

THAT AGREEMENT.

The Understanding Said To Have Been Arrived at Between the Railway Rivals.

Provision Was Made for the Payment of Certain Sums at Specified Times

Ottawa, June 18.—The agreement which Dr. Milne signed was to the effect that the Columbia & Western railway was to be paid the subsidy and charter was to be paid them; that \$11,000 would be paid when the road was completed; that \$11,000 when reached Boundary Creek; \$11,000 when reached Fairbairn; \$10,000 when it reached Hope; \$10,000 when it got to the coast. The Columbia & Western promoters told that this is the agreement which Dr. Milne refused to stand by.

The contract with the Grand Trunk and Drummond county railways passed the committee yesterday. There was a long discussion last night on an amendment by Mr. Clancy to give Indian corn duties; it was defeated by 75 to 53.

The government took fans and rotary pressure blowers out of the list of free goods machinery, but included rotary cutting machines in the free list. Bituminous coal was made 54 cents instead of 54. If the Americans reduce the duty to 40 cents then the Canadian duty is to be reduced to that figure as a minimum.

All the tariff items passed except the duties on the export duties on wheat, which were not voted on.

Mr. Merry del Val has been created a Doctor of Canon Law by the Ottawa University.

There is a great rush for jubilee stamps, which promise to be taken up in a few days.

SEALERS' SUBSIDIES.

As Passed by the Japanese Diet Includes Deep Sea Fisheries.

According to the information received by Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese consul at Vancouver, the bill referred to in a letter written by Collector Milne from Ottawa as having passed the Japanese diet provides for subsidies for all vessels engaged in the deep sea fishery business.

The budget submitted at the present session of the diet provision is made up of the following features: The act is entitled "Deep Sea Fishery Encouragement Law," and its principal features are as follows: On steamers of 100 tons up to 300 tons, a subsidy of 5 yen per ton per annum will be paid; vessels over 300 tons to receive no higher subsidy than those of 300 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels is from 50 to 200 tons, and not necessarily to be built in Japan, but they must be registered and owned in that country, and must not be less than 5 nor more than 15 years old. After a five-year trial it is proposed that they be employed in fishing for at least 10 months in the year. A further bonus of 10 yen per year is offered for each vessel employed. The total amount of subsidy to be paid in any one year is to be \$1,000,000, and the act is to come into force on April 1st, 1898, and to remain in effect 15 years.

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THREE SUICIDES.

San Francisco Struck by an Epidemic of Poison Taking.

San Francisco, June 16.—Isaac Norton, cashier of the U. S. revenue office for this district, committed suicide early this evening. Collector Welborn had discovered that he was about \$5,000 short in his accounts and called for an explanation. Norton left the office, purchased a quantity of carbolic acid and rented a room in the annex to the Baldwin hotel, where he took the poison with fatal result. He leaves a wife and two children. He entered the revenue service in a minor capacity and by hard work worked himself up to the position of cashier.

Peter C. J. Bullett, living at 1714 Dupont street, is supposed to have committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum or some form of opium. He was found dead in his room by his landlady with an empty bottle on the table.

Henry Potker, a grocer at the southwest corner of Bush and Scott streets, committed suicide last night or early this morning in the toilet room of the club house on the California lawn tennis court, just across the street from his place of business. He carefully fastened the door and stopped up all apertures by which air could not get in and then turned on the gas.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Severe Shock All Over the Southern Portion of the Country.

Mexico City, June 16.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night earthquake shocks were felt here and in all southern Mexico, from Acapulco to Vera Cruz. They were especially violent in the town of San Marcos, state of Puebla, where the shocks were both vertical and horizontal and were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The movement was 35 seconds. Curiously enough the movement was experienced across the whole country at about the same time, the hour reported differing only a few seconds. No damage is noted, but there is considerable alarm.

The town of Frehinitlan, near the city of Oaxaca, was inundated suddenly, several persons being drowned. Rains are very heavy in that region.

JAMAICA'S NEW TARIFF.

Will Increase Duties on All Goods From the United States.

Washington, June 16.—In anticipation of the passage of the pending tariff bill by congress, the legislative council of Jamaica has taken up a bill of its own accord, and now has the views of the United States Commercial Agent at Port Antonio, duties on articles imported from the United States are to be largely increased with the expectation that later a reciprocity treaty may be negotiated. The duties reimposed under the old reciprocity treaty of 1830 were not restored after the treaty was destroyed through the United States tariff of 1894.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Prevention of a Train Wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

St. Louis, June 17.—An attempt was made last night to hold up the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern passenger train, near Salem, Ill. The attempt failed through the weakening of one of the robbers, who informed the sheriff of the robbers' plans. The sheriff went to the scene of the hold-up before train time. He found the track piled with timbers. At the appearance of the posse the fugitives scattered, and most of them escaped, though fired on by the sheriff and his officers. One of the robbers was shot and captured and is now dying in the jail at Salem.

ANOTHER BOMB EXPLODED.

Infernal Machine Set Off in Front of the Strasbourg Statue.

Paris, June 16.—A bomb exploded this afternoon in front of the Strasbourg statue in the Place de la Concorde. The explosion of the infernal machine did some injury to the balustrade which in front of the immediate locality was strewn with scrap iron as far as the Tuilleries. A shower was falling at the time and no one was about. The infernal machine appears to have been some kind of an iron pot. The police have the descriptions of two men who were seen fleeing immediately after the explosion. Up to midnight there had been no arrests.

MUST GO TO JAIL.

San Francisco Millionaire Convicted of Splitting in a Street Car.

San Francisco, June 16.—W. B. Bradbury, the millionaire, who contends that he has a constitutional right to spit when and wherever he pleases, will have to serve the sentence of 24 hours in the county jail imposed upon him by Police Judge Low recently on his conviction for the second time of spitting in street cars. Bradbury appealed from this judgment to the superior court, but Judge Wallace to-day decided that his application for a writ of habeas corpus was without merit.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, V. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physician told me that nothing could be done for me, and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then stevedore for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At that time my foot and limbs were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by all druggists, Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

APPALLING RUIN

The Whole Province of Assam, India, Devastated by a Great Earthquake.

Shocks Still Continue to Be Felt and a State of Intense Terror Prevails.

Calcutta, June 18.—Almost the whole of the province of Assam has been devastated by the earthquake. The rain is appalling. The crops, treasury, jail and hospitals have collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are mostly ruined, and a great scarcity of food is expected. The earthquake shocks still continue to be felt in the province of Assam, and much alarm is felt.

BARNEY BARNATO'S RELATIONS.

Cropping Up All Over the World—What Was Barney's Real Name?

New York, June 17.—A dispatch to the World from Boston says that two men in Boston claim to be first cousins of Barney Barnato. They are Barnet Meyers and Wolf Meyers, cigar makers at the North End. "Barney Barnato's right name was Barney Isaacs. His father and our mother were brother and sister," said Barnet Meyers. "We grew up together in London and my brother and myself came here with our parents about 40 years ago. I called at one of Barney's offices in London three or four years ago and he gave me \$125. I never asked him for money. There are other relatives, but not so very many. Some are wealthy. There is his brother Henry, worth \$18,000,000. There is Kitty, his sister-in-law. She is worth several millions. I suppose they will get a good share of the property. We expect to get a little something when the thing is settled up."

Montreal, June 16.—Rowland Isaacs Barnett, No. 96 St. Francois Xavier street, this city, claims to be a brother of the late Barney Barnato. Barnett states that Barnato's real name was Barney Isaac Arnstein. The father was a scoundrel, engaged in the picture business, and had charge of the estate of the old Earl of Dudley. He gave his children a first-class education. Barney was educated at Heidelberg, and the reason that he wore glasses was that he spoiled his eyes studying the strange German characters. Barney, Roland asserts, was never a circus performer. The brothers parted in London, and Rowland, Barney going to Kimberley and Rowland coming to America. Rowland will open correspondence with the executors.

HEAT AND STORM.

Chicago Passes an Eventful Day With the Elements.

Chicago, June 16.—The hot spell which began two days ago is still on duty, although the temperature has moderated somewhat. Last night was fully as warm as the night previous, and the lowest point touched by the mercury was 65 at 6 a.m. The latter part of the morning several small showers cooled the air, but on Harrison street bridge got out of order and two horses were killed and several had narrow escapes before it was repaired. It was found necessary to swing the bridge open to prevent the people from striking their lives in their attempt to pass the dangerous wires.

Salt Lake, June 16.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says: A severe cold wave swept over Southeastern Idaho to-day. Three inches of snow fell at Soda Springs this morning.

Denver, June 16.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Lavea, Col., says: Commencing about 4 o'clock this morning, this town was visited by a windstorm that citizens who have lived here twenty years say was never equalled for the terrific force with which it blew and the damage done to shade and fruit trees.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, V. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physician told me that nothing could be done for me, and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then stevedore for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At that time my foot and limbs were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by all druggists, Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

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VENEZUELA APOLOGIZES.

Diplomatic Relations are Therefore Re-summed With France.

Paris, June 19.—At a cabinet meeting the minister of foreign affairs announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Venezuela and the apology of that republic for the incident which led to the rupture.

SIGNED THE TREATY.

The Greater Republic of Central America Now a Fact.

New York, June 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says that representatives of the governments of Guatemala and Costa Rica have signed the treaty which makes them a part of the Greater Republic of Central America. All the Central American republics have joined the compact.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

He Promises to Follow in the Footsteps of His Grandfather.

Berlin, June 19.—At a banquet held at Cologne yesterday at the unveiling of the statue to Emperor William I, the emperor, replying to a toast, said he would follow in the footsteps of his grandfather and father, and would be guided by the same principles.

GEORGE KEIGER KILLED.

Overcome by Powder Gas—A Comrade's Brave Efforts.

Barkerville, B. C., June 17.—George W. Keiger, foreman for the Devil's Lake Mining Company, Ltd., was killed on June 3 in the company's tunnel by inhaling powder gas or white damp. Keiger had exploded 100 sticks of giant powder at 10 o'clock a.m., and at 2 p.m., with Hugh Hassack, a shareholder, went into the breast simply to see the effect of the shot. They stayed there a minute of time, the gas entered and were 200 feet from the breast when Keiger fell forward without a word. Hassack dragged him twenty-five feet, and then he was overcome that he fell. Keiger was carried to the surface and died at the mouth of the tunnel, seventy-five feet distant.

He stayed out probably a minute for air, and returning dragged Keiger a few feet further, but he never rallied, and Keiger had brought to crawl out, and get the assistance of two men who were working a few hundred feet away. Every effort was made to revive the stricken man, but he never rallied. Keiger was an American of German parentage, and though only 30 years of age, had mines in Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Alaska and Mexico. He came here from Monte Cristo in the spring of 1896, and was foreman of the Black Jack last year. Last year he and Julius Hosenen made an agreement with the Devil's Lake Company to complete their tunnel and drain the mine. The tunnel was 100 feet long when the shot which caused his death, it was holed, would complete the contract.

Keiger was probably the best quartz miner in Cariboo, a charter member of the local Theosophical society, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

FROM EASTERN CANADA.

Mr. Laurier in London—Quebec Government Economies.

Montreal, June 19.—Hon. Horace Archambault, the attorney-general, has been appointed president of the legislative council without salary, thus effecting a saving of \$3,000 a year. A number of dismissals were effected in the civil service as yesterday's cabinet meeting. The estimated saving in the cabinet house at Quebec and Montreal will be about \$34,000.

The Canadian Pacific has shipped sixty tons of butter from New York to Sydney, Australia.

Members of the Canadian Bicyclist team were inspected here Friday by Major Mason, of Hamilton.

Toronto, June 19.—Rev. Mr. Ball, brother-in-law of the late Hon. Geo. Brown, and a retired Presbyterian pastor, died this morning while at breakfast at his residence on Bedford road. Deceased was 75 years old. He was for twenty-one years pastor at Guelph and later at Darlington, a suburb of Toronto. He was an intimate friend of the late George Brown.

Toronto, June 19.—The Globe's special cable gives one sentence in Laurier's speech somewhat different from the report of the Associated Press. "We are," said Premier Laurier, "a free people. The sun does not shine upon a free land, nor even excepting the great American democracy. We are a colony, but independence would give us no greater rights than what we have. This anniversary of Waterloo, we are reminded that England can fight her own battles, but if danger should come to England, if the danger should come, if the beacon fires should blaze on the hills of Britain, then whatever Canada can do shall be done."

The Globe correspondent says these remarks evoked loud and prolonged cheers. Lord Salisbury's remarks, coming after the Marquis of Lansdowne's, seemed almost in the nature of a check upon the latter. Lansdowne advocating a military union, Salisbury pointing out that the empire could exist only on a basis of sympathy and common feeling.

SHABBY TREATMENT

Ex-Queen Lil Says a Handful of Americans are Giving Away Hawaii.

Bishop Willis' Ideas—Foreign Press Opinions—McKinley's Message in Full.

New York, June 17.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: In an interview with Queen Lilioukalani said of the proposed treaty between the United States and Hawaii: "Fifteen hundred people are giving away my country. The people of my country do not want to be annexed to the United States, nor do the people of the United States want annexation. It is the work of 1,500 people, mostly Americans who have settled in Hawaii. Of this number those who are not native born Americans are of American parentage. None of my people want the islands annexed."

The population of the island is 109,000. Of this number 40,000 are native Hawaiians. The rest are Americans, Portuguese, Germans, Japanese, Chinese, English and a small portion from other countries. The 1,500 Americans who are responsible for what was done to-day are running the affairs of the islands.

There is no provision made in this treaty for the Hawaiian people. It was allowed \$200,000 per year, but that treaty never went into effect. I have not received one dollar from the United States. No one looked after my interests in the preparation of this treaty. Yet my people, who form so large a part of the population, want justice done."

HONOLULU BISHOP'S IDEAS.

Plymouth, England, June 17.—Bishop Willis of Honolulu, has arrived here from Hawaii. In an interview he is quoted as saying that the feeling in the islands is against the United States and greatly in favor of British annexation. He said he thought if Great Britain would not take the country, the next best course for Japan to reinstate Queen Lilioukalani. Referring to the proposed annexation of the islands by the United States, the bishop said the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands because the Chinese exclusion act would be broken. Hawaii was annexed, the bishop is quoted as saying that there is no doubt Japan will enforce her claims in Hawaii, in which country her commercial prospects are good.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Paris, June 16.—The Journal des Debats, commenting to-day on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, says: "Only Great Britain and Japan have enough interest in Hawaii to oppose American policy. In these times of imperial unity there will probably be lively regret at seeing the American republic installed in an important position in the Pacific between Canada and Australia. Japan is not in a position to oppose American ambitions."

London, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President McKinley may draw an annexation merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is undoubtedly a departure in the colonial sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow or anything of that kind. But it means a Pacific between Canada and Australia. It will certainly be a great power in the future. Her commerce and seaboard necessitates it, and Hawaii will be of the greatest value, if it means naval expansion now, and it may well repay it with compound interest in the future."

Paris, June 17.—The Temps, referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says: "We regard the annexation of Hawaii less as a result of a carefully considered plan than as an attempt to relegate to obscurity the dangerous, thorny affairs of Cuba. McKinley evidently thinks that in throwing to the Chauvinists this bone to pick, he will procure a momentary respite. This calculation, too, is probably erroneous, because nothing will so contribute to strengthen the aggressive pan-Americanism and whet the appetite for Cuba as this first taste at the expense of little Hawaii."

THE MESSAGE IN FULL.

Washington, June 17.—Following is the text of the message sent by the president yesterday to accompany the Hawaiian treaty: "I transmit herewith to the senate, in order that after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed by plenipotentiaries, June 16th, 1897."

For the better understanding of the subject I transmit, in addition, a report of the secretary of state, reviewing the negotiations which have led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the body politic of the United States is a necessary and fitting sequel to a chain of events, which, from an early period in our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the policy of the United States toward the Hawaiian islands.

The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative of the United States.

It found further expression by the signature of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the king in 1829.

It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich is-

LANDS BY A BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER,

and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

In 1857 the association of the Hawaiian kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although then not accepted, this government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the nation and the safety of the government of the Hawaiian islands.

From this time until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by the continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial mission.

The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed by the convention of 1884, embracing perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor on Pearl river.

In 1888 the proposal of a joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Hawaiian islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain, was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view.

In brief, from 1820 to 1898, the course of the United States toward the islands has constantly favored their autonomous welfare, with the exclusion of all foreign influences, save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

Not only is the union of Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relations steadfastly maintained with the islands for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment has been merely a question of time.

While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause for congratulation, it is certainly proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and ability of the republic to enter into a sovereign contract for the conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people, and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through 70 years, their virtual dependency upon the benevolent protection of the United States.

The report of the secretary of state exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiations and features of the treaty itself. The organization and administration of the details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of congress, and I cannot doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power has been duly accomplished, the duty of the national legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interest of this rich domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1897.

SEATTLE GETS THE SMELTER.

Largest in the Northwest—Four Hundred Tons Capacity.

Seattle, June 17.—It is proposed to construct in Seattle a smelting and refining plant that will outrank in capacity any of the plants of like nature now in operation in the Northwest, and the only immediate delay to the inception of work will be the time necessary for compliance on the part of a local committee which has represented Seattle to comply with the stipulations which have been agreed to fulfill. W. H. Remington, of Salt Lake, and William Solover, of Portland, representing the Occidental Smelting and Refining Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, are the men who have been conferring with citizens of Seattle on a suitable site and subsidy.

Messrs. John Leary and Judge Thomas Burke, whose prominence and financial standing are a sufficient guarantee of the importance of the proposed undertaking, with other well known citizens, have been representing Seattle in the negotiations that have been going on. Yesterday Messrs. Leary and Burke, after arriving at a complete understanding with the smelter people, signed papers with them, setting forth the terms upon which the smelter will be started. In short it has been agreed to subscribe to \$50,000 of the capital stock of the company by citizens of Seattle and \$50,000 by individual corporations and to give a site for the smelter on consideration of the company erecting at this point a smelter and refining works within nine months, to be free from incumbrance and ready for actual work of smelting and refining ores, all of which is to be done before any of the subscriptions to stock are actually due and payable.