

LATE LONDON GOSSIP.

Movements of Royalty—The Marquis of Queensberry on Americans and Englishmen.

Semi-Official Denial on the Subject of Venezuela—Manifestations of British Patriotism.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Although throughout the week Great Britain echoed with warlike preparations, Englishmen everywhere noticed with pride the remarkably short time in which the flying squadron of warships made ready for sea. There seems to be less prospect of war now than at any time since the cloud of Transvaal discord first began to overshadow the statesmen of Europe.

FESTIVITIES AT OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight, where the Queen is staying and extremely mild weather has tended to heighten the enjoyment of those who composed the royal party. In addition to the number of theatrical companies commanded to perform before Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenburg) arranged for and supervised an elaborate series of private theatricals which were greatly enjoyed and highly praised.

The Prince of Wales, after a busy week in town, during which he visited the theatre nightly, went to Sandringham on Friday. He will hold the first levee of the season during the third week of February, and will afterwards go to Marseilles on board the speedy cutter Britannia. She is said to have been improved by slight alterations and re-cooping. The Britannia will take part in the Mediterranean regatta.

The Duke of Devonshire has been entertaining the King of the Belgians at Chatworth Castle, in the Peak district, Derbyshire. On Thursday the Duke and his guests, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited Olympia in order to see the bicycle races, which were the great attraction there. The King returned to Brussels on Friday.

The Marquis of Queensberry writes to the press regarding statements with respect to Lord Sholto Douglas, his son, who married Loretta Addis, an actress of California. He says he allowed Lord Sholto £200 (\$1,600), yearly, as he did all his younger brothers. He added, "if my sons go to distant lands and choose to marry music hall singers without my leave they must take the consequences."

AMERICA'S HATRED OF THE ENGLISH. He says he served on a British warship during the civil war; that the "feeling of this country was entirely for smashing the English out of business and to sing nightly, while lying off New Orleans, surrounded by half a dozen Federal ships, "The Bonny Blue Flag." "I fancy," he says, "if we were fighting with the Union Jack with Ireland that in Portsmouth harbor a Yankee crew would be singing "The Wearing of the Green."

Much disgust is felt in the Quorn Hunt governing body at the various methods. He is accused of trying to imitate his friend Emperor William of Germany. On Wednesday last, during a check which occurred soon after the hunt started, Lord Salisbury was engaged in a dispute with a former master of the hounds, who is still a prominent member of the Quorn Hunt, and although the day's sport was but just commenced, he immediately stopped the hunt and sent the hounds to their kennels, thus disappointing a large field.

Recently statements have appeared in the London papers claiming that the Foreign office is preparing an elaborate map and an extended report on all the phases of the Venezuelan question. In regard to this statement a high official at the foreign office says: "We are not preparing new or special maps, for we are satisfied with those now in use. The statement, now largely circulated, was MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH."

While Lord Salisbury has not yet authorized to announce the fact, we may say he is preparing a full report on the whole matter, which will undoubtedly be submitted to parliament soon after it assembles on February 11. When asked about the cable despatches, etc., which the Daily Chronicle has been publishing from Washington, a foreign official remarked: "We are inclined to think that the letters referred to are copies of certain documents relating to the matter which were published in Paris, some years ago, at the instigation of the Venezuelan government, and do not cover the entire ground, as they seem only extracts taken at random here and there. While they are undoubtedly authentic as far as they go, they have not been accepted by the British government as determinative in the matter."

The U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, being asked if he had any official information that Lord Salisbury was preparing a special report on the Venezuelan question replied, "I have nothing official on the matter, but, have of course, heard it intimated that such was the fact and am heartily glad to know that expedite matters. I do not know whether this matter published by the Chronicle was taken from what was published in Paris some years ago, nor do I know the exact source of these documents. They may have been the work of Gusman Blanco, who once represented the Venezuelan government at Paris. He was an able man, who had acquired a large fortune, and represented his government in various diplomatic matters."

Ever since the beginning of the trouble in the Transvaal it has been necessary to dispatch the news which Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of State for the Colonies, gave out by a relay of messengers. These extended from the steps of the Colonial office into Charles street around to the corner of King street, where an imposing array of cabs was in waiting. Each item of

information was passed along the lines to the last messenger in each line, who quickly entered the waiting vehicle and dashed off to the newspaper office.

THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM. which was aroused by the German Emperor's telegram to President Kruger, continues to manifest itself in various ways, and at the theatres any allusion to Germany is received with groans by the gallery and pit, while the national anthem, "God Save the Queen," which is included at every performance at most of the theatres, is received with cheers and the universal raising of hats by the dispersing audience in decided contrast to the carelessness with which it was generally received a few weeks ago. While hostility to Germany is everywhere shown, quite the reverse has been the case in regard to the United States even at the height of the difficulty with Great Britain over the Venezuelan matter. A notable instance of this is afforded nightly at the Drury Lane theatre pantomime. In this the American flag, with allusions to the United States, is brought in on several occasions. In fact, the flag is rather flaunted before the Britishers, but has never provoked any hostile demonstration. Indeed, as the clown links arms with Uncle Sam and says "Well, we are not going to quarrel with our cousins about Venezuela," or some remark of that kind, the most cordial approval is given to the sentiment by the audience.

Although matters look decidedly more peaceful than they did a week or so ago, the production of war material here appears to have increased rather than diminished. The staff of workmen at the dockyards and arsenals has been increased largely, and it is looked upon as being significant and having direct bearing upon the future that the workmen have been mostly promised permanent employment.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reuter's Telegram Cable Company announces this evening that after having investigated the matter, it is in a position to state definitely that there is no truth in the story which reached here from Caracas via New York that another British expedition with two cannons had left Georgetown, British Guiana, for Cuyani station on the British Guiana frontier. The statement is reiterated that the small police force on the frontier has not even been reinforced, and no steps have been taken to send troops to the frontier and no such steps are contemplated.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Observatore Romano, the official Vatican organ, confirms the report that the Pope had instructed Cardinal Satolli to offer President Cleveland his good offices in settling the Venezuelan dispute and had also instructed Cardinal Vaughan to make the same approach to the English government. The correspondent suggests that England would do well to accept the offer, the Pope being a natural arbiter in international conflicts.

The New York correspondent of the Times says: "The attempt to stereotype some new fangled Monroe doctrine into a status or to define it by a resolution of Congress is not going to succeed without opposition. It begins to look as if it might fail altogether."

The Chronicle hears that certain unofficial advances have been made between London and Washington with reference to Venezuela, but is unable to confirm the report. "There is some interest," continues the Chronicle, "in a report that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's brother, Arthur Chamberlain, has started this week to visit Jamaica and Bermuda."

A Madrid despatch to the Standard says: "Learning of the decision of the various political parties in Cuba, Gen. Hunte telegraphed to the government offering to adopt any course that would suit Spain's interests. Gen. Marin has been appointed temporary governor of the island, and Gen. Pando commander of the forces, pending the arrival of Gen. Polavieja."

A Cape Town despatch to the Times says: "Dr. Jameson's men are now being held under a military escort on the Natal border. Each man signs a declaration promising to proceed to England as a prisoner and not to raise any question respecting his legal custody en route, nor to attempt to escape."

A Berlin despatch to the Standard says: "At all events, the Emperor will grant a limited pardon to criminals upon the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire. It is reported that some special distinction will be conferred upon Prince Bismarck."

The Daily News has a Berlin despatch which says: "The public will be excluded from all shares in the court fees, and even the representatives of the press will not be admitted. The people must be satisfied with the stiff official accounts to be given in the official gazette. At the review in front of the opera house, even the usual stand for spectators is prohibited."

BREEZY WITH PERSONALITIES.

SEATTLE, Jan. 17.—Advices from Alaska show that while there is no indication of mining going on during this hard weather, the Juneau editors are making their newspapers breezy with personalities. The Mining Record starts a page with the startling headline that a rival editor is "declared a liar," and the next line states that this is the unequivocal way in which Juneau business men express it. It seems that the editor in question, who is a deputy marshal, had ventured an editorial in regard to a recent trial, and fifty-three business men signed a resolution stating: "That said articles so published be characterized as utterly false and calculated to bring our territory into disrepute as one where justice is not fairly administered; that we reprobate the publication of such sentiments as not in any degree reflecting the feelings of our people, and condemn, not only the article in question but previous articles and communications in the same paper, which have been obviously intended to create a false sentiment in the public mind."

Seventeen other business men signed a second series of such resolutions, so Juneau, although in the midst of an Arctic winter, must be pretty warm for that editor.

Catchers can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LANGELIER SPEAKS UP IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Liberal Leader's Mysterious Threat About Failure to Protect the Religion of the French.

Laurier Severely Scored by Kenny for Coquetting With Annexation at Boston.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—There was a wild scene in the House this evening when, in the debate on the address, Mr. Kenny, Conservative, who represents Halifax, accused Hon. Wilfrid Laurier of being an annexationist in disguise. Kenny read from a Boston paper a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Laurier at a banquet held in Boston some years ago. The report made Mr. Laurier say that Canada must in the course of time be separated from England. Mr. Laurier said that he had not been correctly reported. Still, he believed that Canada was attaining the rank of a nation.

The Conservatives broke into shouts of dissent. Dr. Landerkin, a prominent Liberal, shouted across the floor that Canada would soon be great a country as England. The Liberals responded with cheers. Mr. Kenny went on to say that Laurier had treacherously conspired to bring about annexation.

"That is the most disgraceful statement ever made in a British parliament," said Mr. Laurier. "I call upon the speaker to make the hon. member retract his words." Speaker White thereupon rose, but the member for Halifax retracting the expression, the Speaker's intervention became unnecessary.

Mr. Langelier, one of the French Liberal leaders, said afterwards: "We are well satisfied as things are now, but our religion is not given the protection of the law. We will do nothing more than cheer and shout across the floor of parliament." Mr. Langelier would not elucidate his remarks.

HIS ACTION PREMATURE

The Monroe Doctrine Not Intended to Apply in Cases Like Venezuela

Significant Resolution Proposed in the United States House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Sewell, N.J., offered a resolution declaratory of the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, as follows: "Resolved—1. That the Monroe doctrine as originally propounded was directed to the special prevention of the threatened action of the allied powers in reference to the revolted colonies of Spain and the occupation by way of colonization of any supposed derelict territory on this hemisphere. 2. That the question of resisting any acquisition of territory by conquest was limited, as stated by Mr. Webster, to cases in which, by reason of proximity, such acquisition should be dangerous to the safety and integrity of our institutions. 3. That the true ground upon which the Monroe announcement was based, and upon which any similar position should be taken, rests for its justification upon what may be our interests, and our interests only; and that neither by the Monroe doctrine or any official declaration have we ever under any pledge to any power or state on this continent that binds us to act merely for their protection against invasion or encroachment by any other power. 4. That when a case arises in which a European power proposes to acquire territory by invasion or conquest, it is then for us to determine whether our safety and integrity demands that we shall resist such action by armed force if necessary. 5. That the executive has pressed the Monroe doctrine beyond what was contemplated at the time of its announcement, and the resultant sequence of the action or the position of the executive department in reference to the Venezuelan boundary as to the course to be pursued, until the time shall have arrived for a final determination. It will then be our province to adopt such a line of policy and to take such action as may then be demanded by our sense of duty to the country, and by a due regard for the history of the controversy, the fame and safety of our people and the integrity of our institutions."

6. That this action was premature, looking to the history of the controversy, and inopportune, in view of the business and financial condition of the country. 7. That neither congress nor the country has been or can be committed by the action or the position of the executive department in reference to the Venezuelan boundary as to the course to be pursued, until the time shall have arrived for a final determination. It will then be our province to adopt such a line of policy and to take such action as may then be demanded by our sense of duty to the country, and by a due regard for the history of the controversy, the fame and safety of our people and the integrity of our institutions."

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A FORMIDABLE FLEET.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 17.—The flying squadron, consisting of the battleship Revenge, flagship, Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Dale; battleship Royal Oak, the first class cruisers Gibraltar and Theseus; and the second class cruisers Charybdis and Hermione, with six first class torpedo boat destroyers, assembled at Spithead at noon to-day. It is stated that the destination of the flying squadron, after leaving Bantay Bay, will be Bermuda. The admiralty refuses to give any information.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

President Kruger Charges a Deep Laid Plot to Overthrow His Government.

Ballard Smith's Attack on British Colonial Policy in South Africa and Elsewhere.

PRETORIA, Jan. 17.—It is officially stated here that Dr. Jameson and others who are in prison will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government, and that the Uitlanders in due course of time will be enabled to make their demands clearly understood. It is added, however, that the government and burghers will resist any form of foreign protection, either upon the part of Great Britain or any other country. The are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of the republic, and the grievances of the people of the Rand will be settled when the present excitement has abated.

It is also stated to be quite untrue that President Kruger was aware of Dr. Jameson's intention to invade the Transvaal territory. On the contrary, the President after having been told that he had crossed the border, said: "Don't tell me that Englishmen would do that. Whatever may be said of them, they are open and brave and would not make a cowardly unprovoked attack upon us." President Kruger recently accepted the advice of Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, in bringing about a settlement of the disturbances, and they parted cordially. The trial of the members of the reform committee, of Johannesburg, who are now in custody, will begin next week.

New York, Jan. 17.—In reply to a cabled request to President Kruger, of the South African republic, the World has received the following despatch: "A deep plot was laid to overthrow the independence of the republic. The so-called grievances of the Uitlanders and their need of protection was simply a pretext for the invasion of the country by the freebooters of the chartered company, whose aim was to overthrow the independence of the republic. The freebooters are imprisoned and their officers will be sent to England for trial. Americans are not to be taken into consideration. They have no need of protection, but are able to take care of themselves. Ten of those who joined the revolutionary so-called reform committee, and who were mostly British subjects, be tried according to law, and justice will be done to all without respect to nationality. (Signed) Government Information Department."

The World publishes a cable dispatch from the London correspondent. Mr. Ballard Smith, commenting upon the supposed complicity of Cecil Rhodes in the recent raid led by Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal, writes: "The British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, cabled from Cape Town to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, among other things, that he had received documentary evidence of a widespread conspiracy to seize upon the government and make use of the wealth of the country to rehabilitate the finances of the Transvaal Mining Company."

After quoting the paragraph, Mr. Ballard Smith continues: "If this is so, and if Colonial Secretary Chamberlain makes good his fine protestations, the case against Cecil Rhodes and his associates must prove the most momentous to England since Warren Hastings was arraigned in Westminster. The mystery of it, however, is if the conspiracy is proved against Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, how Sir Hercules can excuse his own astonishing ignorance of the preparations taken, and the fact that he was under the certain knowledge of his subordinates in Bechuanaland; and, on the other hand, if he did fulfil his duty by informing the Colonial office of the facts, how Secretary Chamberlain himself can excuse his failure to stop the raid until interference was too late."

"Whatever is said in the public press, there probably is not a sensible man in England who believes that the English cabinet, or at least the colonial part of it, could possibly have been in ignorance of the preparations, or that the raid would have been stopped if the government had not been forced by President Kruger's strategy in acquainting the whole world at the critical moment with the facts, how Sir Hercules can excuse his own astonishing ignorance of the preparations taken, and the fact that he was under the certain knowledge of his subordinates in Bechuanaland; and, on the other hand, if he did fulfil his duty by informing the Colonial office of the facts, how Secretary Chamberlain himself can excuse his failure to stop the raid until interference was too late."

"The Queen's government, solemnly pledged to King Lobengula, has unanimously decided to supersede Captain-General Martine de Campos, and his Lieutenant, General Aderus, owing to differences which exist between them and the political party in Cuba. Gen. Martin and General Pando, who are now in command of the Spanish troops in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, will temporarily replace Generals Campos and Aderus. The names of Generals Polavieja and Weyler are both mentioned for the post of commander-in-chief in Cuba."

SEATTLE, Jan. 17.—G. B. Swinehart, the editor of the Alaskan Mining Record, who arrived here yesterday on the Topeka, told a thrilling story of the most recent of Alaska's mighty avalanches. This tremendous snowslide started on the mountain side back of Juneau, and gathering force swept into the Silver Bow basin, and carried with it the saw mill and the whole of the large mining works of the Ebnar company, doing destruction estimated at nearly \$30,000. Mr. Swinehart said: "The day before I left, a large searching party was out all day endeavoring to find the body of John T. Pearl. They were unsuccessful, and the day we left a still larger body of men went on the search. Pearl was a watchman employed at the mill, and it is believed that he was eating his breakfast at the time the avalanche struck the building in which he sat and carried it away. "The avalanche occurred on the morning of December 23, and a curious thing that has since been learned about it is that the watchman at the Camel mill saw it start, and yet never reported it. Had he done so, it is possible that some of its destruction might have been averted, and at least the life of Pearl might have been saved. It is supposed that Pearl heard the roar of the avalanche, and started to run, and he must have got some distance from the building and have been carrying the body would have been found in the debris. "The slide came down the main head of Gold creek, striking first the boarding house, then the saw mill and then the office buildings, with a depth of about forty feet of snow. This depth can be calculated pretty accurately from the fact that the cupola on the top of the mill was carried away on the surface of the avalanche, clear down the valley, without being broken, while the mill itself was smashed into fragments. The slide came rolling down with such terrific force that the timbers of the mill were scattered in splinters some hundred feet on either side. "So great was the impetus of the avalanche that it traversed a distance of over 2,000 feet down the level valley, wrecking and burying everything in its way. Its force is perhaps best estimated by the circumstance that the stamps in the mill, huge bars of steel coupled in the strongest possible manner for the work they have to do, were torn apart and scattered, some of them singly here and there. Through these splinters of timber and machinery and rocks and snow, a body of volunteers has been carefully searching for Pearl's body, but I do not think they will find it until the snow melts away with the coming spring. Pearl is a young man of about 30 years of age, who has been employed in the mill since last July. He is a son of Thomas F. Pearl, of Juneau, and a brother-in-law of Attorney Bostwick, formerly of this city. "The mill plant was valued at \$23,000, the cost of its construction, and it was a twenty-stamp mill with the latest improvements and appliances. It was erected in 1889 by the Ebnar, Alaska Milling & Mining Company. Its site was specially selected, in the belief that it was a spot snowslides could never reach, because of its distance on level ground from the mountain's base."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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WITHOUT INTERFERING

The United States Government Think the Venezuelan Question Will Be Settled.

The President's Recent Message Very Unfavorably Received in British Guiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day adopted a resolution drawn by Senator Davis, which declares that the acquisition by purchase, aggression or otherwise of any territory on the American continent by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States. The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuelan question—the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement, and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. It declares that in case boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and the American governments are decided by arbitration, by agreement, purchase or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the judge whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement. In fact it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments on the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that this government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The cabled reports of the action of the United States committee on foreign relations in adopting a resolution looking to the most prompt affirmation by the United States government of the Monroe doctrine is printed with much prominence in all the London dailies this morning, but owing to the late hour at which the news reached here only brief editorial references are made to it. The Times says that too much importance should not be attached to the committee's resolution, as it is not to be passed upon by congress where the resolution is liable to be defeated. Should, however, this not be the case, adds the Times, the Venezuelan affair will once more be brought to the attention of the United States, and the situation between Great Britain and America will then become most serious indeed.

The Chronicle, an editorial says that it will be unfortunate if America decides to adopt too radical a declaration of Monroeism at the present juncture. Recent events had tended to create a decidedly better feeling between the countries, which this new step might alter. However, concludes the paper, the resolution has not yet been submitted to congress, and indeed, its exact terms are not yet made public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Aside from the leisurely manner in which the Venezuelan commission is arranging to prosecute its work, there are other indications that the administration has become convinced that this august body will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. A settlement is likely to be found in an agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela, directly brought about through the good offices of a third party, not necessarily or probably the United States, to submit to a joint commission, the question of title to all the territory west of the Schomburgk line, with a proviso that, in the course of the inquiry into the commission, the lines on the ground touch the British title to the lands lying to the eastward of that line, then the body may extend its functions to adjudicate such title.

This arrangement would meet the British contention that the original arbitration shall be limited to lands to the westward of the line. While still conceding the justice of the contention of President Cleveland, which the other side may properly be taken into consideration in fixing the boundary, probably a supplementary arbitration will be left to deal with the question as to the title of the eastward lines, if the original commission dealing with the matter shall find that the title to the land is a fit subject for arbitration as shown by the evidence produced before it.

To the newspapers of British Guiana the President's message on the Venezuelan boundary dispute came almost as a Christmas present, as the news of its contents reached Georgetown only a few days before that day. The Daily Chronicle, of Demerara, of December 24, is full of comment upon the subject. Generally the criticism is harsh and very unfavorable to the President, who is accused of pandering to political considerations, while the Monroe doctrine itself is upheld as an English idea twisted far from its original intent by demagogues to force it to fit the present controversy.

ALASKAN AVALANCHE.

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PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCOMBER & SON, 258 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Mr. J. H. Hurty, Chemist, writes: "As a person cough and have a cold, Pyny-pectoral has given the most satisfactory results. I have tried many other remedies, but none have done me so much good as Pyny-pectoral. It is a safe and reliable cough medicine." Large Bottle, 50 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL.

THE... it will distress... a cold... the there-... instruc-... TREAL... Co.,... ders... kers... Mines... B.C... INS... IS NOW PRINTED... UE INK... ROSS THE... PPER... SHIRE... CE... o., Montreal... Rain... NESS... Mars Talk... TRONS... ar for \$1.00... rter for breakfast... TS, \$1.50... e. Try it... ROSS... College... HILL PARK... G COLLEGE... y, Jan. 6... spectus apply... V. CHURCH, M.A... received for the... ethod Farm, more or less, about... ation, well fenced... coal rights in... of bush lands... to suit pur-... for the 200 acres of... to be mailed... wick, P.O., up to... of the Executors.