

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Ministers Concur in the Settlement Effected by Hon. Mr. Tarte.

Tariff Commissioners Leave for the West—Commandant of the Military School.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—A meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon, the only absentees being Hon. Messrs. Tarte, Mulock, Borden and Dobbell. It is stated that the terms of the Manitoba school settlement as revised by the provincial government in conjunction with Mr. Tarte, were under consideration and were accepted by the Dominion government as the best bargain that could be secured from Manitoba.

Speaking of the school settlement, a Quebec friend of the Premier said tonight that there had not been material change in the basis of the agreement as previously reported. Replying to a question as to how Quebec would take the compromise he replied: "That will be all right; permission to use the French language in teaching in the school districts where the children are not able to speak English is a sop to Quebec, which will go a long way towards making amends for the loss of separate schools." The department of militia has been notified of the arrival in Canada of a further consignment of Lee-Enfield rifles, a portion of the 40,000 stand ordered last winter. The twelve-pound guns for field batteries may be expected any day. Your correspondent learns that a number of modern guns, about 22 in all, have been ordered for the Quebec fortifications.

Telegrams received from Winnipeg today confirm the announcement made by your correspondent last evening that the way is now clear for Mr. Sifton to enter the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Sifton's Brandon friends are satisfied that the school settlement does not infringe upon provincial autonomy and therefore it will not be inconsistent with his stand on the school question for him to accept the portfolio of the interior. Mr. Sifton has consequently consented to contest Brandon. The writ for the election will not be issued until Mr. Sifton has been sworn in as minister, which takes place here next week.

Another matter which was under consideration today is the proposed revision of the tariff commission. The ministers are to leave, as already stated, on Monday. Sir Oliver Mowat will accompany them to Ontario points.

At last the government has been officially notified of Col. Kitson's selection for the command of the military college.

THOMAS M. JONES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The news of the production of an informer in the Ivory case in London today created quite a sensation and was productive of considerable comment in Irish circles in this city. Diligent inquiries among prominent Irish nationalists failed to establish the identity of more than one man named Jones who ever had any connection with Irish movements in this city. The man's name is Thomas M. Jones who was a member of the Shamrock Club and also one of the secretaries of the American Association. Jones held several positions in this city, but some time ago he started in the stationery business at 62 Amsterdam avenue, where he lived. He was frequently heard of and claimed to be a very advanced man in this city. He was recognized as a North of Ireland Irishman, but as the alliance was nonsectarian in its principles, Jones' religion was no bar to his becoming a member. The last heard of him in this city was about two weeks ago, when he was telling his friends he was going to Ireland to secure some property which had been left to him through the death of a relative.

C. McNaughton, secretary of the National Alliance, when asked whether he knew Jones, replied: "I have known Thomas M. Jones for about three years. He was a member of the alliance and also of the association. I believe he was also a member of the Nally Club, which also belongs to the alliance. I think the cabinet report has confounded the National Alliance with the United Irishmen. The books of the Alliance are open to the public, and the English government can send its representatives to examine them if it wishes to do so. The platform and principles of the Alliance, which were adopted at the Chicago convention last year, have been published, and there is no secrecy whatever in the organization. Jones frequently asked me to publish some articles which he had written for the Irish Republic, but they were too wild and I thought them idiotic in character. I threw his stuff into the waste basket, and I am sorry now I am not able to show a specimen."

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The revised international rules to prevent collisions at sea, drafted by the Washington international conference, will probably go into effect on July 1 next. The officers of the United States treasury have been working earnestly to this end since the adjournment of congress, and Great Britain is co-operating with the United States in securing the assent of the few remaining nations which have not yet accepted the new rules.

The following nations have agreed to adopt and enforce the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea: Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Hawaii, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Chili and Honduras. These nations with the United States control thirty-two million tons, more than five-sixths of the world's shipping. The important nations whose assent has not yet been received are Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Brazil and Turkey, controlling three million tons of shipping.

FURNITURE FACTORY BURNED.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The four-story furniture factory of Hibner & Co., employing about one hundred men, was destroyed by fire to-night, involving a loss of \$60,000, with insurance amounting to \$25,000. The fire broke out about 7:55, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents and the inadequate supply of water the firemen were powerless to save the building. Some of the men were working overtime and a boy poured benzine on his hands to wash them. The fumes communicated with the gas, the bottle exploded and a little stream of fire ran along the floor, igniting the paints and furniture, and soon the room was in a blaze. The men barely escaped with their lives. The office desk, containing valuable papers, was almost the only thing saved.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Startling Revelations Regarding the Irish Movement in New York—Another Spy.

Testimony of a Man Who Believes His Life is in Imminent Danger.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—During the examination to-day in the Bow street police court of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward J. Bell, the Irish-American saloon-keeper of New York, the alleged dynamite, there was an exciting feature for the first time in the dreary proceedings against the prisoner. A witness who gave the name of Jones was examined. When he appeared in the box Ivory's face showed consternation. Jones, it is understood, has for years been identified with the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish-American organizations. The prosecution expected Jones to unravel the secret of the story of the physical force movement.

Replying to the questions of G. Gill, who prosecuted for the treasury department, Jones said he was a native of Armagh. He was employed by the British government to make inquiries in 1885, and entered the employ of a wholesale grocery firm in New York and remained with them until 1888, when he opened a business of his own. Jones remained in New York until November of the present year. At this time he was apparently making inquiries for the British government. He is said to have met William Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance, and Roland in New York, and learned of the existence of the Irish National Alliance, which is known among its members as the "United Irish" or "T.H.I.," whose executive body is known by the letters "D.A." On inquiry Jones joined the organization, and was initiated into a camp known as the Shamrock Club, among those present being Boland, Gallagher, Kearney and Nolan. They afterwards formed a new camp, which was called the Nally Club, the membership of which included Mearns and Nolan, who had been connected with an explosion at Dublin.

Jones further stated that he was elected treasurer of the Nally Club, whose meetings it appears were of the most secret description. The district orders were being read and after initiations members were known by numbers. Part of the subscriptions were sent to London, and contributed to the revolutionary fund. Jones said that while on the way to the Chicago convention in 1885, Kearney introduced the prisoner Ivory to witness as "brother" and Tynan and O'Doran were present, and Tynan said Ivory belonged to his camp and had been known to him in Dublin before 1883. Jones mentioned the Chicago convention of 1885, and referred to the "New Movement Convention," which was attended by a number of candidates of Lyman, and during the convention, it was stated in court, held a secret meeting with them. Later, it seems, Jones joined a camp under the name of "Thos. McGee."

Continuing his account of his visit to Chicago, Jones said he arrived there Sept. 22, 1885, and was met at the railroad station by St. John Gaffney. He stayed at the Coy's hotel, where the committee on secret organization met. Ivory, Jones stated, attended the meeting at which names were chosen to be submitted to a public meeting as officers of the "New Movement," the object being so that the open movement might be controlled as it is, according to Jones, by the secret organization. Another portion of his testimony Jones said that he saw Ivory in Cody's saloon, New York, which was largely frequented by members of the organization, two or three weeks before Ivory left America. Jones then produced a document purporting to give the constitution of the society, and also type copies of the constitution and the ritual of the Clan-na-Gael. Jones said any document of a dynamite outrage was described in the proceedings of the organization as a "Soldier of Ireland." Witness produced a mass of documents giving the camp instructions, the names of members, etc. At the close of the proceedings Ivory was formally committed for trial.

The afternoon newspapers make great spreads of the evidence furnished by Jones and have scare heads, reading "Carroll and the Second," "Secrets of the Clan-na-Gael," "Startling Disclosures by an Irish Spy," etc. When Jones first appeared in court, the magistrate Mr. Gill asked the presiding stand to stop all sketching in court, explaining that it was of the utmost importance that nothing be allowed to transpire to identify the witness in future. Jones caused a sensation during the court proceedings by suddenly accusing the magistrate, saying: "A reporter is taking a sketch of me. I fear for my safety." Magistrate Vaughan ordered the reporter to detain a prison attendant soon afterwards writing to the magistrate: "A reporter is writing a description of Jones."

The magistrate thereupon sternly remarked: "I will not allow a written description of the witness to be made." Chief Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard took an active part in suppressing a description of Jones. After the close of the proceedings the jailer remarked to a representative of the Associated Press: "Jones is a dead man. I would not like to be in his shoes."

The Globe says most sensational developments are expected, eclipsing those of the time of Le Carron. Jones is an insignificant looking man, about five feet five inches in height, with brown beard and moustache and hair a shade darker. He has a bulging forehead and dark eyes. He has a pale complexion and a furtive, shifty look. He was very nervous while in court, constantly pulling his beard, and spoke with a pronounced brogue and delivered his testimony as though in fear of his life. He seemed to be scared at the sound of his own voice.

GERMANY, Nov. 13.—Rev. Dr. Torrance yesterday celebrated the jubilee of his work on the work of the ministry. The celebration took place at Chalmers church, where a large congregation gathered.

I FEAR FOR MY SAFETY. IN UNKNOWN AFRICA.

The Life of a Witness in the Ivory Case in Imminent Danger.

Roman Catholicism in the U.S.—Pacific Cable Commission—Mrs. Castle Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—When Ivory's counsel, in the Bow street police court today, asked Jones to give the initials of his name the witness refused, but the counsel insisted and also demanded to know the address of Jones in New York, whereupon the witness replied: "I fear for my safety and decline to give the particular location." The magistrate upheld Jones in his refusal, and then followed a dramatic incident. Counsel for the prisoner suddenly asked, "Did you take the oath of the Clan-na-Gael?" Upon hearing this question Jones turned lividly pale, for a moment and then feebly answered "Yes." Ivory's counsel thereupon said, "You were intending at the time not to observe it?" To this question Jones replied, "Yes, I did not intend to observe it." Counsel thereupon said, "You have given respect for the oath you have given here today?" "Yes," replied Jones in a weak voice.

This incident caused an impression upon all present in the court room. Cardinal Satolli has presented to the Pope his report on religious factions in the United States. Although this document is destined not to be published, it is nevertheless perfectly well known what it contains. Cardinal Satolli makes a veritable accusation against Bishop Keane and the Catholic University of the United States at Washington. He accuses Bishop Keane of having in several public speeches uttered opinions which bordered on heresy, and says that to accord with Archbishop Ireland he endeavored to acclimatize a neo-paganism (New Paganism) on American soil. Cardinal Satolli declares that the University at Washington had become the place where the most bold and risky theories were put forward. Fortunately, he says, the removal of Bishop Keane has cut short the evil as of its root, but he is still very dangerous disciples in the persons of numerous professors of this university, and the Cardinal advises the Pope to deprive them of their offices.

Belgian and French technical advisers of the commission, detailed the substance of his well-known reports on the subject, and answered a few questions regarding the statements made known. The cable commission decided to publish the names of the witnesses, called for fear that pressure might be brought to bear upon them. Mr. Fleming will cross-examine all the technical witnesses at the next session of the commission, which will take place on Monday.

An Oporto dispatch to the Times says that, partly owing to the drop in Brazilian exchange, the premium on gold there has risen to over 40 per cent. A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says the chamber of deputies, in passing the third reading of the revenue bill, adopted an amendment authorizing the collection of 60 per cent. of import duties in gold, and allowing a corresponding reduction in rates.

The committee appointed by the French chamber of deputies has reported in favor of the proposal of M. De Ville to substitute the Greenwich for the Paris meridian.

The Daily News says the government has decided to prosecute Sir Halliday Macartney, a Chinese doctor, for his role in the arrest and detention of Sun Yat Yen, a Chinese doctor. The news adds that the British government has also resolved, under certain circumstances, to prosecute the Chinese officials implicated in the affair, unless the Chinese authority shall itself prosecute this official, as requested by the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Halliday Macartney, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said he knew nothing about the government's decision in the case.

Since Mrs. Castle's release from Wormwood Scrubs prison her condition has been so serious that the doctors now refuse her permission to sail for the United States at present. Her husband, a member of the House of Commons, is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Commons. The surprise expressed in the United States that Mrs. Castle had been advised to plead guilty, said that it was generally felt in English legal circles in view of the long and arduous trial by the law of 1883 the course adopted was right, and that the Home Secretary's release of Mrs. Castle is a complete vindication of the soundness of this action.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire prints interviews with several of the leading merchants and bankers, who concur in expressing the belief that an extensive revival of business is about to take place and has to some extent already commenced, partly as a result of the presidential elections and partly as a consequence of the general conditions being more favorable than for many years past.

Rev. J. C. Madill, who is now pastor of the Hope Congregational church in this city, says he cleared entirely of all the charges brought against him while pastor at Sarnia, that he was given no chance to defend himself in the matter, and that the association has no right to expel him in any case or to make use of the term expulsion.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Conservative Association last night letters were read from W. S. Brock and E. Bristol, tendering their resignations as president and secretary respectively. While the resignation of the latter was accepted, that of the former was not. Pine Tree harbor, on the Saugere peninsula, young Royal Gourley, of Spry, shot his brother Richard, mistaking him for a deer. The bullet entered his shoulder, going through the lungs. The unfortunate young man died in a few hours.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant-Governor Chaboussier is laid up with an attack of rheumatism.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Andrade, Minister to the United States from Venezuela, has gone home. He has taken with him a copy of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary dispute, together with a copy of the agreement signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paucotote, which was preliminary to the treaty between the countries equally interested. Senator Andrade will urge his country to accept the treaty at once. He will carry a letter from Secretary Olney, which will point out to the Venezuelan government the advantage of accepting the treaty and adjusting the boundary lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Evening Post's copyright cable from London today has a review of the press comment on the Anglo-American agreement on the Venezuela question. The most notable extracts are one from the Speaker, which the dispatch says lauded over the folly of a country like the United States without a standing army and a great fleet "putting itself into the position of being dragged into war when ever a petulant half-caste state chooses to pass an insult on a European power."

The Spectator says: "If the U. S. assumes such a position it must guarantee decent order. Thirty or fifty years hence Europe, pressed almost to madness by its inability to feed its overcrowded peoples, will want to swarm into South America under its own flags. To deny them will mean attempting to crush the fleet and armies of the combined continent of Europe."

IN CONVERSATION with a representative of the Associated Press, Prof. Elliott, leader of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, expedition with Mr. E. C. Akroy, head taxidermist of that department of the museum, left Southampton today by the St. Louis, on their return to America, after a most successful mission into Somaliland, whither they went last march for the purpose of making a natural history collection for the museum.

In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Prof. Elliott, said: "We left Berbera at the end of April with a caravan consisting of 68 men, all armed with Sniders and Winchester and the camel, which were afterwards increased to 98. Our intention was to explore certain districts of Semaliland between Berbera and the River Chilo. During our stay in Africa we made three distinct expeditions from the coast. The first was to the mountains of Gebel Guber and the range of the Golei. This journey inland, which was undertaken expressly for the purpose of getting wild asses, occupied three weeks. The second was to the south of Berbera via Mandera and the Golei range to the Golei range. This trip lasted six weeks, and was undertaken because we wanted to get specimens of Swain's hartebeest and Clark's antelope, both of which were extremely rare, and which very few specimens have ever come to Europe. The third expedition lasted over two months. This time we went from Berbera and crossed the Hand Desert by a route discovered by me over the Maridion Plain to the south of the Golei range. Altogether we were in the interior six months, and returned to Aden at the beginning of October."

Regarding the character of the country visited, the professor said: "A large portion of the districts visited by me were quite unknown to Europeans and certainly had never been traversed by a European before. The whole country was absolutely a waterless desert. True there were some kinds of stuff with which to assuage our thirst, but the only water to be got is from the pools left by the rains or by digging beneath the parched river beds. The mixture procurable is, however, thick and yellow and of the consistency of pea soup. Even the pools are the resort of cattle and sheep, and the condition may better be imagined than described. We had to establish a guard over every pool we reached to prevent its depletion, but often the water was so bad that even our mules refused to drink. Despite this and other difficulties, we managed to keep in good health. I had no trouble at all in getting to the head man was the most competent in Africa. His name was Dualla Isley, who had been eight years with Stanley and had previously travelled with Count Teleki and Dr. Donaldson Smith."

"Had you any trouble with the natives?" "No; we were so well armed that we were never attacked. The Oradagan people were not friendly, but they did not proceed to hostile measures. One troop of Midgans armed with bows and poisoned arrows were looting and raiding in the neighborhood. It was almost quite close by that they did not molest us. The country was so unsettled by reason of the Abyssinian raids that large numbers of natives joined my caravan for protection and followed in the rear. The Abyssinians, I am happy to say, we did not meet. They were ahead of us raiding in the valleys, and we heard rumors of their atrocities, but fortunately for us we did not come across them. The heat during our journey was almost beyond endurance and often I thought we should succumb to apoplexy. It was the highest temperature I have ever encountered. Two medical thermometers registered 120 and there the thermometer remained. The heat in these regions is so intense that the natives trying to cross the desert in the day time frequently succumb."

"The nearest stage the expedition had was in the case of Mr. Akroy, who was furiously attacked by a wounded lion, which was only vanquished by Mr. Akroy literally sustaining the benefit by kneeling on his lungs. Mr. Akroy had, however, fourteen wounds on his right arm and hand."

AGREEMENT—TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Now that the facts of the Venezuelan agreement are known, fuller information is obtainable as to the form the compact has taken. There are two distinct papers in the transaction. The first, and by far the most important, is in the nature of a solemn agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to the terms on which the boundary question shall be settled and the form of the court of arbitration. The compact is lacking in technical terms characteristic of a treaty, and in form is a final agreement duly signed by the representatives of the two governments. Then, because the subject matter of the boundary itself lies between Great Britain and Venezuela, a second paper is made necessary. This is in the form of a treaty, the contracting parties being Great Britain and Venezuela.

This will explain the ambiguity of terms that has arisen as to the agreement and the treaty. Literally, the United States and Great Britain have made an agreement by which the terms of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain and Venezuela are framed. Each instrument will relate to the other, and be part of a common understanding on the entire subject. In this way Venezuela retains the attitude as a contracting party to the final treaty, but as the treaty is shaped by agreement, the United States is the instrumentality by which the full result is accomplished, and this country names two of the judicial arbitrators.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—The British cruiser Crescent, flagship of the North American squadron, has sailed from Halifax for Bermuda with the Vice-Admiral and Lady Erskine on board.

THE WRIT ISSUED—APPLICATION for the Crown's Nest Railway Charter.

Navigation of the Soo Canal—New Post Offices—Revenue and Expenditure.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Andrade, Minister to the United States from Venezuela, has gone home. He has taken with him a copy of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary dispute, together with a copy of the agreement signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paucotote, which was preliminary to the treaty between the countries equally interested. Senator Andrade will urge his country to accept the treaty at once. He will carry a letter from Secretary Olney, which will point out to the Venezuelan government the advantage of accepting the treaty and adjusting the boundary lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Evening Post's copyright cable from London today has a review of the press comment on the Anglo-American agreement on the Venezuela question. The most notable extracts are one from the Speaker, which the dispatch says lauded over the folly of a country like the United States without a standing army and a great fleet "putting itself into the position of being dragged into war when ever a petulant half-caste state chooses to pass an insult on a European power."

The Spectator says: "If the U. S. assumes such a position it must guarantee decent order. Thirty or fifty years hence Europe, pressed almost to madness by its inability to feed its overcrowded peoples, will want to swarm into South America under its own flags. To deny them will mean attempting to crush the fleet and armies of the combined continent of Europe."

IN CONVERSATION with a representative of the Associated Press, Prof. Elliott, leader of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, expedition with Mr. E. C. Akroy, head taxidermist of that department of the museum, left Southampton today by the St. Louis, on their return to America, after a most successful mission into Somaliland, whither they went last march for the purpose of making a natural history collection for the museum.

Regarding the character of the country visited, the professor said: "A large portion of the districts visited by me were quite unknown to Europeans and certainly had never been traversed by a European before. The whole country was absolutely a waterless desert. True there were some kinds of stuff with which to assuage our thirst, but the only water to be got is from the pools left by the rains or by digging beneath the parched river beds. The mixture procurable is, however, thick and yellow and of the consistency of pea soup. Even the pools are the resort of cattle and sheep, and the condition may better be imagined than described. We had to establish a guard over every pool we reached to prevent its depletion, but often the water was so bad that even our mules refused to drink. Despite this and other difficulties, we managed to keep in good health. I had no trouble at all in getting to the head man was the most competent in Africa. His name was Dualla Isley, who had been eight years with Stanley and had previously travelled with Count Teleki and Dr. Donaldson Smith."

"Had you any trouble with the natives?" "No; we were so well armed that we were never attacked. The Oradagan people were not friendly, but they did not proceed to hostile measures. One troop of Midgans armed with bows and poisoned arrows were looting and raiding in the neighborhood. It was almost quite close by that they did not molest us. The country was so unsettled by reason of the Abyssinian raids that large numbers of natives joined my caravan for protection and followed in the rear. The Abyssinians, I am happy to say, we did not meet. They were ahead of us raiding in the valleys, and we heard rumors of their atrocities, but fortunately for us we did not come across them. The heat during our journey was almost beyond endurance and often I thought we should succumb to apoplexy. It was the highest temperature I have ever encountered. Two medical thermometers registered 120 and there the thermometer remained. The heat in these regions is so intense that the natives trying to cross the desert in the day time frequently succumb."

"The nearest stage the expedition had was in the case of Mr. Akroy, who was furiously attacked by a wounded lion, which was only vanquished by Mr. Akroy literally sustaining the benefit by kneeling on his lungs. Mr. Akroy had, however, fourteen wounds on his right arm and hand."

AGREEMENT—TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Now that the facts of the Venezuelan agreement are known, fuller information is obtainable as to the form the compact has taken. There are two distinct papers in the transaction. The first, and by far the most important, is in the nature of a solemn agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to the terms on which the boundary question shall be settled and the form of the court of arbitration. The compact is lacking in technical terms characteristic of a treaty, and in form is a final agreement duly signed by the representatives of the two governments. Then, because the subject matter of the boundary itself lies between Great Britain and Venezuela, a second paper is made necessary. This is in the form of a treaty, the contracting parties being Great Britain and Venezuela.

This will explain the ambiguity of terms that has arisen as to the agreement and the treaty. Literally, the United States and Great Britain have made an agreement by which the terms of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain and Venezuela are framed. Each instrument will relate to the other, and be part of a common understanding on the entire subject. In this way Venezuela retains the attitude as a contracting party to the final treaty, but as the treaty is shaped by agreement, the United States is the instrumentality by which the full result is accomplished, and this country names two of the judicial arbitrators.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—The British cruiser Crescent, flagship of the North American squadron, has sailed from Halifax for Bermuda with the Vice-Admiral and Lady Erskine on board.

THE WRIT ISSUED—APPLICATION for the Crown's Nest Railway Charter.

Navigation of the Soo Canal—New Post Offices—Revenue and Expenditure.

BRANDON ELECTION.

The Writ Issued—Application for the Crown's Nest Railway Charter.

Navigation of the Soo Canal—New Post Offices—Revenue and Expenditure.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The writ for Brandon was issued to-day. The nomination takes place on November 27 and the polling a week later. Hon. Mr. Laurier has received a message that Hon. Mr. Sifton left Winnipeg for Ottawa to-day. The terms of the school compromise will be made known about the middle of next week.

Kerr, Macdonald & Co., barristers, Toronto, give notice of application to parliament for the incorporation of the Crown's Nest Pass Railway Co., to build a line from Lethbridge to Rossland with a branch to Nelson; also with power to make traffic arrangements with other railways from Rossland to Hope Mountain pass and to Victoria.

Four thousand three hundred and seventy-one vessels passed through the Soo canal up to the end of October since navigation opened this year, and 4,377,437 tons of freight were carried. The canal will be kept open to within four hours of the time the ice forms. The Canadian fisheries protection fleet is going out of commission for the season and Commander Spain is on his way to Ottawa. Some of the cruisers, however, will not lay up until the ice forms. The following new post offices were opened in British Columbia on November 1: Anaconda and Slocan City, both in the district of Yale. The marine department has issued a notice regarding the new beacon at Roberts Bank, at the mouth of the Fraser. The revenue of the Dominion decreased \$71,878 last month and the expenditure \$40,399.

Frenties, the boy murderer of Colburn, has had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment on the ground that the murder was unpremeditated. He killed an old farmer named Lingard.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.) LONDON, Nov. 13.—Rena Coran, a four-year-old girl adopted by Mr. Geo. Curwell, has been kidnapped. WINNIPEG, Nov. 13.—The Brandon Liberal committee have reported favorably on the school terms of settlement as submitted to them by Attorney-General Sifton and endorsed Mr. Sifton as their candidate. He will leave for Ottawa shortly to be sworn in as Minister of the Interior. The Ogilvies will shortly send two special train loads of flour from Winnipeg for Australia.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—General Russel Alger, of Michigan, is spending a few days in this city in connection with his extensive lumber interests in Canada. Being asked as to probable tariff policy of the incoming McKinley administration, all that he would say was that he hoped and believed it would be conservative and wise, and that such legislation would be enacted as would prevent a recurrence of past distressing conditions. Gen. Alger said he was satisfied that the people of the United States are in the morning of a day of prosperity, greater than had been known for many years, and he believed thoroughly that the policy of the incoming government would be along conciliatory lines toward Canada. "By of course," added the General, "the U.S., like all other nations, must enact such laws as will best serve the interests of its people and at the same time they must be just to other nations." So far as he was personally concerned, General Alger said he had proven his faith in Canada by becoming largely interested in its manufacturing industries. In regard to the suggestion of his name in connection with a cabinet office General Alger said he had been consulted from saying anything on that point.

F. S. BARNARD'S timber limit initial post, commencing at a post marked N.P. 101, about 1 1/2 miles from Ferguson Forks, on the north side of the north fork of the Lardereau river, in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay district, B. C., thence running west 30 chains to the east bank of the east 80 chains; thence south following the meanderings of said Lardereau river to point of commencement, containing 300 acres. Dated 30th October, 1896. N. F. SNOWDEN, Agent for F. S. Barnard.

TENDERS.

Will be received for the purchase of the Hetherington Farm, being lot 107, on the official map of Comox, containing about 400 four hundred acres, more or less, about 1100 acres, and ten acres are under cultivation; fences, buildings and orchard; coal sheds are included. The land can be divided into four parts with about 100 one hundred acres in each part. Parties desiring to state whether for the whole 400 four hundred acres or for one quarter of the land. A sketch of plan of the farm with proposed divisions in four parts can be seen at the office of Messrs. Crean & Co., Ltd., Victoria, by whom applications will be received up to 3rd December, 1896. JOHN WILLIAMS, ALEX. BRUGHART, Trustees.

N. F. SNOWDEN'S Timber Limits:—Commencing at a post marked N.P. 101, situated on the east bank of the north fork of the Lardereau river, about 1 1/2 miles north of Ferguson Forks in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay district, B. C., thence running west 30 chains to the east bank of the east 80 chains; thence south following the meanderings of said Lardereau river to point of commencement, containing 300 acres. Dated 30th Oct., 1896. N. F. SNOWDEN.

INITIAL Post, F. S. Barnard's S. E. corner of N. P. Snowden's timber limit, given that 30 days from an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain and Venezuela are framed. Each instrument will relate to the other, and be part of a common understanding on the entire subject. In this way Venezuela retains the attitude as a contracting party to the final treaty, but as the treaty is shaped by agreement, the United States is the instrumentality by which the full result is accomplished, and this country names two of the judicial arbitrators.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equitably. 251-253 Broadway.