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BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Crimsonbeak (as her husband comes at night)—"What does the clock hn?" Mr. Crimsonbeak (with diffi-"Nothing, madam, nothing. It's se enough to say nothing."—Yonkers han.

en't your daughter dance?" in-the hostess. The lady addressed around at the tall, anemic girl lean-inst the wall. "Not unless she's she somewhat frigidly replied.—nd Plain Dealer.

riend—"Was that 'Richard III, Up-' you were playing in the West a Vernonbe Hamham (indignantly) We just couldn't raise any his-stume; but we all had dress suits, ore them."—Puck.

ptest: First Politician—What does an? It says here the United States se its offices to settle the trouble in Second Politician—Use its offices? e folks must think this country es to burn!—Puck.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 17

THE FRENCH VIEW

Of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Challenge—M. Hanotaux's Temperate Speech to the Deputies.

France, a Trustee of Egyptian Finance, Entitled to Be Consulted.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—There was a big attendance in the chamber of deputies to-day in expectation of hearing an exciting debate on the Egyptian question, as M. Francois de l'Oncle, the well-known anti-British deputy from Castellane, had announced his intention of interpellating the government upon the action it intended to take in view of the defiant utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the British house of commons on Friday last. M. de L'Oncle to-day asked for a statement from the government on the references of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to France and Russia. The diplomatic gallery was full and among those who listened to a long speech of M. de L'Oncle on the situation, was Sir Edward J. Monson, the British ambassador.

The minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanataux, replying said he was unwilling to engage in polemics between the two parliaments which may be the cause of regrettable misunderstandings. But the utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach did not tend towards a solution of pending international questions, for Great Britain had accepted the proposition of defending the case (that of the Caisse of the Egyptian debt to advance the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola) before the mixed tribunal at Alexandria. Why then should she endeavor to discredit its jurisdiction, which, Mr. Hanotaux stated, was approved by all Europe?

The Soudan expedition gravely concerned the future of Egyptian finances, and France as one of the trustees of Egypt had the right to ask that this side of the question be carefully examined. Many times had Egypt sunk enormous sums in expeditions into the Soudan, and it was the ruinous efforts to conquer the Soudan and Abyssinia which had compelled Europeans to intervene. The French government had therefore felt it was its duty to warn Egypt that she was embarking in an enterprise which might again lead to a financial deficit.

In conclusion, M. Hanotaux said he was convinced, in view of the delicate situation existing in Europe at the present moment, that everyone should agree that nothing should be done to disturb the concert of the powers, but at the same time he felt it incumbent upon him to declare that as regards Egypt, nothing had been changed on the international view point, nor was there any change in the resolute attitude of France in these matters. The subject was then dropped.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—(Special)—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson opened a sitting of the tariff commission this morning. Various deputations waited upon them and urged lower duties on fruit, gasoline, dairy appliances and many articles used by farmers. The Northwest delegation said that no market could be opened up with British Columbia, on account of the high freight rates, and all urged a reduction. F. W. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., urged that the duty on flour and wheat be maintained. The commission concludes its sessions to-morrow.

The Nor'Wester publishes a statement that the school question has been finally settled, and that Archbishop Langevin and Premier Greenway have agreed on the terms. That Mr. Prendergast is to be taken in the Manitoba cabinet as Minister of Education is part of the story. Your correspondent has just seen Mr. Greenway, who denies the whole statement, and says that no recent negotiations re the school question have taken place.

A crazy convict in the Manitoba penitentiary committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

The big bonspiel opened this morning; seventy rinks were entered. The games are in progress.

The last hope of the Liberals in Marquette fled to-day, when the Chief Justice refused an application to extend the time for the trial.

Beach and O'Brien, commission agents of the grain exchange, were in the police court this morning charged with keeping a gambling house. They were remanded for a week. Citizens who lost are supposed to be the prosecutors.

HEART PAIN.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Defies the Most Intense Pains—No Matter How Long Standing the Trouble, it Masters Disease in Half an Hour, and in the Case of John Crow Five Bottles Cured Heart Disease of Ten Years' Standing—Here's His Testimony Unsolicited:—

John Crow, son of Mr. George Crow, farmer, near the village of Tara, Ont., writes:—"I was alarmingly afflicted with palpitation and enlargement of the heart for nearly ten years. I doctored with best physicians and tried numerous remedies with very little benefit. In one local papers I noticed Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart advertised, and I determined to give it a trial. Inside of half an hour I had relief. I have taken about five bottles, and feel to-day that I am as well as ever I was. I am completely cured."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—Word has been received here from North Ontario to-day that McLean, the Conservative candidate, has a clear majority. The official declaration has not yet been made, but will be followed by a recount in any case.

WATCHING BUTLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Newer was a criminal more closely watched than Butler, alias Ashe, the Australian murderer, to prevent the possibility of his committing suicide. A trusty man is on guard near Butler's cell to prevent visitors handing him in anything with which he might defeat justice by self-destruction. U.S. Marshal Baldwin, in whose custody the murderer is, will not permit Butler to be further inspected by the public, saying that there has been too much of museum show business about his confinement so far.

On Saturday Mrs. Eliza Wyse, who identified the prisoner as Richard Ashe, said she had formerly kept a lodging house in Sydney, N.S.W., and that at intervals Ashe lodged at her house. She said that one night Ashe brought to his room a ship's steward. Next morning the steward declared that he had been drugged and robbed of his discharge papers and £75. Ashe had disappeared, and the old woman says she never saw him again until she saw him to-day in a cell at the city prison.

The police have received the deposition of A. M. Spring, a gentleman from Australia. Spring states that nine years ago he answered an advertisement calling for a mining partner, and found Butler, who wanted him to go prospecting. Spring did not have the necessary £10 to give Butler in advance, so probably saved his life by his poverty. Butler's old shipmates on the Olivebank say that Butler proposed to go in the mining partnership, "to doup raw ones," as he expressed it.

DEEDS OF A HERO.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 8.—(Special)—By an act of heroism Jim Hemsworth saved the lives of two miners working in the Young America 100-foot shaft on Sunday. They had filled the iron bucket with ore and it was within twenty feet of the surface with Hemsworth turning the crank when it broke at the elbow and knocked him down. The cogs failed to hold the load and the bucket was rapidly descending on the heads of the unconscious miners when Hemsworth threw himself on the reel and blocked the machinery by thrusting his arm in the wheels. It was horribly lacerated and amputation may be necessary, but the miners in the shaft were saved. The foreman blocked the wheels and released Hemsworth's arm in a few moments. When asked if he was much hurt, he replied: "D—— the difference so long as I saved the boys."

The Bank of B. N. A. opened a branch in Trail this morning. Their action was unexpected and is greatly appreciated as it was the only large town in Kootenay without banking facilities.

The shipments of ore from Rossland's mines to the smelters for the week were: Le Roi, 720 tons; War Eagle, 250; Iron Mask, 90; Josie, 84; Columbia and Kootenay, 65. The total since January is 5,085 tons.

Lieut.-Governor McIntosh is spending his leave of absence here. His health has greatly improved since his arrival.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A Washington dispatch to the Journal says: "The publication of the new Dingley tariff rates has resulted in protests pouring in from all sections of the country to the ways and means committee, and to-morrow the lumbermen of the land will be here in force to present their objections. This particular interest is up in arms and means to fight to the bitter end. It characterizes the measure as a compromise, and declares it will have the old Morrill tariff rates or nothing. It is to be a battle royal that will be fought over this lumber schedule, on the one side being the American lumber interests, and on the other the American-Canadian interests, that is to say American men who are interested in Canadian lumber, which they bring into this country.

The American-Canadian lumbermen will meet at the Arlington hotel to-morrow in response to a summons from their representatives here, so that the two interests are to come together right at the start. The American lumbermen look with great suspicion on the two members of the Canadian government, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies, who are here. They claim that their mission deals largely with the lumber interests, and fear that it will have a bad effect.

EDISON'S LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Thomas A. Edison is about to give to the world another discovery, as wonderful in its way as the fluoroscope, by means of which he will put the X-rays to practical use in revealing the bony structure of the body. Tungstate of calcium not being sufficiently sensitive to transform the strong light discovered by Roentgen to a light that would so illuminate the interior of the human body as to render its most delicate tissues visible, in other words, to make it transparent, Mr. Edison set about to find a crystal that would possess the requisite quality. He has discovered one. It is probable that when he perfects his new discovery the slightest derangement of the system will be revealed to the doctor's sight.

THE "STATE OF GEORGIA."

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 8.—The cruise of the Nimrod in search of the State of Georgia was a failure. The Nimrod steamed around the southern edge of ice floe, which extended 170 miles off the coast, and went as far north as possible. Speculation has been indulged in over the sighting of an unknown steamer, reported frozen in the ice off Ferryland. Many persons believe this unknown steamer is the missing State of Georgia.

TROUBLES IN CRETE.

Assistance Asked For the Persecuted Christians—Strike in Russian Cotton Mills.

Timothy Healy Consults the Pope—More Rioting in Hamburg—The Czarina.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea, reviewing the recent troubles in Crete, says that but for the presence of foreign warships the loss of life must have been far greater. Pumps sent from the men-of-war also prevented the burning of the entire town of Canea. Two whole streets were reduced to ashes, a large number of buildings including the bishop's residence and the Christian schools being destroyed.

The Cretan committee at Athens has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Greece calling for assistance from all freemen. The latest news from Canea is to the effect that the fighting outside continues and that a provisional Cretan government is being formed. The fires have been extinguished. By far the larger portion of the town is a heap of ruins.

A despatch to the Daily News from Athens says that the Turks have been expelled from Halepa by a strong force, and that the Sphaklots or the inhabitants of the town of Sphakis on the southern coast of Crete are engaged in a desperate struggle to regain possession of the place. The Christians are fighting under the flag of Greece all along the line.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that a serious strike has occurred in the Serpukhof cotton mills in the Moscow district. The strike has been accompanied by rioting. A body of Cossacks have been sent there. Already considerable damage has been done to property and several persons have lost their lives.

The Pope to-day attended a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius IX. His Holiness appeared to be his usual state of health, and spoke in a strong voice as he pronounced the absolution at the conclusion of the services.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times insists that although not included in the proposed Cuban reform scheme the government still meditates a division of the civil and military command in Cuba.

The ripple resulting from the disappointment due to the recent collapse of the dockers strike at Hamburg, were renewed to-night. The police finally charged with drawn swords on the crowds in the vicinity of the Shaar market, and several persons were injured. A number of arrests were made.

Sir J. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., governor and commander-in-chief of the Fiji Islands, and high commissioner for the Western Pacific, is dead. He was born in 1830.

There will be no court balls this winter in consequence of the health of the Czarina, which, although not causing anxiety, requires rest.

It was stated in the lobby of parliament to-day that Timothy M. Healy, the well-known anti-Parnellite leader from North Louth, had gone to Rome for the purpose of seeing the Pope.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that the Berliner Tageblatt announces that while in Berlin Count Muranieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, declared that his chief aim would be to preserve the European peace. He would regard it as a matter of the greatest misfortune should Russia become involved in war with any other country, either alone or in conjunction with other of the powers. Count Muravieff, it is asserted, said that if Russia was ever obliged to declare war he would resign the same day.

At a meeting of striking dock laborers to-day it was voted to resume work on Monday, after the leaders had declared that the battle had been lost and the funds exhausted.

Later advices from Senegambia state that the Melpomene, which went ashore, was floated without any damage being sustained.

Squabbles among the members of the Irish parliamentary party continue. The name of Mr. Vesey Knox, anti-Parnellite member for Londonderry city, was removed from the list of the members of the party on motion of the Dillonites on Thursday, after the receipt of a letter from Mr. Knox, refusing to join the party under the new constitution. Mr. John Dillon's funds amount to £2,830. As twenty-one members signed the cast iron declaration, they are to be allowed six monthly instalments of £20 each. Mr. Knox's name appeared in the issue of a prospectus of the the Nation Newspaper Co., with a capital of £30,000 to start a daily paper to support Messrs. Healy, Knox and other Nationalists.

The India council has just passed a bill looking to the better prevention of dangerous epidemics. The main provisions of this bill call for the detention of vessels until an inspection is made, the systematic examination of railway passengers and the creation of camps and hospitals for the isolation of diseased persons. During the course of discussion Sir John Woodburn, the revenue member, said that Surgeon-General Cleghorn would inform the Venice conference that the bubonic plague was entirely due to local conditions, and that it was not directly infectious or contagious.

Your Present Need

Is pure, rich blood, and a strong, healthy body, because with the approach of spring and the beginning of warmer weather your physical system will undergo radical changes. All impurities which have accumulated during colder weather must now be expelled or serious consequences will result. The one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to day is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its record of cures is unequalled. Its sales are the largest in the world. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will prepare you for spring by purifying and enriching your blood and toning and invigorating your whole system.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

Idea of Friction Between Canada and the United States Ridiculed.

Mail Accommodations for South Kootenay—What Will Sifton Do With Smart?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Government officials ridicule the idea of friction over the Alaska boundary matter. A comparison of the two surveys shows that at Forty Mile Creek the 141st meridian is defined by the American survey at only a distance of six feet from Mr. Ogilvie's line. At another point where there are neither mines nor population there was a difference of 600 feet, but in this case the United States gave Canada credit for 200 yards more territory than Mr. Ogilvie did. Taken throughout the difference between the Canadian and American surveys is so small that there can be very little difficulty in arranging an agreement.

The Premier to-night received word of the death at Paspebiac, Quebec, from typhoid fever, of Mr. Fauval, Liberal M.P. for Bonaventure. The deceased was a Jersey man by birth. He prided himself on his British origin and was well liked by both parties.

Hon. Mr. Mulock will at once tackle the question of better mail accommodation for the South Kootenay district.

The fourth volume of the Census was issued to-day. It is probably the most interesting of the four issues, and contains much information regarding the civil condition of the people.

Ottawa people are puzzled to know what Hon. Mr. Sifton proposes to do with his friend Smart. The minister instructed the Liberal press to announce that Mr. Smart was here to report on the condition of the Dominion land agencies in the Territories.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—John Brown, probably the oldest Orangeman in Canada, died at Carp village, near here, last week. He was 89 years old, and had been a member of the order for seventy-seven years.

The ministers to-day confirmed the COLONIST's dispatch that there had been no new deal on the school question, and say the agreement made with Mr. Greenway will not be deviated from. Acquiescence in any change would be an admission of error on their part. The Archbishop did not see the Premier on his recent visit here.

A citizens' meeting was held to-night to arrange for the proper celebration of the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty. His Worship was authorized to appoint a representative committee to carry out the details.

Hon. Mr. Fisher proposes to re-organize the patents branch and may suggest the abolition of the office of deputy commissioner.

Messrs. Maxwell, Milne, and McInnes, father and son, arrived here to-night. Mr. McDonnel will be here to-morrow. They will see Hon. Mr. Blair at noon re a railway from the coast to the eastern boundary. It is evident they arrived just in time, as it is announced that the government will consider the Crow's Nest Pass railway matter this week or next.

Sir Charles Ross, Bart, is here the guest of Lord Aberdeen.

Rev. Father Lacoste, professor of Theology in the Ottawa University, has been appointed a member of the Academy of Letters at Rome. The Academy has only thirty members. There are ten of them in Italy. Father Lacoste is the only member in America. It is a distinguished honor to be a member of this Academy. Father Lacoste studied at Rome.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The stock raisers of Alberta, who have had a monopoly of supplying cattle food to Rossland district, have protested to the government against the new international quarantine regulations.

A meeting of the cabinet will be held this week to consider the policy of building the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Several propositions are before the government and it is likely that one of them will be adopted in a few days.

It is rumored that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has asked that a number of Northwest Mounted Police of Canada be sent over to England next summer to take part in the celebration at the Diamond Jubilee.

J. A. Smart, of Brandon, has arrived to receive an appointment promised him by Hon. Mr. Sifton. He is now conferring with the minister of justice. Both Mr. Burgess, deputy of the interior department, and Hayter Reed, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, are said to be in danger of having their offices transferred to Smart. Mr. Sifton is undoubtedly pressing his colleagues to consent to an opening being made, but, so far, Messrs. Laurier, Mowat and Scott are resisting. If they finally consent to the decapitation of the occupants of the offices promised Mr. Smart, it is possible Lord Aberdeen may object.

A. W. Fraser, on behalf of the mine owners around Rat Portage, had an interview on Saturday with the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. There is an Indian reserve which abuts on Rat Portage on account of which miners who are married will not bring their families to the place. In the event, moreover, of a brawl resulting in an Indian killing a miner, the affair was, it is said, sure to be exaggerated and a report get out that the Indians had risen and were massacring whites and such a report would do incalculable harm in frightening away British capital. The mine owners want the Indians moved to another reserve.

It is admitted that the mission of Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies to Washington will result in nothing more than a complete demonstration of the fact that no reciprocity treaty can be anticipated with the United States whilst the new regime is in power. It is stated by ministers that there was little hope of any entente being achieved, but it was desirable to ascertain that fact, and this has been done. The effect of the American tariff increasing duties on agricultural produce is not regarded as an unmixed evil. It will tend to develop trade with the empire by making the English market almost the only one for Canadian produce. It is not expected that the Canadian ministers will long delay their return.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was under consideration by the senate from 1 o'clock to 5:30 yesterday. The entire proceedings were in executive session and behind closed doors. The first half of the session was spent in debating a motion introduced by Senator Hill to consider the treaty in open senate, and the most animated part of the proceedings was based upon this motion. The debate was characterized by sharp passages-at-arms between the author of the motion and Senators Morgan, Lodge and Sherman, the three last named contending strenuously for the observance of the custom of secresy in dealing with the treaty. The only vote was secured on the Hill motion, which was defeated the count showing only nine for and 49 against. It is claimed that the straight Republican vote is solidly in favor of ratification and that a fraction at least of all the other elements will be found in that column when the vote is announced.

When the senate took up the treaty upon its merits, Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, spoke for about an hour, making a strong plea for ratification, which he urged was the realization of a dream long cherished in the United States. He quoted historical works and congressional reports to show that arbitration was a distinctly American policy and referred to the resolutions of 1889 and 1893. He also explained the amendments made by the committee on foreign relations and defended the main amendments as essential to the proper understanding and interpretation of the agreement.

Senator Sherman urged that the determination did not detract from the treaty's scope, except that through removing the Monroe doctrine from arbitration, it also removed the question of the Nicaragua canal, which was, he said, embraced in the Monroe doctrine. He contended for the paramount importance of the treaty, and urged the senate to act upon it without unnecessary delay. He said that the mandement eliminating the King of Sweden and Norway, as umpire, had been made after due deliberation and that this step was only taken as a precaution against unwelcome complications. In conclusion, the senator said that it would be a great mistake for the senate to repudiate the the treaty, a mistake which would forfeit much of the high regard felt toward the United States, as a nation of peace-lovers, and which might exert a serious influence upon the progress of the world in the settlement of diputes without resorting to the atrocities of war.

Senator Morgan, in reply to Mr. Sherman dwelt with especial emphasis upon the sweeping character of the treaty, claiming that in delegating to the President the right to determine for this country the circumstances under which arbitration shall be resorted to, it robbed congress of a prerogative especially conferred upon it.

In reply to a question from Senator Vest, he said that he believed the ratification of the treaty would amount to an abrogation of the right of the senate to co-operate with the executive in the making of treaties.

Senator Morgan further said there probably were few Americans who would be willing to announce themselves as opposed to the principle of arbitration, but it did not follow that everyone must swallow the first measure presented, which professed to put into execution this method of settling disputes between nations. He said that it behooved all persons to regard with especial caution the overtures of Great Britain in such an interest, and remarked that the Island Kingdom had never been especially known for her devotion to the welfare of the United States.

Intimations were given of several amendments other than those proposed by the committee on foreign relations, among others, one definitely withdrawing the Alaskan boundary as a subject of arbitration, and another, modifying the clause in regard to the arbitration of claims affecting the various states which some regard as unconstitutional in its present shape. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask the senate to take up the question again to-morrow, and "sit it out."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—An open letter to the women of the United States, urging them to use all the means in their power to further the passage of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, has been issued. It is signed by a number of well known women. Mothers and wives are asked to oppose amendments which would cripple the efficiency of the treaty by writing to their senators, holding meetings and sending petitions to Washington.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

BISMARCK'S OPINION.

What the Iron Chancellor Thinks of the Principle of International Arbitration.

The Present Agitation a Sign of How Humanity Has Been Advancing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The World, under a London date, has a long interview with Prince Bismarck by a correspondent called by appointment with Count Rantzau, a son-in-law of the prince, who enjoys the closest and most confidential relations with the great chancellor. The World requested an expression of opinion from Prince Bismarck on international arbitration; whether, in the great diplomatist's view, it is especially desired by the world, in a purely academic or theoretic sense; whether such a treaty, if ratified, would be likely to bear the strain of a grave international rupture—in short, whether serious difficulties between the nations might not in future be settled by arbitration instead of war.

Prince Bismarck's answer, made through Count Rantzau, was on the merits of the treaty now pending in the senate of the United States the Prince has not a word to say. He wishes it understood that the opinion he now expresses is purely theoretical or academical in respect to arbitration disputes between nations, not as an expression upon the merits of the peace treaty agreed upon, but not ratified, between Great Britain and the United States. On this point he wishes to make no expression. Prince Bismarck declares emphatically that he detests war, though he has been driven to advocate it where there have been no other means to solve disputes, and where the fate of the Father and was involved. Arbitration would certainly have been preferred could they have expected the decision to have been a success and considered to be just.

"In private life," Prince Bismarck's statement continued, "the value of any agreement between different persons, however precise the wording, depends entirely on the character of the contracting parties, and even then there are law courts to appeal to whenever differences arise. But where is there a law court—any law court, in fact—which could eventually enforce the sentence in the case of two great nations entering into a treaty of arbitration?

"No statesman in this world is so powerful as to be able to command the voice of the people in certain emergencies. No arbitration treaties will ever succeed in abolishing war as the sole means of settlement of a dispute when the whole future of a nation is believed by its people to depend on the way the issue is settled.

"The terrors of modern warfare," continued the Iron Chancellor's statement, "the uncertainty as to what the end will be, will do more, at present at least, to prevent war than any treaties could do. Once the people are educated enough to comprehend war and its double-edged sword, the aggressors often being the losers, then war will cease. The present agitation in Great Britain and the United States in favor of international arbitration proves how humanity has advanced. It is applauded for that reason, if nothing else."

CLEVELAND INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies, the Canadian cabinet ministers now in Washington, called on President Cleveland to-day. They were accompanied by Secretary Olney, whom they have seen several times during their stay here. The party were received very cordially by the President, and remained for half an hour, discussing matters incident to their business.

"The President was very chatty and agreeable," said Mr. Davies, one of the commissioners, "and showed that he was well versed in matters affecting the business interests of adjoining countries. The subject of trade relations between the two countries was gone over with some detail. The President in the course of the conversation pointed out that he was merely awaiting the introduction of his successor into office."

The commissioners continue each day to see members of congress to talk over with them the business which brought them here. They report a marked interest in the object of their visit, and say they are received in the kindest manner. The intimation they have received, however, is that nothing positive can be done at the present time in the way of the formation of any trade arrangements. When they return to Ottawa the commissioners will recommend the appointment of a commission, to sit with a similar commission representing the United States, to take into consideration the matter of trade relations between the countries and report to their respective governments on the advisability of reciprocal arrangements.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.