MR. KELLIE.

What the Colonist meant to say when it began that tortuous rigmarole about Mr. Kellie's action, which appears this morning, only a clairvoyant could tell; the fact remains however, that whatever it was the Colonist did not say it. But the public got full value; for out of the heap of verbal debris we pick most valuable things about Mahomet's coffin, the Zodiac, ginger, heavenly and political orbits, quotations from foreign languages—misfits, of course, the Colonist is always true to itself there—we have in re and a l'outrance; and besides the foregoing very desirable job-lots of ideas there are several other very excellent cases of mixed metaphor (Colonist's own Sunday morning brand), twisted similes botched allegories, big words, or "langwidge," as the Colonist very properly calls it, and—very little sense or argument. We are far from unreasonable, however; we didn't expect any sense or argument, so were not disappointed. The Colonist pretends to sketch Mr. Kellie's career—the history of a conscientious man—and pruning away the meaningless abuse and the aimless digressions we find that Mr. Kellie, by the Colonist's own statement, is to be admired for his independence. So far, however, from Mr. Kellie's past record having the effect of "taking the ginger," to use the Colonist's elegant phraseology (we always like to quote an undoubted authority on "langwidge" and literary style), out or Mr. Kellie's recent repudiation of the Turnef government, it simply proves that Mr. Kellie, recognizing the fact that nothing like justice was to be hoped for from the oligarchy, did the only thing a man of spirit could do—renounced his allegiance at once. "Mr. Kellie's letter would be a lot (sic) more interesting had he prefaced it with a sketch of his political career," says the refined and cultured Colonist. No doubt; and it would likely have been much nearer the truth than the willow-pattern biography the Colonist tries its readers' nerves with this morning.

THE ORIENTAL CLOUD.

In reviewing the general political situation a few days ago, and speculating upon which part of the globe the inevitable war-storm would burst, we ventured to pick out the Orient as the region most seriously affected and most likely to see the breaking of the thunder clouds. Our article preceded Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay by some days; we lay no claim to supernatural powers of foresight, but from the dispatches published in the Times last evening it would appear as if our prediction were about to receive early verification. The foreign nations now in the Orient are wonderfully diverse in their interests. Four years ago neither Russia nor Germany cared to meddle with China. The whole military world looked with suspicion upon the Chinese empire, and thought that Gordon's estimate of the Chinese was correct. Japan ended all that, and now there can be no disguising the meaning of the Eastern trouble. The Flowery Land is doomed to dismemberment among those powerful nations, which are pretty much alike in one particular—where they plant their feet they remain. Russia, the real preponderating influence in the Orient, has never been known to withdraw except in one instance—Kuldja—from any spot where a Russian soldier has set foot. And what has Russia been doing the past five years with particular reference to the Orient? Exactly what she did in Turkestan and the Central Asian territories ten or twelve years ago, when Britain woke up one fine morning to find the Russians at the gates of Herat and hungrily gazing across the Hindu Kush into coveted India. Quietly, surely, irresistibly, Russia has been converting the Chinese province of Manchuria into an appanage of the Russian empire. The excuse was the Trans-Siberian railway, which required outposts of soldiers to guard it; these outposts will never be withdrawn. Russia works by a method of her own—unseen, secret, steady, slow; never turning back, never turning aside. What Russia aims at is ultimate dominion over the whole of Asia, from the Arctic Ocean to Point de Galle; from Kamschatka to Bab-el-Mandeb, from the Urals to Singapore. It is a dream of empire greater than ever entered the imagination of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon. Some think Russia is after Korea—no, it is Asia. That is the tremendous fact. And she will never rest until she has, by guile or force, achieved her end. In the event of a quarrel amongst the nations now tearing at the carcass of China it is certain that Russia would fight with enormous odds in her favor. Germany would not be able to hold her own; Great Britain combining with Japan, or France, or all three uniting, might "stand-off" Russia, but not definitely. The incoming tide cannot be brushed back to ocean, and the advance of Russia has been as steady and resistless.

Great significance is to be attached to the manifest unwillingness of the Chinese to allow the British warships to examine Port Arthur harbor. This argues that Russian diplomacy and intrigue have conquered the Peking government and that China is already under the domination of Russia as regards her foreign relations. Kiao-Chau Bay, in the Shan Tung peninsula, lies across the Yellow Sea, almost opposite Seoul, the capital of Korea, and it is not unlikely that there or thereabouts the dispute will be fought out. Japan could not very well refrain from taking part in a struggle almost within hearing of her own ports, and if the United States sees fit to have a hand in the fracas, speculations upon the upshot are vain. But after it is all over and China is dismembered and many great changes have been made, we believe that Russia will remain the dominant power in the Orient and will continue the process of absorption until nothing remains to absorb and all is Russia from Memel to St. Lawrence Bay.

THE GOLD TAX.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial-Advertiser favors that journal with a lengthy communication respecting the Canadian tax on Yukon products—the threatened impost of a royalty on all gold mined at the Klondike. The letter contains much more indignation and eloquence than reverence for truth, but as it may be taken as an example of the opinion prevalent among a very large section of the American people, it will bear a little notice. The writer refers to the tax as monstrous, as robbery and as taking advantage of the defenceless, and says that "Canada has reduced the length of the mines by one-fifth and imposed a tax of 20 per cent. on the product and confiscates every other mine." The writer, like most of those who have filled the American newspapers with their wailings lately, is very ill-informed. It would be superfluous to refute those statements, but we cannot refrain from quoting the peroration of that remarkable letter, for it strikes a very significant note which should not pass unheeded by Canadians:

"And yet Canada seeks amicable relations with the United States. We doubt it. We opine a day will come, not distant, when these relations will not be so very amicable. Canada has proceeded in this business with a high-handed imperiousness that forcibly reminds us of the throne across the water, where men are wont to debase themselves in the abjectness of their protestations. We positively decline to consider Canada's imperiousness. This continent has place for free men only."

As we said, we merely quoted the letter to show the sort of feeling that is becoming once more very prevalent in the States; it is only one of the hundreds we have noticed lately, and by no means so violent as most of them. Such expressions of public opinion, no doubt, had something to do with inducing Hon. Edward Blake to drop the remark he did the other night at a public meeting in Toronto, and upon which we commented. It is as well to quote the remarks upon the foregoing letter by the editor of the Commercial-Advertiser; they are in the nature of a rebuke to the fire-eater and his like:

"But what are you going to do about it? Canada has a right to regulate her mining industry as we regulate ours, and as we regulate our other industries with tariffs and things Canadians do not like. These exactions do not discriminate against Americans. They apply to all alike, and Canadians are protesting against them. Probably they will be modified, but the matter will be settled there, not here."

No doubt this correspondent was one of those who was going to "chaw up" the Canadian customs official who should dare to stop him at the boundary, and who found it more convenient to chop up firewood to work off his indebtedness for duty he could not pay in cash.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Last week we published a verbatim report of a speech on preferential trade delivered by Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, before a meeting of the British Empire League in Toronto. Hon. Mr. Ross's arguments were brilliant and his array of facts and figures showed that he had made a most careful study of the subject, for they covered the ground very fully. We believe with Hon. Mr. Ross that preferential trade with Great Britain would be a splendid thing for Canada, and we also believe with him that the whole question rests with the British people—will they grant it for the reasons so ably set forth by Hon. Mr. Ross or for any other reason? Preferential trade between Canada and Great Britain would lead to great improvement of the Dominion's commercial and industrial conditions. It would bring a great additional amount of British capital into the country and result in the opening up of Canadian resources in a way that no other means could accomplish. It would not only produce a much closer relationship with the mother country, but would be a distinctly strengthening element in the imperial tie. A stimulus would be given to all branches of Canadian trade, and no doubt one important result would be a greatly increased immigration of desirable settlers. The last-mentioned contingency would be a natural consequence of the multiplication of ocean steamships plying between Canada and Great Britain, and the drop in rates of passage that would be sure to follow healthy competition. Great Britain would very probably find that the goods supplied by Canada were fully worth the sacrifice that she would be called upon to make, for we believe that the quality of such products as Canada can supply in large quantities, such as dairy produce, fish, timber, fruits, vegetables and so on, is far superior to those which now come to the British market from European countries. Among the probabilities of this great increase of traffic between the United Kingdom and Canada would be an ocean cable under all-British control, and it might possibly save the Australian-Canadian cable from going into foreign hands. Railway development would also be greatly stimulated, and no great stretch of the imagination is required to see a rival to the C. P. R. brought from the east to British Columbia by way of the Saskatchewan wheatfields and northern Alberta. Then, doubtless the neglected Oriental trade of Canada would receive the necessary impetus, and Japan be added to Canada's short list of big customers. These are only a few of the things which would be likely to result from preferential trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. It remains to be seen what the mass of the British people think about it. What it means to them, temporarily at least, is, as Hon. Mr. Ross frankly admits, a slight increase of the cost of their food supplies. While not over-sanguine that the British industrial classes will submit to this there is always a chance that patriotic motives may weigh with them and induce them to grant it for the sake of stronger imperial bonds between the mother country and Canada. The British industrial classes are about as unsentimental as any going, but they are always amenable to argument, and may see that by granting preferential trade to Canada the ultimate results may be greatly to the benefit of their own country and the empire generally.

MR. KELLIE'S TRIUMPH.

Comment is hardly needed upon the interesting dispatch which the Times' correspondent at Revelstoke sends us today and which will be found in another column. Mr. Kellie, true to his word, has met his constituents at the earliest possible opportunity and the result must be as highly gratifying to him as it is satisfactory to all who are for good government in this province. It silences once and for all the government organs that predicted Mr. Kellie's constituents would not approve his course. Out of three hundred persons who crowded the hall, only six hands went up in favor of the appointment to which objection was taken. Mr. Kellie is now the representative of a constituency unanimously in opposition to the Turner ministry, but which elected him as a supporter. Mr. Kellie, therefore, is not the only conscientious man in the riding. The electors of the district have taken a course they will have no cause to regret, and they are to be congratulated for having as their representative in the house a gentleman courageous enough to stand up for his honest convictions. The only question now is: "Who among the dwindling band of government supporters will be the next to fling off allegiance."

The Revelstoke Herald, the paper in which Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P., published his renunciation of the Turner government and all its works, says: "The electorate which chose a supporter of the government to represent them should have a right to say whether they now prefer to be represented by a member of the opposition, and it is Mr. Kellie's duty to them and to himself as an honest man, to give them an opportunity of doing so, which he can now only do by resigning." Mr. Kellie in his letter distinctly says that if his supporters are not pleased with his action he will resign. His supporters will be ill-advised if they compel Mr. Kellie to resign at the present juncture of affairs. But the feeling against the Turner ministry is now very strong in Mr. Kellie's district.

The Vancouver Wor-r-r-ld, commenting upon the opinion uttered by Mr. G. Taylor, M.P., that "whisky is the poor man's luxury," says there are many people in Vancouver who hold that whisky is a necessity. We can readily believe that on the Wor-r-rld's authority; for we know where a nip of it neat was badly needed a short time ago for the consolation the craythure brings to disgruntled "pollytishuns." Perhaps the Wor-r-r-ld knows the place and the people we mean.

The average clergyman is not a healthy man. There are many reasons that contribute to make him delicate. He leads a sedentary life. He doesn't take sufficient exercise. Just the same he is a hard-working man. He takes too much trouble about other people's troubles to trouble much about his own. He thinks too much about other sick people to look after his own health. The result is that the hard-working clergyman becomes a semi-invalid early in life.

There is no necessity for this. A clergyman adds nothing to his usefulness, but greatly detracts from it, by neglecting his health. If a man, be he clergyman or layman, will resort to the right remedy just as soon as he feels out of sorts, and knows that he is a little bilious, or that his liver is torpid, or his digestion is out of order, he will remain healthy and robust and add much to his usefulness and many years to his life. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the greatest of all known blood-makers and flesh-builders. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air passages. Thousands who were given up by the doctors and had lost all hope have testified to their complete recovery under this marvelous medicine. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it.

"Eight years ago I was taken with what my doctor called liver complaint," writes N. E. Kendrick, Esq., of Campton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. "I began doctoring for it, taking sarsaparillas and other medicines. Last February I had a bilious attack and I could not sit up long enough to eat. I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines. I have taken one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I find no other medicine equal to yours in helping me."

Without an equal for constipation and biliousness—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

OUR MINISTRY.

The Toronto Globe's Powerful Arraignment of the Turner Ministry.

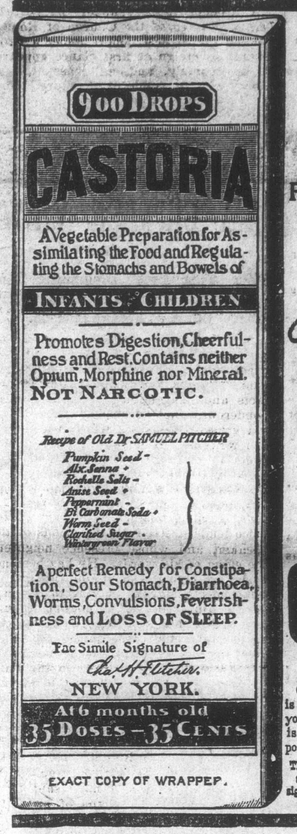
What This Province Has Suffered and Lost Since Present Government Came Into Power.

The following article upon the history of the Turner government is from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe. A few days ago we published a telegraphic excerpt from this article, but the arraignment of the government by the Globe is so just and so powerful that we reproduce the whole article that our readers may see in what light provincial affairs are viewed by the eastern press. The article is headed "A Ministerial Failure," and is as follows:

British Columbia has suffered from a most unfortunate provincial regime, and it is to be hoped the electors will see the advantage of making a change when the opportunity arrives. The ministry seems to have been afflicted with a violent desire to give away, on every pretext, the mineral and forest wealth which should serve the purposes of public revenue for generations to come. Great mineral wealth has been alienated indiscriminately, and the real developers of the future will be paying rents and royalties to the fortunate recipients instead of to the whole people. The Cassiar Central railway grants are but an illustration, perhaps the most striking, of ministerial disregard for public interests. By it Mr. Herschel Cohen, a gentleman from London, England, will be in a position to levy a royalty on the output of a large section of mining land. But there are charges more serious in one sense than incompetency against the present ministry. Mr. J. H. Turner, premier, and Mr. C. E. Pooley, president of the council, figure as the leading men in a mining company that has issued a prospectus and is seeking to sell shares in London. In that prospectus it is actually set forth that there will be advantages for the shareholders in the "unique connection" between the company and the provincial ministry. This abuse of a high position could not escape the British press. The Times, Truth, the Statist, the Financial News and other leading journals strongly condemned the unprecedented use of official authority and the unblushing declaration of it. The status of British Columbia, and, in fact, of the whole Dominion, must have suffered through that most questionable method of selling mining shares. The Liberals of the province have formulated a platform which declares against the leading lines of policy which have given the existing ministry such unenviable distinction. It condemns the alienation of public lands to railway speculators, and proposes to restrict the holding of large areas. Grants to railway corporations for aid in construction are favored only in the principle of investments in the railways, the government to secure its interest by the control of rates. The Liberals also declare their intention to investigate the status of existing grants, to the end that as much of the remaining land as possible be offered for settlement.

Chinese immigration is a vexed question in the province, as it must be wherever the Orientals gather in large numbers. There is a strong opinion in favor of their exclusion, but there is a corporate influence dominating the ministry in support of the importation of such labor. The Liberals have declared positively against it. The land grant to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is another instance of generosity with the people's property. The terms of the grant gave the company their land in alternate sections on opposite sides of the line, a section given the company to be opposite a section retained by the province. Without consulting the legislature the ministry by order in council altered the terms so as to give the company a large area of territory extending on both sides of the line. The tax on mortgages is merely an instance of incompetence. It has had the natural result of increasing the burdens of the borrower and is condemned as an unwise revenue measure by the Liberals. The un-Liberal requirement of a deposit from candidates for the legislature and the inequalities of representation for the counties are matters of reform. The requirement of miners' license fees from wage earners in the mines is a sample of the mistaken means of revenue generally adopted after the reckless alienation of public resources, and is condemned in the Liberal platform.

But this ministry can show itself resourceful on occasion. It is building a house of assembly, which, of course, could not be finished within measurable distance of the time specified. A blass plate has been provided setting forth to future generations the completion of the work under Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. When it became evident that Mr. Dewdney's term would expire long before the blass plate could fill its mission there was a situation which might have puzzled an ordinary administration. But the rulers of British Columbia rose to the occasion by holding a "formal opening" before completion. The opening was indeed, formal, for it consisted in the distribution of letters announcing that the Lieut.-Governor would be at home in the building at a certain day. They did not state on what particular rafter or joist the vice-regal party would perch, whether they would cling to a ladder or balance on a window sill. The formal opening was an unqualified success, and the workmen on the building never suspected that it was under way. In this record of absurdity, incompetence and worse there is a lesson which the electors of Ontario should take well to heart. Whether in Dominion or provincial affairs, Conservative rule has been marked by the reckless alienation of the public domain. Immense wealth in timber and minerals can be in that way squandered in a single month. An order in council or vote forced by a party majority may entail irreparable injury. The mistake of a single election may bring the very material penitence of heavy taxation for years. The lesson is obvious and should be thoroughly learned.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Rossland Mining Operator Charged With Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

Carlos Warfield Married—Trouble in Quebec Reported to Have Been Cleared Up.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Robert Stevenson, president of the Granite Creek Mining Company, of British Columbia, appeared in the police court here this morning, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Miss Christie, of Ottawa, from whom he got a gold watch and diamond ring for seven shares in his company, laid the charge. Stevenson was remanded and is out on bail.

Caros Warfield, manager to August Heinze, of Rossland, B. C., was married to Mis Whitney at Prescott to-day.

It is stated on good authority that the trouble in Quebec has been cleared up by the premier to the satisfaction of the old guard.

The unanimous award of the Behring Sea sealing commissioners, Judges King and Putnam, has been handed to Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Sherman. The amount is not stated.

Sir William Van Horne was here today and had an interview with several ministers on the subject, it is said, of the C.P.R. getting entrance into Rossland.

The premier returned to the capital from Quebec this morning. The council is in session this afternoon with almost a full attendance of ministers. The announcement for the date of the meeting of parliament and the final arrangements in connection with the Yukon trade are looked for.

The postal revenue continues to grow, the November returns showing an increase of $70,000 over the same month last year.

Lieut.-Governor Mowat, who has been closing up private affairs here, has left for Toronto. Many friends were present at the station to see him off.

The new minister of justice proposes to personally examine into each capital case before reporting to council whether or not the law should take its course. Hertofore the chief clerk of the department has reviewed the evidence and judges reports on capital cases.

FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

The Big Auditorium Building Probably Entirely Destroyed.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—Fire broke out this morning at 1:15 in the big Auditorium building on North and Holmes streets, which contains the biggest theatre in Kansas City and one of the biggest hotels. The fire originated in the servants' quarters on the sixth floor of the hotel. Though great excitement prevailed among the guests of the hotel, no one was hurt in the panic which followed the alarm of fire. All escaped. At 2:30 the fire is still burning fiercely. The east wall threatens to fall any moment. Spectators have been driven back from the streets, and part of the roof has collapsed.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS.

Nebraska Is Completely Covered Under a White Mantle.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—Another heavy snow storm is prevailing in this state. During the last ten hours a great quantity of snow has fallen, which, added to the 15 inches already on the surface, will make one of the heaviest in the state's history. Out in the state the snowfall is from two feet to 30 inches. Stock on the ranges are reported in splendid condition.

TREASURE SHIP ROBBED.

Portion of a Heavy Consignment From Vera Cruz "Lifted" En Route.

New York, Dec. 20.—This story of the robbing of a treasure ship is in the World to-day:

The Ward liner City of Washington, which sailed from Vera Cruz on December 1st and arrived at this port on Wednesday, carried in her strong room $600,000 in Mexican coin. This was not an unusually large shipment of treasure for the Ward line to handle, and no one in authority dreamed of danger. Nevertheless, during the voyage the strong room, built to withstand an attack of almost anything but dynamite, and located so as to be under constant observation, was broken into. Only $3,000 was taken by the robbers, but the general impression is that the scheme of the daring perpetrators was to seize the entire treasure.

Last night A. G. Smith, the company's secretary, was confronted with the facts in possession of the World and unhesitatingly admitted that a robbery had been committed.

The City of Washington took the treasure aboard at Vera Cruz. It was consigned to European firms, in transit via New York, and this was but the first stage of the journey. Even when the lines were out and thirteen passengers vanished into the city with their baggage Captain Burley had no suspicion of the astonishing discovery in store for him. Arrangements had been completed for its removal to an ocean liner destined to bear it to the European consignees, and the trucks had been lined up ready for the precious freight, when the mate of the head gang of men went into the treasure room. There was a key in his hand, but there was no need to use it. The door of the treasure room was found unfastened and the pressure of a hand upon it's massive panelling forced it wide open.

FIGHTING FOR DURRANT.

The Murderer's Attorneys Striving To Save Him From the Gallows.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The attorneys for Durrant have filed notice that they will ask for a change of venue from the recent order of sentence by Judge Bahrs on the ground that the court was prejudiced. An appeal to the governor for a commutation of the sentence will also be made on the ground that a review of co-relation of the Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams cases should be made. Another effort to get the case before the federal courts will also be made.

POOR REUBEN LANE.

Cruelly Deceived by the Whim of a Fickle Widow.

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 21.—Reuben Lane walked on crutches from Barnsborough, Pa., to Topeka, Kans., a distance of 579 miles, to marry Mrs. Eliza Ann Parker. When he arrived she refused to have him. He has employed a lawyer and commenced an action for breach of promise. He is a widower 33 years old and she is a widow 60 years old. They became engaged through a matrimonial agency. It took Lane thirty-six days to make the trip.

QUIET AT KIAO CHAU.

Shanghai, Dec. 21.—The German admiral commanding at Kiao Chau Bay has refused to admit newspaper men within the lines. There has been no further developments at Kiao Chau. All is quiet there.

Severe Bronchitis Yields Promptly to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctor's bills have annually come to a considerable sum. I believe a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup occasionally will aid me in reducing them very materially.

W. R. ALGER,
Halifax, N.S. Insurance Agent.

WILL GET $464

Behring Sea Arbitrators Have A This Sum to the Vic toria Sealers.

Local Sealing Men Dissatisfie pected That Interest Would Been Allowed.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The arbitra pointed to enquire into the losse Canadian sealers through being by United States cruisers in Sea, have awarded the sum o 000 as compensation.

In 1894 the Canadian governm fered to accept $450,000, while t ed States offered $400,000. Art a compromise was reached both governments for the am $425,000. A bill was presented grass for this sum, but it was In February, 1896, a convention tered into between Great Bri the United States with a view the liability of the United St any injury which the Canadian might have sustained. The mat therefore referred to two commi Justice King, of the Suprem C Canada, and Judge Putnam f United States. The two commi met at Victoria last winter, short parliament had prorogued, and h evidence in the cases. The a was heard at Halifax. Hon Peters, of Prince Edward Isla had E. V. Bodwell associated w appeared as Canadian counsel, Charles Hibbert Tupper represe sealers. Sir Charles acted in tion with the Canadian gove counsel. Each government dec pay the expenses of its own sioner. All contingent and i expenses of the commissioners a paid by the two governments moities.

The amount awarded to Gr tain under the convention on ac any claim, must be paid by the ment of the United States wi months after the award has bee The decision of the arbitrators accepted as final. In cases in w commissioners failed to agre transmit to each government a port setting out in detail the which they differ, and any suc ences will have to be referred t pire appointed by the two gove jointly. In the case of a disag the president of the Swiss c tion will name an umpire.

There are in the present aw reserved cases. They are the B mond for $5,000, and the $1,000.

The amount of the claims s to the Behring Sea Claims Co at Victoria was $857,000.

A representative of the Tim viewed a number of the loca men regarding the foregoing and all expressed dissatisfacto amount of the award. The su upon by the commissioners—$ is considered entirely inadequa the dispatch indicates, this is amount of the award. Had been added to the amount st sum would have been more sat

WILL MEET FEBRUARY

Date for the Summoning of P —News of Major Wals

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—At a m the cabinet yesterday, it wa to summon parliament for the of business on February 3rd.

A letter has been received jor Walsh, dated 12th of N which confirms the drowning man, of Seattle. Major Walsh wrote was on Sam's river. He got three months' provisions.

Official advices have been rece Victoria that the owners of th vessels Ariel and Willie McGov ed by a Russian cruiser in 1 signified their readiness to a offer of the Russian governme tlement of their claims. The tendered by the government Petersburg as compensation wa This is somewhat below the su two claims, nevertheless the have notified the government acceptance of the amount tend also that they agree to accept sion of the amount to be mad Louis Davies, minister of mar

Eight laborers from Hull and who had been working on th Nest Pass railroad returned hom and entered suit for damages ag Canadian Pacific railway comp signing off all claims against pany and contractors. The they were actually forced to their claims. They hold th agreement made by a man in not valid, so also is their agre to sue the C.P.R. not valid, as actually prisoners while at Cr Pass. There was no other way to come except over the C.P.R they had no money.

A PLUCKY STATION A

Redding, Cal., Dec. 22.—Tw men attempted to rob the Sou cific Company's station at Ke night, but they were driven o tion Agent Shuchman, who sh the robbers, who died soon a The other made his escape.

GOLD DUST AND NUG

St. Paul, Dec. 22.—The ge senger department of the Grea railroad received yesterday ment of gold dust and nugget Seattle chamber of commerce weight being twenty-seven pou ounces, valued at $6,364.