company have what they regard as mising ledge near the mouth of n Jack's creek, and have taken a on the Kirkpatrick and Shuler s in Highland Valley, about 25 southeast of Ashcroft. The bond for a payment after three months, n six months thereafter the com- on of the payments, $15,000 in all the price. Highland Valley pro- es show a rich bornite copper ore. quantity is as yet uncertain. Assays run from $30 to $80.

MIDWAY.

(From the Midway Advance.)

e tunnel on the Big Ledge claim, f the group constituting the prop- of the Boundary Creek Milling and ng Company, is progressing favor- and is now in a distance of 25 feet. seven feet had been run an assay aken, which gave as a result for all ls of $55 to the ton. A few days he ore being taken out was again cted to an assay, with the result it ran in gold $49.35, in silver 17.5 es, and in copper 2.079 per cent., or al value of $65.40.

S. Fowler, consulting engineer of London and British Columbia Gold ds company, returned from Camp linney on Wednesday's stage with al little canvas sacks, which indi- that he must have been paying at- on to some of the many promising erties of that live camp.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

r. and Mrs. Kempson, who have t several months in this district on nting trip, left on Saturday for Eng- , by way of San Francisco and the hern Pacific.

onday, January 11, is nomination and the civic elections will take e on the following Thursday.

illiam Pierce, alias "Reddy," has committed for trial for shooting at clubbing George Stump and also for ting at an Indian woman named y Ann with intent to murder her. accused bears the reputation of be- an exceedingly bad man when drunk this character was amply borne out he evidence adduced at the prelimi- y trial.

ev. Father Walsh, one of the most emed members of the Roman Cath- clergy in this part of the province, l on Saturday afternoon, at the resi- ce of Mrs. Greenhow, near the head he lake, aged 33 years. Father Walsh a victim to consumption. He was tive of Ireland, and came to this vince in 1887; the following year he ordained a priest at New Westmin- , and four years ago came to the nagan, where he labored indefatiga- until his health failed him. He was ch respected by all classes, and his dly and gentle nature won him many ends.

Mr. D. A. McCurdy, a well known cher of Keremeos, is in this city on a iness trip. He is building great hopes the speedy construction of the pro- ed railway from Rossland to the st. He reports that there is no snow his district and the frost is nearly out the ground.

igars of excellent quality have been nufactured from tobacco grown on sers. Collins and Holman's ranch at lowna. It is believed that tobacco wing will prove an important industry the valley in the near future.

The finance committee of the council re recommended that the scheme for aining water from Deep creek be pted, and state that the system can installed at a complete cost of $30,000.

serious fire took place at Armstrong Saturday night by which John mill's large furniture store was re- ed to ashes, and a considerable por- n of his stock destroyed. Though Mr. mill was insured for a considerable n it is stated that his loss will exceed 500.

THE DEER PARK MINE.

ROSSLAND, Jan. 13.—(Special) — The ssland Miner has been making careful quiry into the condition of the Deer rk mine. It finds that the cross-cut the 110 foot level now shows 40 feet pre without any sign of a wall. This body has been carefully sampled and assays range from $2 to $104. It believed the average value the ore is $28 per ton. is cannot, however, be demonstrated certainty until shipments in larger antity to the smelter have been made, the results are not likely to vary ch from the above figures. Should Miner's conclusion prove correct the er Park will undoubtedly be one of big mines of the camp.

n order was received here to-day for 000 shares of War Eagle at $1.61 from oronto broker, who has close rela- s with the Gooderhams. This would icate that the price of the mine is 0,000, as announced at the time of sale.

WORK SPOILED.

Did Not Get the Right Kind.

Why labor in vain? Why do you try to cotton or mixed goods with common s that the makers prepared for all wool ds?

Well, you are not altogether to blame; dealer who sold you the dye, and who l you it was good for either cotton or ol, is the one who is directly responsible your loss and failure. He sold you rthless dyes because they gave him a ge return of profit.

f you had bought the Diamond Dyes de specially for Cotton and Mixed Goods ir work would have been well and truly e. These special cotton colors of the mond Dyes are the latest discoveries of best chemists of the world, and are far erior to all other dyes for the coloring of ton goods.

ast Diamond Dyes for Cotton are quite to light, and if you use them your car- s and rugs will be as bright after years wear as the most expensive carpets you buy. For dyeing Cotton or Mixed ds, ask for Fast Diamond Dyes for Cot- ; take no others.

McKINLEY'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Mc- nley has tendered the State portfolio Senator John Sherman of Ohio, and t distinguished Buckeye statesman accepted and will be the premier of incoming administration.

WIDESPREAD FAMINE.

Terrible Tales From Bombay—Outrage by Siamese Soldiers on Americans.

Expedition to the Gold Coast—Storms and Fog in England.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Daily Mail's Bombay correspondent reports that in all quarters the famine is daily becoming more severe and widespread. Heartrending scenes are reported from the interior. In many districts men and women are reduced to living skeletons and are lying at the roadsides. It is believed that relief will cost the government $25,000,000. There are terrible scenes at the burial grounds of the Mahommedans, which are much overcrowded, and where the bodies of plague-stricken victims recently interred are dug up to make room for fresh arrivals.

Two more cases of cholera have been developed on board the quarantine transport Nubian, which arrived at Plymouth from India on Saturday morning last. Both are fresh cases among the soldiers on board.

As the result of the election just held in the Cleveland division, north riding of Yorkshire, Mr. Alfred Pease, Liberal, is elected to succeed his brother, Mr. Henry Fell Pease, who died suddenly early last month. His majority is 1,428, while that of his brother at the previous election was 587.

Americans and Europeans at Bangkok are indignant over the assault by Siamese soldiers upon the American vice-consul, General V. Kellett. Affidavits by European witnesses show the assault to have been brutal and without excuse. Siam virtually ignores the protest of the United States minister and consul-general. No American gunboat has been there for five years. American prestige in the Orient demands prompt action.

John Chandler, a clerk, was again arraigned to-day at the Guildhall police court, charged with forging bills on S. F. McKinnon & Co., of Toronto, and others, and the hearing of the case was again adjourned, pending the arrival of witnesses from Canada. Counsel for the prosecution said the alleged acceptor of bills, now in Canada, would be sent for. Many large London firms are involved. The magistrate refused bail, remarking that the sum involved amounted to nearly half a million dollars. Chandler gave himself up to a policeman on Monday, December 8.

A telegram from Lagos says that the expedition against the Emir of Nupe is still waiting at Lokoja. This expedition sent out by the Royal Niger Company, consists of 500 Hausa troops, six Maxims, 26 mounted European officers, and 900 carriers. It is expected that it will march against Ibrahim's forces at Kabba, southwest of the Niger. Sir George Goldie, the governor, has arrived, and will accompany the column. The Royal Niger Company's flotilla of armed steam-wheeled steamers will patrol the Niger. The Times in an editorial explains that the old quarrel between the powerful Emir of Nupe and the Niger Company was on account of the Emir raiding the company's territory for slaves.

It is estimated that the Russian budget for 1897 will show a deficit of 91,795,136 roubles ($72,853,915) due to railway construction. This will be covered by the treasury advance.

A Times dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "M. DeWitte in his budget statement maintains his determination to carry out his scheme of monetary reform for the fixation of the rouble in gold, which, he points out, is simply a continuation of what has already been done by the free exchange of the paper rouble for the gold rouble at the relative value of one rouble (of 100 kopeks) to 50 kopeks. He also dilates upon the advantages of protective duties and the immense stride of Russian manufactures and industry and the great and peaceful enterprise of the railway to Manchuria.

Senor Silvela, made a telling speech at Madrid to a meeting of his partizans, in which he severely criticized the existing political and administrative immorality. Senor Silvela considered that the government is powerless to cope with the national questions, to pacify the colonies and to organize the Peninsula and Colonial finances. He remarked that the sudden return of the Liberals to power would be impolitic and dangerous, and said that an intermediate ministry capable of solving the political and economical problem is urgently required, and also the assemblage of the Cortes. Senor Silvela extolled the policy of Martinez Campos in Cuba and affirmed that the Washington government is exercising pressure on the questions of reforms. He asserted that numerous Conservative personages, although outside the Silvela group, hold to the Silvelist policy. Senor Silvela said he believed that the Queen Regent is alive to public opinion and will sanction the construction of an intermediate Conservative cabinet to save the prestige of the throne and to satisfy the crying needs of the country. This allusion to the throne from the lips of a statesman like Senor Silvela is regarded to be impossible unless he had a strong warranty, Senor Silvela having recently conferred with the Queen.

Storms and fogs have continued along the British coasts, and wrecks have been reported at many points. A trawler with six men has been lost off Yarmouth; the steamer Gulf of Siam is ashore in Morock bay, and other ships' boats have been picked up. The Allan Line steamer Laurentian, Captain McDougall, from Portland, Maine, on December 31, and Halifax on January 2, for Liverpool, struck off Malin Head yesterday evening, and arrived to-day at Moville, with her fore compartment full of water. The crew of the British steamer Strathmore, from Genoa, numbering 20 men, has been taken off that vessel by a trawler and landed at Hull. No details of the wreck of the Strathmore have been received yet.

Willie, why do you behave so to your little sister? You've been bossing her around all day."

"We're only playing ma," pleaded Jennie in her brother's behalf. "He's pa and I'm you."—Harper's Bazaar.

BISHOPS AND THE PRESS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The mandement signed by every archbishop and bishop in Quebec, will, it is said, emphatically condemn as cowardly the sacrifice of Roman Catholic interests in the Prairie Province, the signature of Rev. Mr. Bourgault, vicar-general and administrator, being affixed for the diocese of Montreal. It is said that the episcopal document will be accompanied by a letter written by Mgr. Fabre, a few weeks before his death, in which that prelate concurs in the views of his episcopal confreres in the matter of the Manitoba schools.

La Patrie and other French Liberal newspapers, as well as their supporters, declare that the episcopacy is divided on the question, and that although the mandement will be forthcoming on Sunday next it will lack the signature of Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield. Mgr. Begin, however, declares that the episcopacy is thoroughly united. There is a difference of opinion among the hierarchy as to the advisability of censuring public newspapers, and this fact may prevent any further episcopal utterances on the subject against the public press.

Referring in La Patrie to what he calls the avalanche of letters received in approval of the attitude taken by that journal on L'Electeur, M. Beaugrand says: "I am astonished, actually astonished, at the movement which has taken place and which is being accentuated more and more every day in the Liberal sense. The Liberals would sweep this province to-morrow if we had general elections, on the sole condition of carrying the Liberal flag high and firm and making the people understand that the time for compromises, for timidity and for Mother Goose stories has passed. This is how matters stand, and many people will be surprised to find how many candidates of that school there will be at the next provincial elections.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—The announcement that Hon. J. E. Prendergast had resigned his seat for St. Boniface in the Manitoba legislature has been attended with a good deal of speculation and mystery. Out of all this has now grown the rumor that the provincial government is about to establish a new portfolio, that of Education, and that Mr. Prendergast is to become minister of education in the Greenway cabinet. Of course, if he becomes a minister, it will necessitate re-election, so that this fact, according to the rumor, explains his resignation.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—The World says: "It is quite evident that Mr. Laurier is going to score a decided triumph over the Quebec hierarchy. He has already done so, but the clergy do not seem to realize that they have been defeated. The victory for Laurier will form one of the landmarks in Canadian history. It is now quite clear that Laurier understood his fellow-countrymen much better than Sir Charles Tupper. He disputed the authority of the bishops. He has demonstrated to them that in politics, at least, they have no authority. Laurier has triumphed. The great meeting at Quebec on Thursday is evidence of his victory. People are enthusiastic over their liberation from clerical tyranny. Freedom and enlightenment in Quebec means a great deal for Canada. All true Canadians, independent of party, will wish Laurier success in his fight with the hierarchy. It is to be hoped they will soon recognize their defeat and finally and forever withdraw from the domain of politics and confine themselves to their own sphere."

HON. THOMAS M'GREEVY.

(From the Toronto Mail-Empire.)

By the recent death of Thomas McGreevy one of the central figures in a celebrated case is removed. Everybody remembers the McGreevy revelations of 1891. It was charged that Mr. McGreevy had through connivance with contractors secured for election purposes money which had been raised by the banking corporations. The accusation was in part sustained and Mr. McGreevy was expelled from parliament, and afterwards prosecuted. The inside history of the case has not yet all come out. It would be no close out had Mr. McGreevy lived; much of it may yet be revealed although he has passed away. What we do know, however, is important, and for some of it we have to thank the contemporary the Globe. After the revelations had been made the Globe published a statement with respect to them, and gave fac-similes of receipts for election money signed by Mr. J. Israel Tarte. It seemed that Mr. Tarte was Mr. McGreevy's right-hand man. The Globe's story says:

"Tarte comes from Berthier county. He was conducting a country newspaper with considerable ability when somebody invited him, sixteen or seventeen years ago, to go to Quebec and become editor of Le Canadien. Le Canadien received large sums, $30,000 in all from Thomas McGreevy while he was building the North Shore railway. In the course of time Tarte became owner of the paper. He was one of the most active of the lesser luminaries of the Conservative side in the Quebec district. He was the trusted agent of Sir Hector, and at a later stage of Sir Adolphe, until, for some reason or other, they broke with him. When Robert McGreevy and Murphy began to threaten Thomas McGreevy and the Connollys Tarte fired the balls which they supplied."

Here it should be explained that there had been a quarrel between the Messrs. McGreevy and Owen Murphy and Robert McGreevy, formerly their partners. As a matter of fact, Murphy, who was a refugee from New York, was suspected by the Connollys of dishonesty. They refused to continue him as a partner, and Robert McGreevy was thrown out with him. In revenge Murphy and Robert McGreevy threatened to publish letters injurious to the Connollys, but offered to give them up for $100,000 each. The attempt to levy blackmail was not successful. Thereupon they sued the Connollys for $400,000 on a fraudulent note, for attempting to collect upon which they were ultimately tried and condemned to goal. They also proceeded to publish the letters.

The Globe's story is that "it was then that Tarte resolved to take the side of virtue. They furnished the ammunition in the hope of forcing the Dominion Ministers to persuade Thomas and the Connollys to pay the sweat money. That was their sole object at the outset." The correspondence was dribbled out bit by bit through Tarte's paper. "Tarte," continues the Globe's story, "appeared as the champion of public morality. He would have deserved much more credit, however, had he applied himself to the elucidation of the whole truth. As it was, he screened his own operations and those of Sir Adolphe and the party in general while plunging his knife into Sir Hector and into his benefactor Thomas McGreevy. They say he was inspired to this course by others. Whether he was or not, he must have known that it was not the way to serve the public interests." The upshot was, of course, the investigation, the trial, and the condemnation of Mr. McGreevy.

Nobody has ever questioned the justice of the result in the face of the evidence as adduced. But there is reason to suspect that the man who, above all others, ought to have been punished slipped away. That man was Murphy, the New York defaulter, who robbed his partners and the country, and used the McGreevy letters, first for blackmailing purposes, and afterwards to show that money which he had taken had been applied to political uses.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Provisions of the Convention Entered Into Between the United States and Britain.

It Is hoped to Lay It Before the Venezuelan Congress When It Convenes.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle gives the following summary of the treaty of arbitration agreed upon between Her Majesty's government and the United States as follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, being desirous of consolidating the relations which have been shown to happily exist between them, and consecrating them by a treaty on the principle of international arbitration, have appointed for that purpose as their respective plenipotentiaries: by the President of the United States of America, Hon. Richard Olney, secretary of state of the United States, and by Her Majesty, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, member of Her Majesty's most honorable privy council, Knight of the Grand Cross of the honorable Order of the Bath and of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who after having communicated to each other the respective full powers, which were found to be due and proper, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

The first article provides that the high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions, subject to the limitations of this treaty, all questions of difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

The second article of the treaty provides that all pecuniary claims or group of claims not exceeding an aggregate of £10,000 sterling, and which shall not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be decided by an arbitration tribunal to be constituted.

The third article provides that each of the high contracting parties shall nominate as an arbitrator a jurist of national repute, and these two within two months shall select an umpire. If they fail in this the umpire shall be appointed by agreement by the members of the Supreme court of the United States and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. If they feel to agree within three months the umpire shall be selected in accordance with article 10, namely, by the King of Sweden. The umpire shall preside over the tribunal, and the award of the majority shall be final.

Article 4 provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding £10,000 sterling or disputes involving treaty rights, but not territorial claims shall be decided by a tribunal in accordance with article five.

Article 5 provides for the submission of the foregoing to the tribunal whose award, if unanimous, shall be final, but if not unanimous either of the counmecting parties may within six months of the award demand a review thereof. The matter shall then be submitted to a tribunal of five entirely different jurists, each side selecting two and the four thus chosen selecting an umpire within three months.

In the event of a failure the umpire shall be chosen in accordance with the third article, or failing in that by King Oscar, of Sweden. The award of a majority of the tribunal shall be final.

It is provided by article 6 that the territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six, three of whom, subject to the provisions of article 8, shall be judges of the supreme court of the United States, or judges of the circuit court, nominated by the President of the United States, and the other three, also subject to article 8, shall be judges of the British supreme court or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, nominated by the Queen, whose award by a majority of not less than 5 to 1 shall be final. In case the award is made by a less majority it shall also be final, unless either power shall within three months protest that the award was erroneous, when it shall be invalid. There shall even then be no recourse to hostile measures, until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or two parties.

Article 7 provides that objection to the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall only be as follows: "Before the conclusion of a hearing of a claim under article 3 or 5 either party may invite the tribunal to decide whether that question involves a grave matter of national rights. If the tribunal so decides the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall cease and the dispute shall be settled under article 6.

Article 8 provides that where the question involved concerns a particular state of the United States the President may appoint a judicial officer of such state or territory to be one of the arbiters. The same principle applies to Great Britain.

Article 9 provides that the term "territorial claims" shall include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation, access to fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of territory.

Article 11 is not given.

Article 12 provides that each government shall pay its own arbiter, and the tribunal, in finally disposing of the matter, shall direct whether any expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

Article 13 deals with the routine of the tribunal. The place of meeting, etc., is to be decided by the tribunal itself.

Article 14 provides that the treaty shall remain in force for five years and until the expiration of a year after either party gives notice of its termination.

Article 15 provides that the treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, and that the exchange of ratifications shall occur in Washington or London within six months of the date of the treaty or earlier if possible.

The Chronicle refrains from criticizing the details of the treaty except to say: "The whole area of possible dispute is covered and war is rendered unnatural and impossible." The Chronicle warmly congratulates both countries and all concerned.

All the morning papers have articles of congratulation and agree that the treaty will make the day the foremost in the history of England and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — It is expected that the final draft of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for the submission of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration will be made some time this month and mailed promptly to Caracas. The general outlines of the treaty have been agreed upon and outlined to the common satisfaction of the United States and Venezuela, and have been evidenced in an agreement between the two nations first named, but it was necessary to elaborate these in a formal treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain. Progress is making on these details and an important step has been gained in the formal assent of King Oscar of Sweden to act as the final arbitrator in this, as well as in the general arbitration court.

The principal efforts of Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade are now being directed toward the completion of the treaty in season to admit of its being laid before the Venezuelan congress as soon as it convenes. Under ordinary conditions this date would be February 20, but it is as good as settled that President Crespo, taking advantage of the law which permits the legal sixty day's session to be extended twenty days, will advance the date of meeting that number of days and the congress will assemble February 1. In this case, if the treaty is to be submitted at the opening of the session it must be dispatched from Washington not later than January 20, so only ten days are available to close up the negotiations. Just what points remain to be adjusted cannot be learned at present, but it is known that they do not touch questions of vital principle and relate rather to details, important, but not likely to give rise to serious controversy.

It can be stated for one thing, that Venezuela has accepted that provision of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain which leaves to those, or even of a third country, as the arbitrators. Some difficulty was expected to be encountered on this point, but apparently Venezuela is content to rest her case in the hands of the United States, leaving it to the discretion of the United States supreme court to name either citizens of the United States or Venezuela, or even of a third country, as the arbitrators. It is possible that some understanding on this point has already been reached by Senor Andrade and Secretary Olney, but it is not possible to confirm this view, though it gains color from the frequent conferences, even as late as to-day, between the Secretary, Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Storrow, attorney for the Venezuelan government.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The chief event of yesterday's session of the senate was the impassioned speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, in favor of a resolution introduced by him to declare the recognition of a foreign government a congressional prerogative and to recognize the independence of Cuba and appropriate $10,000 for the salary of a minister. In support of the first proposition the senator quoted a long line of precedents, and speaking on the latter question strongly denounced the administration charging it with favoritism toward Spain. It was something strange at this late day, said Mr. Mills, that in the closing hours of the 19th century the President had discovered that he alone had power over the recognition of foreign governments, and had set at defiance a resolution of congress, if it should be passed by two-thirds majority. He said: "If such an occasion arises this government will not be wanting in power to carry into effect the acts entrusted to it by legislation." He said that the President had stated in his message that Cuba could not be recognized unless 50,000 Cubans gave pitched battle to the 200,000 or 250,000 Spaniards. The President leniency, in that he included the Cubans held two-thirds of the island, he should have said nine-tenths, but how are the Cubans to obtain arms, surrounded by a chain of Spanish gunboats? The neutrality laws of the United States have been so administered as to win the friendship of Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. — The World this morning prints the following special cable dispatch from Madrid, Spain, by way of Bayonne, France: The Spanish government has courteously given the United States government to understand that it is disposed to give attention to the observations which Washington, unofficially, has made to Madrid concerning the Porto Rico reforms already decided and those contemplated for Cuba, but as firmly has let it be known that Spain alone must be the judge for the moment of carrying out the reforms and extent of self-government. Compatible with the condition of the colonies and imperial interests the Madrid government considers it absolutely impossible to enter upon any formal or official engagement with the United States about the colonial policy, though she is perfectly willing to give every informal unofficial assurance of the sincere intention to seize the first favorable opportunity to issue decrees establishing administrative reforms and tariff reforms in Cuba as far as possible within the limits of the law voted by the Spanish cortes. The state of public sentiment in Spain obliges the government to conduct all negotiations with the United States with reserve. The Spanish ministers express the hope that Cleveland and Olney will take into their consideration the difficulty of the situation. The Spanish government expects no resistance from the Cuban royalist party or Weyler when the moment comes for the installation of Cuban reforms. The intention of the Madrid government is to put Cuban reforms in force before President McKinley takes office.

ROME, Jan. 12.—News has been received in this city by Col. Ban, of the junta of New England, direct from an agent in the island of Cuba, of a most revolting act of brutality on a plantation near Cienfugos. The plantation was taken by a detachment of Spanish troops, and as the residents were known to be sympathizers of the Cuban cause, all who did not make their escape were killed. These consisted of a woman 74 years old, her grandchild of 12 years, and a family named Merrano, consisting of several persons. All these, by order of General Weyler, it is said, were put into sugar hogsheads and the hogsheads set on fire, the victims being burned to death. The letter also tells of the destruction of a body of Spaniards by an American named Taylor, who is with Gomez. The Spaniards were encamped on the billside, a good many of them in a cave in the hill. In the night Taylor succeeded in stealing up and throwing a dynamite bomb into the cave, killing about fifteen of them.

GAGGED AND BOUND.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—(Special)—The Reform Association was organized for the year this evening, with J. H. Mackenzie as president.

Miss Stillman, cashier of the People's Company, was bound and gagged in the office while the robbers made off with $85, the contents of the till

Twenty American rinks arrived to-day to attend the bonspiel.

The Liberals presented Postmaster-General Mulock with an address this evening. Mr. Mulock eulogized the government.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philantropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilited, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses 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 a 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 therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. 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.

☞The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

SENSATIONAL MURDER.

A Lady in Japan Relieved by the Confession of Her Governess.

Armenian Massacre in Prospect—Curious Complications Over a Knighthood.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British army, who succeeded the old Duke of Cambridge in that position, was expected to make a clean sweep of antiquated regulations and use the reforming broom vigorously right through the service. He has not come up to expectations, however, and in some respects has proved himself more of a bureaucrat than his royal predecessor. The latest step taken by him is to issue a general order solemnly lecturing young officers who have lately shown a liking for a clean shaven upper lip, contrary to the Queen's regulations, which enjoin the wearing of moustaches. Why it should be a sin in an army officer to shave when it is a virtue officially insisted on in the navy, nobody has ventured to explain.

Great interest has been taken in Yokohama, Japan, in the trial of Mrs. Carew, a prominent society lady, on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic, in a manner similar to that said to have been followed by Mrs. Florence Maybrick. There was considerable excitement to-day when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess, was arrested yesterday, and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder.

The definite announcement is made that Count Maurovieff, Russian minister to Denmark, will succeed the late Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Russian minister of foreign affairs.

The light sentence of Lady Scott has called out a general chorus of protests. All question of sex seems forgotten. It is remarked that her crime is the most atrocious in the calendar; worse than murder in its consequences. No man or woman is safe, it is declared, if such a frightful and false imputation upon one's name is not adequately punished. The chief offender in this case gets only nominal punishment. Her two perjured dupes receive the only real punishment. The judge's discrimination in this respect, to say nothing of his general leniency, is harshly criticised.

In the London Central criminal court the recorder in charging the grand jury directed attention to the case of Edward J. Ivory alias Bell, the saloonkeeper of New York, charged with conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion, saying it was the duty of the jury to find a true bill.

A curious complication has arisen out of the customary bestowal of honors by the Queen at the beginning of the new year. The list contained the name of William Laird, upon whom it was officially announced Her Majesty had been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood. It so happens that there are two men of that name well known in public and political life. One is a famous shipbuilder and the other is a celebrated merchant, and doubts arose as to which William Laird the Queen had delighted to honor. The Glasgow newspapers unanimously congratulated their William and Liverpool and Birkenhead as unanimously felicitated their local notable. The controversy raged for several days between the Birkenhead people, who triumphantly produced a telegram from the minister of the navy congratulating their William Laird. Thereupon Glasgow trumped that card by announcing that their William had received a letter from the Prime Minister definitely informing him that the Queen had been graciously pleased to make him a knight of the United Kingdom. This of course settled the matter, but the mystification remained and had to be explained.

Official advices from Manila state that the situation there is greatly improved and that the rebels do not dare to approach the capital. It is reported that 6,000 insurgents, while trying to cross the isthmus of Novelta, of the province of Cavite, were repulsed with heavy losses.

The crop report in the Mark Lane Express to-day says the aspect of growing wheat in England is very satisfactory. The area is a ten per cent. advance over that of 1896. The farmers are dissatisfied with the prices for barley and oats, and, therefore, probably February and March will witness a larger sowing than usual of spring wheat.

The Turkish Reform League has issued from Brussels an appeal to the people of Europe, declaring that the Sultan has planned a massacre to take place during the approaching Ramazan fasts, and imploring the powers to interfere.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard says rumor of a massacre of Christians at Trebizond, which originated by the statement that an Italian gunboat had been ordered thither are untrue. It appears that an Italian subject named Marini was secretly shipped to Trebizond for exile to Erzeroum. The Italian ambassador demanded his immediate return to Constantinople for proper trial, and threatened to send gunboats till the Porte gave a written promise of compliance. The incident caused a sensation at Constantinople on account of the belief that Italy was backed by the powers.

A dispatch from Rome says that it is certain Bishop Keane, formerly of Washington, D.C., will be nominated as bishop assistant at the pontifical throne, although the nomination has not yet been officially made. The Pope will also nominate him as a titular archbishop and canon of the patriarchial basilica and adviser to some Roman congregation. Hence Bishop Keane will make his stay there in order to render services to the Vatican in American religious matters.

Cardinal Richard, of Paris, has forbidden the priests of his diocese to attend dramatic performances.

Advices from Manila show that the Philippine island insurgents who were deported to the Ladrone islands, the Spanish penal settlement in the Pacific, recently made a desperate attempt to escape but were overpowered by the garrison and Spanish marines, 80 being killed and forty were wounded.

The dowager Empress Asako, mother of the Emperor Mutsuhito, of Japan, is dead. She was born in Tokio, Jan. 23, 1824.

The Pope has sent his thanks and congratulations to Emperor William for his attitude towards duelling. It is understood that the Pope will endeavor to persuade Austria and France to suppress duelling.

Lady Somerset has suffered a severe contusion of the forehead in a carriage accident at Westminster.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Dr. Gregory de Kannet, a distinguished Russian newspaper correspondent, who represents among other important papers of that country, the Novosti (News), the leading daily of St. Petersburg, is in this city at the Diller. Dr. Dr. De Kannet is known all over the United States and in nearly every city in the world, as he has been around the globe twice in the interests of the Russian press, and has made extensive studies of the people and the countries in general, as well as enlightening foreigners as to the true Russia. At the World's Fair and the Minwinter Fair at San Francisco, Dr. Kannet was a prominent figure, where he served as Russian press representative and where he delivered many lectures on Russia and Russian life.

The object of his visit is to familiarize the Russian public with what the doctor styles one of the greatest countries of the world—the Pacific Northwest. "I mean to pay particular attention to your Mediterranean of the Pacific for various reasons, but mainly on account of the coming trans-Siberian railroad which will open up another avenue of trade with the American continent, the principle centre of which will be Puget Sound and British Columbia. Since I have been in the Northwest, which is but a short time, I am convinced that it is the coming country. The facilities of Puget Sound for commercial enterprises are astonishing from my point of view, and there can be no question but it will prove the great centre for the coming trade to be opened between Puget Sound and Russia.

WINNIPEG ELECTION.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 13.—(Special)—The Tribune states that bribery by agents, sufficient to unseat Hon. H. J. Macdonald, will be admitted in the trial which takes place here on Friday. After that the Supreme court will deal with the questions arising out of certain technical objections.

It has been definitely decided that the Winnipeg crew, the champions of America, will go to Henley next spring. The city papers are taking up subscriptions to defray the expenses.

Mr. Bawlf was elected president of the grain exchange to-day.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The deep waterway commission, appointed by President Cleveland in November 1895, has finished its report and submitted it to Secretary Olney. The report is an unqualified endorsation of the ship canal project between the United States and Canada, and embraces a recommendation for an appropriation of $250,000. A waterway depth of 26 to 30 feet, accommodating ocean steamers, is recommended.

MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON.

A CHARMING SOUBRETTE WHO ATTRACTS LARGE AUDIENCES.

She Tells Something of the Hard Work Necessary to Make a Successful Artist—Many Break Down Under the Strain—An Interesting Chat with a Telegraph Reporter.

(From the Quebec Telegraph.)

Those who have attended the performances at the Academy of Music this week, will readily concede that Miss Zelma Rawlston is one of the brightest soubrettes on the stage. She is a clever musician and a charming singer, and as an impersonator shows a talent considerably above the average. She has winning ways, a mischievous twinkle in her eye, and a winsome manner. Her magnetism for drawing large audiences is not alone confined to the stage as she is possessed of a character which is pleasing to come in contact with. It is full of good nature, amiable qualities, and a charm that endears her to all those who have been so fortunate as to have made her acquaintance. A Telegraph representative had the pleasure of an interview with Miss Rawlston which resulted in a biographical sketch of her life being published in these columns on Saturday. During the course of the interview, Miss Rawlston let out a secret, which she consented to allow the Telegraph to make public. For many years she has devoted the best part of her time to study, sometimes practising at the piano alone for 10 hours a day. This is not therefore astonishing, that under a strain of this kind she began to feel the effects upon her nervous constitution. She is of a robust build and apparently strong physique, and stood the strain without interruption for years, until she had perfected that which she desired to accomplish. Like many other artists who have gone before, she completed her work, graduated with the highest honors, and prepared to enter upon her stage career. The reaction of over study, and long hours, soon began to tell upon her, and although it did not interfere with her climbing the ladder of fame as an actress, she very soon became cognizant of the fact that she was suffering from a strain on the nerves which threatened sooner or later to result seriously to her health. Her sufferings did not interfere with her engagements but prevented her from participating in pleasure of any kind. The nervousness increased to such an extent that she became a victim to insomnia, and slowly her digestive powers gave out, and she was fast becoming a chronic sufferer from nervous debility. After trying many remedies and prescriptions, she one day read an advertisement in one of the daily papers referring to the complete recovery of a similar case as her own, with the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had tried so many patent remedies that she almost despaired of trying any more. Something seemed to influence her to test this preparation, and she ventured to purchase one box of the pills. Before she had used half of them, she began to feel an immediate improvement in her condition, and by the time she had used two or three boxes, she was a different woman entirely, and to-day there are few actresses who display a better example of perfect health than our representative found Miss Rawlston in when he called upon her last week. The subject was suggested by our reporter seeing a box of the Pink Pills in Miss Rawlston's possession. "I always carry them with me," she said, "and would not be a day without them; although I do not take them regularly, I find them a very beneficial stimulus for one in our profession. If the assertion of the benefit which these pills have worked upon me will do the public any good, I am perfectly willing that my name should be mentioned, and that the facts should be given to the public."

Miss Rawlston's permanent address is in care of her manager, Mr. Tom McGuire, Room 5, Standard Theatre Building, New York City.

THOROLD, Jan. 12.—Bert Davis, a Barnardo boy, was sentenced yesterday to three years in the Kingston penitentiary for shooting his employer, Fred Grenville, but sentence was suspended for 10 hours, it being understood that the Canadian representative of Dr. Barnardo would see him off at New York for England to-day.