

The Morning Colonist.

FOURTIETH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY AUGUST 2 1897.

VOLUME XL. NO. 15

COLONIAL OPINION.

The Premier of New South Wales in Montreal—Free Trade for England.

Sir Edward Braddon on Imperial Defence and the Federation of the British Empire.

MONTREAL, July 30.—In an interview here yesterday, Premier Reid, of New South Wales, said the Pacific cable project has not advanced. He repeated the views previously expressed by him in London in condemnation of the scheme for preferential trade. It would be a great mistake, he thought, for England to depart from free trade. He could see free trade would be more difficult in Canada than his own country, owing to the long reign of protection. He sympathized with Laurier in not being too sudden in changes. A gradually declining tariff extending over twenty years might meet the case. The premier, he said, entertained the very highest opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both personally and as a public man.

A representative of Reuter's agency has had an interview with Sir Edward Braddon, prime minister of Tasmania. Asked for his views on the question of imperial defence, Sir Edward said: "My opinion is very much the same as it was at the time of the Sydney conference of premiers last year, when it was agreed that until the colonies were federated it would be very difficult to perfect a defence system. To make a force effective it is essential that it should be under the control of one officer acting as commander-in-chief. At present each colony has its own small army—composed chiefly of volunteers—under its own local commandant. It seems to me, for many reasons, that federation must precede an effective imperial defence scheme."

Dealing with local federation, the Tasmanian premier said: "At the recent convention (which meets again at Sydney in September) undoubted progress was made in this direction. Some of the differences dividing the colonies were reduced. If the new populous states will only concede what may be fairly looked for by the smaller ones for the protection of State rights and interests, and if we can agree to some system of finance which shall include at some time or other—and at a very distant time—the consolidation of our debts, I think federation is within our grasp. But I must be remembered that this is a subject to be settled by the 50 or 60 members of the convention; it is one to be determined by the voice of the people of the different colonies."

Turning to the larger question of imperial federation, Sir Edward, in reply to questions, expressed the following view: "No doubt this question has been largely advanced, and the feeling in favor of imperial federation strengthened, by the splendid reception accorded to the colonial premiers on Jubilee day. The interchange of views and conferences with Mr. Chamberlain must all help it forward to some extent. In the colonies there are a number of people again imperial federation; there are many in favor of it. So far as the premier are concerned all that is now proceeding in London favors the idea that the number of those desiring to bring this scheme to pass will be greatly increased. But imperial federation must be a growth; it cannot be effected by a coup de main. Herein it differs from local federation. In the latter case, if the people so will it, a federal government and parliament can be established at once.

In imperial federation, to be complete, must include the creation of a federal parliament at Westminster in which the colonies shall be fully represented. It is obvious that this cannot be done at once. But step by step—by an Imperial Council or other means—this end may be obtained when the United Kingdom and the colonies come to feel the necessity of it. Speaking for Tasmania, I believe, if put to the test, it would be found that the majority are in favor of imperial federation."

Dealing, in conclusion, with imperial trade relations, the Tasmanian premier says: "While New South Wales is in a position to adopt a policy of free trade, we in the other Australian colonies must depend for so considerable a part of our revenue upon customs duties that, so far as I can see, there is no prospect of our being able in the near future to adopt in a substantial form a policy of free trade, or even adopt to any very important degree a preferential tariff."

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

PARIS, July 30.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople says that the signing of the preliminaries of peace awaits only the reply of the Greek government fixing the dates for the payment of the indemnity. The conference appointed a committee of five, W. P. De Armit, J. P. Zerbe, J. J. Steiner, J. C. Disart and N. F. Sanford, with Gen. John A. G. Fisher, to secure signatures to the agreement. This committee will begin its work to-morrow. It will be aided by the Ohio board of arbitration. When the signatures are secured another meeting will be held to ratify the agreement. The agreement, as adopted, provides for the full discharge of the indemnity.

As soon as the treaty is signed, says the Temps correspondent, the European military states and members of the Ottoman staff in Thessaly will meet there to delimitate the frontier.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Spain Prefers War With the States to Surrender of Cuban Sovereignty.

Death of the Monarchy Alone to Be Averted by the Trial of Arms.

LONDON, July 31.—A Spanish diplomat who is in close touch with Senor Canovas de Castilla, the Spanish premier, says it is useless longer to attempt to disguise the fact that the Spanish ministry is in a very tight place. He says: "We can keep up the war in Cuba only as long as our funds last, and the day when they must fail almost in sight. When it comes we must give up the struggle or else appeal to the pride and passion of the nation by asking for men and money to accept war with the United States. Such a result would be very unpleasant for us, but in order to prevent a revolution in Spain and the overthrow of the monarchy, war is the only way out."

The premier knows from President McKinley direct that the President personally does not want war, and wishes to save us from the cost and trouble and bloodshed. His cabinet only partly share his views, while the senate, the house of representatives, the American press and the people of the United States favor a settlement with big guns. "President McKinley, however, first for peace, has declared himself as not shrinking from war if peace measures fail. This is the position, and it clearly lends strength to the independent course which General Woodford will pursue. His instructions will be to the utmost to attempt to obtain for Cuba by peaceful means Cuban independence. He is destined to be defeated in this proposal the moment it is made, for Spain would infinitely prefer war, with or without the encouragement of other nations, to surrender of the Cuban question."

MADRID, July 31.—Captain-General Weyler has telegraphed the government from Havana that he has decided to grant amnesty to 100 exiles, including Dr. Montolio. An American dispatch states that the Cubans are using artillery against the outposts of Havana.

MARRIED HIS SISTER.

LONDON, July 30.—Henry Lee, a tailor, aged 55 years, committed suicide a few days ago upon hearing that he had inadvertently married his sister. Lee's sister was sold by her parents in her infancy to the Golden Lees tribe of gipsies, and was subsequently transferred from tribe to tribe until her identity was practically lost.

In the meantime, according to Lee's confession before his death, he had, when 15 years old, stabbed a woman to death by his father's command, and afterwards learned that the woman whom he had killed was his own mother. The murder was committed on Epsom Downs.

Lee met his sister, who was a widow, in October last, and married her in November. The identity was revealed to Lee a fortnight ago by gipsies, who furnished proof of their relationship.

To improve and thicken the growth of the hair, and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied and not other. Recommended by Physicians.

THE CONFERENCE ENDS

Pennsylvania Coal Miners Reach an Agreement Upon the Uniformity Basis.

Conditions Agreed to Which Promise to Be Satisfactory to All Concerned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The "true uniformity" conference of coal operators of the Pittsburgh district has concluded its work after a two days' session of close and persistent work. The 21 sections of the uniformity agreement were thoroughly discussed and adopted by section. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the meeting, the only exception being the holding of Col. Rend at yesterday's session. Just previous to adjournment, however, Judge Owens announced that Col. Rend had authorized him to state that any agreement of the conference would receive his hearty co-operation, and he would sign it if 95 per cent of the total output of coal contained in the district were in favor of it. The conference appointed a committee of five, W. P. De Armit, J. P. Zerbe, J. J. Steiner, J. C. Disart and N. F. Sanford, with Gen. John A. G. Fisher, to secure signatures to the agreement. This committee will begin its work to-morrow. It will be aided by the Ohio board of arbitration. When the signatures are secured another meeting will be held to ratify the agreement. The agreement, as adopted, provides for the full discharge of the indemnity.

"Cash payment of wages; 2,000 pounds to the ton; check weight men in the tips; miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the mine car; abolition of company stores; semi-monthly pay days; uniform price of pick mining in the thin and thick vein districts, and no excess exceeding one and one-half inches; also in case of the violation of the terms of the agreement, a penalty of 10 cents per ton on the total output of coal contained in the mine car; violation of the terms of the agreement, which penalty is to be paid to a commission, subject to the right of either arbitration or appeal; said penalty, when collected, to be distributed to the miners in proportion to the total amount of output made by them during the year."

The commission is to be chosen annually and shall be known by the name of the uniformity commission. It shall be composed of nine members, three and three from each of the three divisions, and three from the representatives of the miners. The members shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of their office and will be authorized to sign any and all judgments and awards. It shall also be empowered to subpoena witnesses with the same force and effect as the courts of arbitration, and the fee for the act of the assembly of Pennsylvania, relating to compulsory arbitration.

The agreement will not become effective unless it is approved by 95 per cent of the operators on or before January 1, 1898. After 90 per cent, having signed the agreement, if any fifteen of the operators shall be of opinion that enough have signed to render it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburgh to declare it in force.

The operators have also stated, in proportion to the total amount of output made by them during the year. "The commission is to be chosen annually and shall be known by the name of the uniformity commission. It shall be composed of nine members, three and three from each of the three divisions, and three from the representatives of the miners. The members shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of their office and will be authorized to sign any and all judgments and awards. It shall also be empowered to subpoena witnesses with the same force and effect as the courts of arbitration, and the fee for the act of the assembly of Pennsylvania, relating to compulsory arbitration.

The operators worked smoothly and few objections were raised to the agreement as written. There was a strong opinion that the agreement should be approved by 95 per cent of the operators on or before January 1, 1898. After 90 per cent, having signed the agreement, if any fifteen of the operators shall be of opinion that enough have signed to render it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburgh to declare it in force.

THE TREATY TERMINATED.

BERLIN, July 30.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1865, was denounced today by Great Britain and ceases to be operative one year hence.

RUMOR EFFECTIVE.

VANCOUVER, July 30.—(Special)—Hundreds of white men, and women are being employed to call salmon on the Fraser, a persistent rumor being in circulation to the effect that a cable has been received from London that no Chinese salmon can be sold in the English market.

THOUSANDS SLAIN.

Brazilian Troops Trampled Under Foot by Fanatical Insurgent Hordes.

Miles of Road Leading to Canados Are Strewed With Bodies of the Fallen.

New York, July 29.—A special to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says information has reached that city that more than 3,000 soldiers have been killed in a big battle near the site of Canados. The fighting, which lasted for three days, cost the lives of more than 40,000 men, all well armed, attacked the government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down and destroyed, trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics with wild hoarse shouts of triumph passed over them.

The full extent of the loss of life cannot be told. There is a reasonable doubt, however, that the loss in killed on both sides is more than 3,000. For miles the ground around Canados is strewn with the dead and dying. The government troops were compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the avalanche of fanatics.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage Quietly Repeats the Over-Greedy Seattle Folk.

No Necessity for Such Petty Meanings as Refusing Bonding Privileges.

New York, July 31.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, after a brief visit to New England, spent today here and left at noon for Washington. He believed that a currency commission, such as was asked for by the President before the adjournment of congress, will undoubtedly be appointed. Asked if the recent discoveries of gold in Canada and Alaska would have any effect on the currency situation, he said: "It will necessarily have some effect. The large importation of gold into this country and the addition to the world's supply of that metal, will raise prices to some extent. The more money we have, or the cheaper money becomes, to use a Western expression, the higher prices will go."

"This will affect silver also, and silver ought to advance somewhat in price. I am surprised to see that it is still falling. I do not think the advance in price will be very marked, but I think it inevitable that the vast amount of gold being mined in Canada, and that which will soon be mined in Alaska, will cause a general advance in prices.

"You may explain this by saying that gold is cheaper, but we will have to spend proportionately more of it than we do now."

"I do not think," he said in reply to a question, "that there will be any trouble with Canada about the gold. England has always been civil about such matters. She has thrown open to the world her gold mines in Australia, Guinea and Africa. I do not think she will make an exception in the case of Canada."

The treasury department has been sharply criticized for establishing Dyea as a port of entry. It is contended that the Canadians from Victoria to land at Juneau, the American ships would have got from \$5 to \$15 apiece out of them for transportation to Dyea, but if thought we could not afford to consider this little parsimony in the face of the privileges Canada extends to our countrymen in allowing them uninterrupted passage over 750 miles of her territory and in protecting them while they are taking gold out of her own soil."

HOT SHOT FROM HOME.

Washington Correspondent Asks that Professor Elliot, of the Smithsonian Institution, be Decidedly Shot by an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

LONDON, July 30.—The Chronicle's Washington correspondent asks that Professor Elliot, of the Smithsonian Institution, be decidedly shot by an appeal to the Supreme court.

Continuing, Prof. Elliot says, the correspondent asserts, "inexperienced, ignorant men should not write matters regarding which they know no more than parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth regarding the salient features of the sealing question. That letter of May 19 was like all preparations from his hands on this subject, full of gross errors. His dullness in making up the American case in 1892 cost the United States that shameful, humiliating defeat in Paris in 1893."

In conclusion the correspondent asks Professor Elliot to say: "This whole sealing business from the day the trouble began in 1890 to date has not been in the hands of a competent man on our side for a single moment. It has been in the hands of sport of the Canadians, and the languid contempt of the British ministry is all it receives when it comes up there."

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

Reports of Prince Bismarck's ill-health are officially denied. G. A. E. veterans are to be feted and entertained at Toronto on August 27.

Hon. George E. Foster passed through Victoria yesterday en route to British Columbia. He was accompanied by Charles W. Spalding, of Chicago, who has been found guilty of misappropriating \$25,000 Macpinn County funds.

The C.P.R. had received no response up to noon yesterday to an advertisement for a hundred and fifty laborers for work at Fort William. The wages offered were \$1.00 per day.

The Toronto World's Montreal special says Lieutenant-Governor Chapeau has given up the idea of a round-the-world trip on the expiration of his term at Spenserwood, and instead will make an extended sojourn in Paris.

The thermometer registered 100 at Omaha, Neb., yesterday; and 104 at Lincoln.

Prof. Charles E. Fay and Arthur Michael, of Boston, have gone to Laguna, to try and scale Mount Lefroy. The party have Swiss Alpine guides with them. This is the mountain which Professor Fay, with other parties last summer to reach the summit of, and on which one of the party, Mr. Abbott was killed.



BAD NEWS FOR SEALERS.

Great Britain Turns a Deaf Ear to Their Appeals in Order to Please Uncle Sam.

The Reopened Question of Seal Preservation to Be Submitted to an International Conference.

LONDON, July 31.—The British foreign office notified Ambassador Hay yesterday morning that Great Britain had accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in Behring sea, to be held in Washington City during the coming autumn.

Such satisfaction is expressed in official and mercantile circles at the prospective settlement of the seal question by the aid of this Washington conference, especially as such an arrangement will remove a cause for hot discussion between the United States and Great Britain. Although at the outset of Mr. Foster's journey the diplomats and newspapers here ridiculed the idea that there was anything necessary to be done, Ambassador Hay and Mr. Foster have completely changed this view, and Great Britain is finally doing everything possible to meet the views of the United States.

Without doubt this is partly owing to the support Mr. Foster has secured from Russia and Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Davies have all along favored a conciliatory attitude towards the proposals of the United States. The conference will meet during the third or fourth week in October, the exact date being left to be determined by the arrival of British experts from the seal-grounds.

Great Britain will be represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador, and Lord Dufferin, the ambassador to the United States. The United States will be represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Davies. The conference will discuss the whole question as raised by the United States, and will have a scheme of protection for the seals with details for carrying out the same and will decide all open claims. It is reported there will be a referendum, but as Russia and Japan are entirely favorable to the pretensions of the United States, so, as Great Britain is indifferent, so long as Canada is satisfied the conference may be said to be a diplomatic triumph for the United States and a personal triumph for Mr. Foster.

Canada will be represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Davies. The conference will discuss the whole question as raised by the United States, and will have a scheme of protection for the seals with details for carrying out the same and will decide all open claims. It is reported there will be a referendum, but as Russia and Japan are entirely favorable to the pretensions of the United States, so, as Great Britain is indifferent, so long as Canada is satisfied the conference may be said to be a diplomatic triumph for the United States and a personal triumph for Mr. Foster.

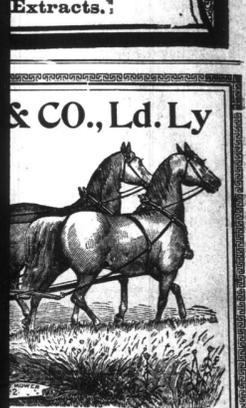
RIGID REGULATIONS.

BERLIN, July 30.—Indignation has been aroused here by the military regulations which direct soldiers to fire upon persons who refuse to obey the challenge of a sentinel. At Dantzig, a locksmith was known to be a bad character, and he was arrested for trespassing on the yard and for trying to stab his captors. While the soldiers were escorting him through the streets to the guard house he bolted. The non-commissioned officer commanding the picket called upon him three times to stop. The fleeing man paid no attention to the command, whereupon a shot was fired at him, the bullet passing through his head. The street was crowded and it was marvellous that nobody was hit.

INDIGNANT INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 30.—The indignation of the natives against the government for its arbitrary policy increases. They say the government is going to convert India into a second Ireland, by a programme of coercion, and that no one is safe.

Books Use GOLD Extracts.



HAYNARD & CO., Ld. Ly. Haying Machines just arrived.

HUDYAN. IN YOUR EARS and in your head are the certain warnings of approaching danger. You ought to know by this time that cure of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You ought to know also of the great value of HUDYAN. This remedy treatment is for young and middle-aged men, and is reliable.

Premature weakness, spermatorrhea and diseases and disabilities of men are curable, and the certain cure is HUDYAN. You ought to know that HUDYAN has been tried by 10,000 men living on the Pacific Coast, and it is highly endorsed by these people. Ten thousand living witnesses is better than the greatest fortune a man can have. Ten thousand people say HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people know HUDYAN is good. HUDYAN. If you need a remedy treatment for falling manhood you should get the HUDYAN remedy treatment.

CURES. The cures effected have been lasting ones. You can write yourself to these men whom we have cured.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, - Cal.

An Advertisement

This is an advertisement which tells the truth about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER

from sleeplessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feelings, palpitation of the heart, pains through the breast and heart, nervous, morbid condition of the mind, groundless fears of coming danger, anemia or impoverished blood, after effects of a grippes, general debility, etc., should

TRY THESE PILLS

as they cure these complaints. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded through the party from whom the pills were purchased, and we authorize them to do so on the strength of the above statement. This offer is limited to the first box used by any one person. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

HUDYAN

HUDYAN

HUDYAN

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil, 65c. PER GALLON IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead, \$5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead, \$6.00 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints, \$1.50 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint, \$1.00 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire, 4 1-2c. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints REQUIRES NO VARNISHING, \$1.00.

Sashes and Doors FROM \$1.25 UP.

J. W. MELLOR,

76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, ETC.