be noticed in reference to the horrible massacre at Erzeroum on Wednesday, October 30. The massacre was the work of the regular soldiers, assisted only to a limited extent by the populace. It was accompanied by systematic plundering of both houses and shops, for the most part by soldiers. The attack on individuals was with the intent to kill, which was shown by the large number of killed compared with the wounded. It began at the same moment all over the city, about 12:30 p.m., and stopped about 4:30 p.m. The Armenians were all in their places of business without any preparation whatever for attack or defence. They were shot or cut down like animals in a trap with little opportunity for resistance. One of the soldiers who took part in the massacre said: "At four o'clock, a la Turka (which would be about nine o'clock a.m.), the bugle sounded and we fell in.

"We were told to sharpen our swords and get our arms in order for use. About 7 o'clock the bugle sounded and we again fell in. Then we were told we were going to war with the Armenians; that they had risen in rebellion and attacked the government house. We were marched out and told to attack the houses. We attacked them; but saw no enemy. Whenever a poor Armenian was seen running away we were ordered to fire and simply shoot down or sabre those who were fleeing for safety. We broke into the houses and plundered them. The massacre began the moment the noon hour of prayer was finished, simultaneously all over the city. It began with a bugle call to fire. It ended with the bugle call to cease firing about four hours later. The soldiers in all parts of the city had the affair in hand. In fact in some places not many civilians appeared in the looting parties."

A credible witness saw the looting of two houses. A crowd of soldiers, with a full equipment of arms, came near the house; they fired in various directions. Then they fired a volley into the house and crowded around the door and battered it down. The crowd of soldiers rushed in and carried off everything.

It is estimated that there are between 2,000 and 2,500 Armenian's houses in Erzeroum. Half of them have been plundered of all their contents. There are less than one hundred shops remaining intact. There were 1,000 victims of the massacre, 1,000 houses plundered and the inmates left without food, fuel, bedding or winter clothing; 2,000 shops plundered and closed and the business of the city brought to a standstill. Half of the Christian population will probably have reserve enough to live on. The remainder will be reduced to the greatest straits. The massacre was in the hands of two notorious Sassoun butchers, Colonels Ismael Bey and Tewfik Bey.

THE PARIS FUND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—Mr. John E. Redmond, leader of the Parnellite faction of the Irish National party in parliament, delivered a speech in Navan, County Meath, to day, in which he urged the evicted tenants to demand from Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the McCarthyite wing, an accounting of the Paris fund of £25,000, allotted for the benefit of the evicted tenants, which he declared had been expended to settle the differences between the Dillonites, Healyites and O'Brienites.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Remedial Legislation for Manitoba—Some of the Provisions of the Proposed Bill.

Salvation Army Colony for South Africa—B. C. Cases in the Supreme Court.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—An official announcement from Winnipeg that the Manitoba government does not propose to introduce any legislation into the local house for the purpose of removing the educational grievances of the Catholics of that province, accords with the opinions of many in Ottawa who have closely followed the course of events, or have had an inkling of the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past. Parliament has been called and called with the specific object of passing remedial legislation. The bill which will be presented to parliament is drafted, and when its provisions are submitted to the judgment of house and country, it is thought they will be found of such a character that every fair minded man in the country who acknowledges the right of the Catholics of Manitoba under the constitution to separate schools, can accept them. While restoring Catholic denominational schools, there will be every possible safeguard so as to secure efficiency. Certificated teachers must be employed, and the province will be empowered to say what text books shall be used, with the exception of that in history. With the religious teachings the province will have nothing to do. The payments of the provincial grant will be made contingent upon the results of the annual examinations.

The Salvation Army colony project of the Canadian Northwest is dead. General Booth has received an offer of 20,000 acres of land in South Africa.

In the Supreme court to day the appeal of Lowenberg & Co. vs. Walley was allowed in part and a new trial was ordered as to damages. In the case of the City of Vancouver vs. Barley the appeal was dismissed with costs.

"NO COMPROMISE."

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Greenway has authorized the publication of the following statement: "The government have had under consideration at various times the order in council of the Dominion government of the 27th of July last, inviting action on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to remove the alleged grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education. It has become perfectly clear that no concession by the legislature will be regarded as a solution of the difficulty, or as removing the alleged grievances, unless such concession admits the principle of and re establishes state-aided separate schools. Upon the question of the re-establishment of separate schools the government will make no compromise."

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at Madison Square garden, New York, to-day, promises to mark an epoch in the labor movement. About 120 delegates are present, representing membership upwards of 600,000 wage workers. Although this figure does not show an increase in the numerical strength of the federation, it is not considered to be diminishing. Among those in attendance are L. J. Cowey, of the English Federation of Miners, and J. Maudsley, of the English Federation of Textile workers. John McBride, president of the federation, called the meeting to order and introduced J. W. Sullivan, of Typographical Union No. 6, who made the address of welcome.

Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.