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REFORMS FOR CUBA.

The Spanish Cabinet Considering What Is to Be Done.

Outrages in Manila—Proposed International Disarmament—Humbert and the Pope.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Senator Canovas del Castillo to-day had a long interview with the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Beranger, minister of marine. The subject of the discussion was kept secret, but it is understood the members of the Spanish cabinet are considering the introduction in the near future of political and administrative reforms for the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. Such action, if taken, it is believed, will lead to a reconstruction of the cabinet.

Senator Canovas del Castillo, in an interview, said that he knew yesterday, through the medium of cablegrams received from Minister Delome, that a resolution looking to the independence of Cuba would be adopted by the U. S. senate committee on foreign affairs, but he does not believe that congress will eventually pass a resolution of this character.

The Standard says: "Nothing could be more uncompromising than the terms of the resolution. The shock to Spanish pride will be increased rather than mitigated by the tender of the President's friendly offices. Fortunately there is the constitutional time barrier against violent measures and though it is much to hope that the cabinet in the Venezuela scare that the calm judgment of the nation will over ride jingoism.

The Daily News thinks that little but talk will come of the resolution. The Times says: "It is not surprising that President Cleveland, who can afford to be embarrassed."

The Vossische Zeitung comments on the United States and Spanish difficulty and prints a lengthy review of the whole trouble, during which it says that it does not expect an immediate rupture, but fears a gradual drifting into war under the pressure of public opinion in Spain and the United States.

Private letters received here from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, state that the Spaniards there are resorting to torture to extort confessions and information from captured insurgents and spies. The instruments of torture used are from the time of the Inquisition and consist of thumb screws, "Spanish" boots, etc., which are still preserved there.

The court of inquiry investigating the cause of the loss of the British steamer Memphis, from Manila to Brisbane, which went ashore on November 18 near Mizzenhead on the south coast of Ireland, has suspended Capt. Williams' certificate for six months.

M. de Jeanne, in the chamber of deputies to-day, made a motion that the government summon an international conference of the powers with the view of a general disarmament and demand urgency for it. The urgency motion was opposed by the Premier, M. Meunier, and was defeated by a vote of 400 to 35. Cardinal Bausan, archbishop of Florence, had an audience of forty minutes with the King and Queen of Italy at the Pitti palace to-day. Considerable importance is attached to the visit.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Although the resolution of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate did not cause surprise in Madrid, it has re-awakened indignation and is looked upon as proving that the prospect of the Americans making war is almost certain. Spain seems to be prepared for the worst, and is appealing to international sentiment to condemn the United States. The Spanish press is divided in its opinion on the subject. El Epoca, Ministerialist, considers the adoption of the resolution as doubtful, "owing to the contradictory wording, including the independence of Cuba and friendly peace offers in one resolution." El Epoca also thinks that President Cleveland will veto the resolution if passed, and "it will thus have a weakening effect."

El Nacional condemns what it classes as the "Unpatriotic attitude of the Spanish press," in attacking Captain General Weyler and other Spanish generals, claiming that this hurts their prestige with the army. But the National considers that war between Spain and the United States is impossible, even should the resolution be adopted, owing to the disastrous effect which it would have on American finances. It thinks that the Americans "only aim at autonomy in Cuba."

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The agitation arising out of the report of the commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland is growing apace, and the question bids fair to be one of the leading matters discussed at the next session of parliament. The Times, alarmed at the prospect, has published an article in that sense, to which Mr. John Morley has replied, warmly upholding the commission. The Irish Unionists are taking the matter up and intend to bring the alleged undue taxation of Ireland before parliament at the opening of the session in the form of an amendment in reply to the speech from the throne, calling upon the state to refund the £2,500,000 of over taxation.

Col. Sanderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, is expected to introduce an amendment, and there is much speculation in view of Mr. Morley's attitude regarding the position which Sir William Vernon Harcourt will assume in the matter.

BELATED STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Dec. 21.—The belated steamships which laboriously made port yesterday looked frost-bitten and brought tales of wrestling with Atlantic gales. There is still a full score of ocean liners overdue, some of them many days. The Red Cross steamer Portia, which came through the Sound yesterday, had one of the most exciting and dangerous trips in her history. She runs between New York and New York, touching Halifax Wednesday while running for Pollock Rip a terrific storm from the east northeast hurled itself against the Portia. The steamer was at the time crossing the Bay of Fundy. It seemed as though the Portia's sixteen terrified passengers were all in the waters of the bay bombarding the vessel. The lifeboats of the starboard quarter were smashed in, davits twisted into spirals by the crushing grasp of the roaring seas, bulwarks were levelled at the stern and derricks, stanchions, ventilators and other deck furnishing jammed and knocked out of position. Capt. Farrell hove to for three hours. When the Portia arrived in the vicinity of the Pollock Rip the lightship was nowhere to be seen. She had either been wrecked from her moorings by the gale or her life and the lives of her crew, leaving every ship that came near in danger from the shoals which mark that part of the Massachusetts coast. Captain Farrell changed his course and put right into the Atlantic 200 miles, steaming around Block Island and entering the Sound. The Portia's passengers were joyful at the thought of stepping on something firm again. The Atlas line steamer Alpo, Capt. Long, which left Halifax an hour after the Portia, was headed directly for Sandy Hook. She was also hit by the gale and was hove to for thirty-six hours.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Press and Public of Spain Take a Much Calmer View of Matters.

Fear Expressed in Certain Quarters of the Course of President McKinley.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—There can be no doubt that the Spanish press and public take a much calmer view of the attitude of the United States towards the Cuban question. The expressions heard in government circles and the views published in the ministerial press inspired by members of the government are especially optimistic to-day. This is in a large part due to dispatches received from Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, giving the views of Mr. Olney as to the power of the President to ignore the best of congress for the recognition of a new government, and the President's opinion that no government has been established by the insurgents in Cuba. The ministerial organs and all the sympathizers with the government are taking the ground from this, that there will be a conflict between the legislative and executive powers in the United States government, which will delay action and give Spain a respite from intervention, during which she may have an opportunity to crush the rebellion. It is noticeable also that the Cameron resolution itself, offensive as are its terms to Spanish pride, is looked upon as a degree of moderation as compared with the first view of it.

The view is attributed to Senor Canovas himself that the adoption of the Cameron resolution need not necessarily mean war, since there was no attempt in it to provide for armed intervention in Cuba for active assistance to the insurgents but simply for the recognition of their government.

So far as the friendly intervention with the Spanish government was concerned it lay in the power of that government to decline overtures to that end. The mood of optimism of the ministerialists to-day goes beyond President Cleveland's terms, since they express the belief that Mr. McKinley, upon coming into office, will follow the same policy towards Cuba as President Cleveland has done.

On the other hand, El Imparcial, El Herald and El Liberal do not believe that a pacific solution is possible of the problem of Spanish relations with the United States. They consider that Mr. Olney's utterances are simply those of a secretary and that they carry little weight with the great body of American citizens, in whom, it is pointed out, is the fountain of all power, overruling both the legislative and the executive. These newspapers express the belief that congress is backed by public opinion in the United States, and is bent upon gaining independence for the Cubans. Mr. McKinley, they say, will also follow public opinion and his own convictions and will declare for the independence of the island even at the cost of an armed intervention by the United States if the war shall be prolonged beyond the month of March, when he assumes the presidency.

The Republican press expresses similar views, urging the necessity of the government preparing for war with the United States.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—The tariff commission opened its session in Montreal to-day. Hon. Mr. Patterson and Sir Oliver Mowat were absent, but Mr. Tarte was on hand to assist Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright. G. W. Sadler, for the leather belting manufacturers and tanners, asked that the duty, which was reduced some time ago from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., be once more placed at the old figure.

CROW'S NEST PASS R.R.

Negotiations Proceeding With English Capitalists for Its Early Completion.

The Tariff Commission—Canadian Headquarters at Bisleby—Poultry for England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—Negotiations are going on between the government and representatives of English capitalists with a view to the construction of Crow's Nest Pass railway, and making it part of a through competitive line against the C.P.R. from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has been decided that as soon as possible after the New Year has set in, the tariff commissioners will resume their investigations. One sitting will be held in Montreal to conclude the business at that port, thence the ministers will proceed to London. Robertson has just returned from a visit to the markets of Eastern Ontario. He thinks that, with cold storage markets in Eastern Ontario and a systematic catering to the requirements of the British poultry trade, a steady shipment of Canadian turkeys to England might be maintained from October to March, realizing prices that would yield the Canadian farmer handsome returns and at the same time bring down the price in England to a figure that would encourage consumption among the artisan classes.

In response to an invitation of the special committee of the Dominion Rifle Association, eleven sets of plans have been prepared for the Canadian headquarters at Bisleby. The building must be constructed of and finished in Canadian woods, and not exceed a cost of \$7,500.

MR. BLAIR AT NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 21.—(Special)—A dinner was given to Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, at the Hotel Victoria on Saturday by several prominent Liberals. After dinner a deputation consisting of Messrs. A. Haslam, W. K. Leighton, E. M. Yarwood and Mayor Davison, representing the promoters of the Nanaimo & Alberni railroad, waited upon Hon. Mr. Blair, and were closeted with him for some time.

Shortly after eight o'clock a number of prominent members of the Liberal association assembled in the hotel parlors and an address from the association was read by Mayor Davison. It congratulated him as a member of the present administration, referred to the views of Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon. L. H. Davies, and set forth that the association was proud of the interest and anxiety exhibited to gain information of the neglected state and actual requirements of this district. It said that the efforts of the members to make themselves acquainted with the resources and requirements of the country and of their necessity to the development of these resources met with the hearty endorsement of the press of the province.

The address referred to this as the greatest money producing district in the Dominion of Canada, there being at least \$250,000 per month paid out for labor in the coal mining industry alone. It was pointed out that the district is hampered by the coal duty in the United States. The address further referred to the Alberni railway from Nanaimo, endorsed the Kootenay railway from the Coast, called attention to the views of Hon. Mr. Blair and asked for a higher poll tax on Chinese immigrants, and that a clause should be inserted in all bills, charters and contracts receiving aid from the Dominion government that no Chinese laborers be employed in any work whatsoever. The government were congratulated on the settlement of the Manitoba school question. It was claimed that British Columbia should have cabinet representation.

Hon. Mr. Blair in reply thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him, said that although he had received a number of addresses since coming to the province this was the first one he had received from his own political friends. The minister's address was similar to that delivered in Victoria.

A Rossland paper says that Mr. Thos. Kitchen, of this city, has secured three promising claims on Grone mountain, Rossland, in the neighborhood of which some development work is being done by a powerful Scotch syndicate. The claims are the Mustang, Shelley and Red Jacket and show a fine ledge running through the three claims. Mr. Kitchen has also just completed syndicate for the purchase of the Blue Jay mine, situated at Waterloo Landing, just above Trail and near the developments being pushed forward by the Home-Payne syndicate on its properties. There are on the Blue Jay two strong ledges of quartz.

CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Mark Lane Express, referring to-day to the crop prospects, says: "While wheat is somewhat late in growth, this is no drawback, for a favorable growth of autumn wheat is reported from all districts of Central Europe; but in France matters are not nearly so satisfactory. The weather in Russia is very unsettled, frost and thaw reigning in rapid succession with a bad effect on the autumn sown grain. The Argentine crop is not thought to be very large, but advice conflict. Foreign wheat does not sell well even at a decline, and everybody expects an inert trade until after Christmas, and a brisk business during the first fortnight of January."

Ringling notes in the ears, snapping, buzzing, roaring, caused by eastarr, all disappear with the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NO TROUBLE EXPECTED

Between Spain and the United States—Further Opinions of the English Newspapers.

Mr. Olney's Opinion—Opponents of Cameron's Resolution Hope to Defeat It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The senate was literally deluged for half an hour to-day with reports, resolutions and spirited colloquies on the Cuban question. The intense public interest in this subject was shown by the presence of the largest crowd since the opening day of the session. All the available space in the public galleries was taken, and the diplomatic galleries had such distinguished guests as Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Von Hengel Mullo, the Austrian minister; Hatch, the Hawaiian minister; accompanied by the suites of the embassies and legations.

The main event of the day was the presentation by Mr. Cameron of the report of the committee on foreign relations, favorable to his resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. He asked that the resolution and report be printed and laid on the table, and that 500 additional copies of the report be printed. This proceeding was brief and perfunctory. The report was then read and an amendment speedily reached by which the resolution and report will go over until after the holidays. Aside from the Cameron report, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presented a further report on the subject of the independence of Cuba, of himself and Mr. Mills. The offering of the reports served as a prelude to several brisk exchanges between senators.

Mr. Hill, of New York, desired to know what report would be made into the constitutional question of the legislative power of the recognition of independence.

Mr. Cameron promptly answered that everybody complied with the power, and Mr. Morgan pointedly added, that a denial of such power was "preposterous."

Mr. Vest also came forward with some remarks which promised to give a sharp personal turn to the debate. He spoke of the astonishment he was feeling in reading the executive alone had power to recognize independence.

Mr. Vest had scarcely begun, when Mr. Hale (Republican, Maine), made a point of order, and the Secretary indignantly yielded, announcing that he would speak to-morrow on the resolution. He had offered, desiring the recognition of independence is a joint power of the legislative and executive branches. Several other Cuban resolutions were offered, those by Mr. Hill and Mr. Chilton, declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba warranting the recognition of the belligerent rights of both parties and calling for the observance of strict neutrality by the United States; and one by Mr. Bacon, declaring that the power of the recognition of independence is a prerogative belonging exclusively to Congress.

Mr. Sherman from the committee of foreign relations, reported favorably on the resolutions of Mr. Call, asking for information relative to American citizens confined in Spanish prisons, and this was agreed to by the senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Cameron resolution, if passed, is final passage of the Cuban question. It is a direct and forcible issue between the executive and the legislative branches of the government. This is clearly indicated by an interview with Secretary Olney to-day. Mr. Olney, being asked his opinion as to the effect of the proposed resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, said:

"I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution recognizing the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba, which is reported to be laid before the senate on Monday. Indeed, as there are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such a resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the senate, can be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the senate, and if passed by the house of representatives it can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the house. The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests solely with the executive."

"A resolution on the subject by the senate or by the house, or by both bodies or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation, and is important only as a notice of great weight voluntarily tendered direct to the executive regarding his constitutional functions."

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may be carried, but it can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere, and may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and travelling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this government to afford such citizens due protection; but except in these ways, and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the executive to revise the conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this government towards the two contending parties in Cuba."

Among the senators the action of the committee on foreign relations in adopting the Cameron resolution was the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

principal topic of conversation. Speculation naturally turned to the probable course of the measure in the senate. There is an agreement among the members of the committee not to attempt to press the resolution to consideration during the two days before adjournment for the holidays. The advocates of the resolution express their willingness to forego speechmaking in order to facilitate action by the senate, and say that so far as they can have an influence on the opponents of the resolution will be allowed to do the talking.

The enemies of the resolution have no intention of allowing the resolution to go through by default. Indeed, they do not hesitate to express their purpose to prevent its passage by any means at their command. They profess to believe now that they will be able to defeat the measure on a direct vote, but finding they are not likely to succeed in that way, they will demand ample time for debate, which may mean, with only two months' bills still to consider, that enough time will be consumed to entirely prevent reaching a vote.

New York, Dec. 21.—The Evening Post's copyrightable London cable item has the following: "The Cuban resolution in the United States senate would be regarded here as little more than a useful safety valve for jingo sentiment did not Madrid telegrams show the highly indignant state of the Spanish populace. The outbreak followed on Maceo's death, in which the court was forced to join, is described as bordering on frenzy. It suggests how far Castilian sensitiveness and popular enthusiasm with the highest degree of the validity of the action of congress. In the event of a Spanish appeal to the European powers, it is remembered that French protests are still heard against the assumed American protectorate over the continent, where France has large interests."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In official Spanish circles in London it is not believed any difficulty will ensue. Spain's government, it is claimed, is acting with prudence and with the highest degree of statesmanship. The effect of the senate committee's action will not be known in Spain for a few days, owing to the interruptions of the land wires on account of the severe weather and government censorship. Although the censorship is not rigorous at present, still a jealous eye is kept on dispatches emanating from Madrid and elsewhere.

"The Times" in an editorial says: "Should the resolution which has been passed, an open breach between the United States and Spain upon the subject of Cuba would be almost inevitable. Spain is in no condition to fight the United States. Cuba has successfully resisted for two years all of the troops which Spain has poured in upon the island. The best solution of the difficult would be for Spain to adopt Senor Sagasta's scheme looking for home rule for Cuba. The reform party of the island would accept local self-government in settlement of all demands, and would probably pay an annual tribute to Spain. If the Spanish statesmen were well advised, they would grant to Cuba a constitution and amnesty to the island insurgents."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The senate committee has produced an improved edition of our domestic earthquake. It certainly hit upon by far the best solution of the Cuban embroilment that could be conceived in American interests. The committee, however, failed to catch the psychological moment, and in that respect its action is regrettable. Secretary Olney's contention is that it is inexpedient to declare war, and he has a trick of knowing what he talks about."

The St. James Gazette says: "If Spain withdrew her officials from the island, peace would not follow. Anarchy has resulted a grave character, it is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the senate, can be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the senate, and if passed by the house of representatives it can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the house. The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests solely with the executive."

The Globe speaks of the Wall street scare as "fee-fo-lum," and says it believes it is merely another exhibition of the gambols of the Wall street bears. The Globe adds: "The United States and Spain are not yet at war, and in spite of the bellicose declarations of the committee, nobody need be alarmed. There will be no war unless the Spaniards choose to declare one. From the point of view of the patriotic American, it is singularly humiliating that American markets should go to pieces at the remote prospect of war with a power which is commonly described by courtesy as a second-class."

The Westminster Gazette ignores the matter editorially. A colorless paragraph, dated Madrid, speaks of "profound indignation," and expresses fear of "patriotic displays," but otherwise there is a complete absence of news from Spain, owing to delay of the telegraph lines of the continent.

The Manchester Guardian says: "America to-day is doing her best to involve herself again in a tangle of European diplomatic relations, by opening one foreign question after another in which Europe is deeply interested."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the utterances of Premier Canovas del Castillo, says Senor Canovas is misapprehended, but not business-like. He must change resolutely his immobile

attitude for resolute action, if he wishes to avail himself of the few months' grace which remain to him.

The St. James Gazette remarks: "President Cleveland and Mr. Olney seem determined to prevent the congress in an institution of very limited power." A Vienna dispatch to the Times says: "The Spanish ambassador, Marquis Hoyos, in an interview published in the Reichswehr, spoke of his confidence in the ultimate crushing of the rebellion in Cuba. Mr. McKinley, he said, is not likely to do more than Mr. Cleveland to raise a serious quarrel, because the United States would risk more than Spain. It must not be supposed that Spain is in a poor and exhausted country. Witness the sacrifices of men and money already made in Cuba and the Philippines. 'Spain,' said the ambassador, 'must be regarded as the outpost of civilization. For centuries she has fought against the hordes of Arabs. To-day she has a two-fold task, to withstand the yellow race in the Philippines and checking the progress of a new race, namely, the Americans, who believe that Europe is decreed and the struggle belongs to them. Europe, however, is quite young enough to hold her own against America.'"

New York, Dec. 21.—The Herald correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the United States minister, Mr. Thompson, had a long conference with Dr. Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs. Minister Thompson inquired as to the attitude of the Brazilian government in regard to the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Mr. Cerqueira would not take the initiative, but would probably follow any action taken by the United States. President Pereira will present a popular motion for the recognition of the belligerency to the cabinet on Monday.

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Hamburg strike still drags painfully along, and each day the prospect of the dockmen ever winning their fight grows more gloomy. The fact is that the strikers and their families are suffering terribly for lack of food, clothing and shelter, and it is reported that the amounts contributed by subscription from various sources to the fund for their support have either been exhausted or are being very ineffectively distributed. In consequence of this state of affairs the men are losing heart, and many of them are seeking reinstatement, but the masters remain obdurate, and refuse to permit any of them to return until the strike is finally ended.

At the beginning of the strike the employers offered to pay the men four shillings and sixpence for a day of twelve hours, including meal time, but the strikers demanded five shillings a day with overtime. The employers are now renewing their offer, together with the reference of the matters in dispute, to the court of inquiry, suggested by the Hamburg senate with a view of preparing a method to settle the dispute by negotiations between employers and employees, and it is probable, despite the fact that the balloting at the recent meeting of strikers resulted in favor of continuing the strike, that the offer will be accepted this week.

VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 21.—President Crespo said to-day that the Olney-Pauncefote treaty had met with cabinet approval, excepting that one change in it was desired. Venezuela, he said, wants the appointment of one of the members of the arbitration tribunal, provided for by that treaty. Congress has been called to meet on February 1, three weeks before the regular session to dispose of the treaty. The impression is gaining ground that Crespo will be able to influence its action. Minister Andrade, with the formal reply of President Crespo in regard to the treaty, may be expected to arrive in New York next Saturday.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excess or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money but as I know, through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being to cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more, and am desirous of doing for my fellow men what I have done for myself. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c. silver to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says he is authorized to state that so far from the government having decided to purchase the Baie des Chaleurs railway, such a proposal had not even been made. The proposal, he adds, is that the railway department should keep the road open for winter only.

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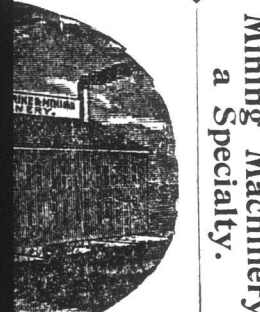
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