

The Daily Colonist

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JANUARY 14 189.

VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 9

VICTORIOUS PEACE.

A Member of the Canadian Government on the Arbitration Treaty.

The Famine in India—Outrages by Turkish Troops—A Healthy Convention.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with Hon. R. R. Dobbell, a member of the Canadian cabinet who is now in London, in which he says that Canada would rejoice at the completion of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and he is confident that the Laurier cabinet will leave no stone unturned to complete the good work so that Canadians as well as Englishmen will live with the United States as friends and not enemies.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department, has sent to the Lord Mayor the statement upon which the appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers in India was based. He says that districts with a population of three millions will be sufferers from famine until the end of March and that it may continue in some parts until the end of June. In other districts having forty-four millions of a population the distress may deepen with the famine for a shorter or longer period, while six million people in the Bengal and Bihar provinces. There were 1,200,000 people on the relief work at the beginning of January, and this number will certainly reach two and may exceed three millions. It is estimated that the famine will cost the India treasury at least £4,000,000 to £6,000,000. To-day's cablegram from Calcutta states that the distress is rapidly deepening, especially in the Bengal and Bihar provinces, where half the population needs relief. The Mansion House relief fund amounted to nearly £30,000 to-night, including a donation of £200 by the Prince of Wales, and the donation by the Queen of £500, which has already been chronicled.

A strong Healthy meeting was held in Dublin yesterday which was virtually a counterblast to John Dillon's convention held last September. The meeting was held at the Dublin City Hall, and being a decision to start a daily newspaper, several thousands pounds were subscribed towards shares in this enterprise.

The French parliament resumed its session to-day. After listening to addresses from Admiral Villon the chamber adjourned until Thursday. The chamber of deputies re-elected M. Brisson as president, and also re-elected vice-presidents, William Raymond, Polcarre, Paul Deschamps, Sarrien and Gustave Isambert. The Mohammedan deputy, Dr. Grenier, recently elected in the Radical interest to represent Pontarlier, was present and aroused lively curiosity and ironical remarks.

A Rome dispatch to the Daily News says that news has been received from Macedonia that bands of starving Turkish troops have sacked Greek and Bulgarian villages and have savagely killed the villagers. This dispatch also says that Italy has ordered the squadron which recently returned from Turkish waters to be ready to start again at a moment's notice.

The Daily News Paris correspondent says: "Next to England, with no great power of Europe is in a position so popular as with France, which is ripe for a similar arrangement with both the United States and England."

The Journal des Debats, commenting upon the arbitration treaty arrived at between Great Britain and the United States, says: "The existence of an arbitrating mechanism always ready to work will stop the displays of American brutality in international affairs. All the civilized world is deeply interested in each experiment."

The Boersen Courier thinks that the treaty imposes great obligations upon America and that it should in future not tolerate filibustering expeditions to China.

The Nord-Deutscher Zeitung according to a Berlin dispatch to the Standard thinks the European powers are not likely to follow the example set by Great Britain and the United States arbitration treaty.

The Princess De Chimay, who eloped last summer with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableaux vivants at the Winter garden, Berlin, immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid \$750 per night.

The grand jury in the central criminal court to-day found a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the saloon-keeper of New York, who is charged with conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion.

MONSIGNOR LANGEVIN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Mgr. Langevin came down from Ottawa last evening and went to Quebec this morning. His grace denies in toto the statement of L'Eveque de Montmagny that he had approved the school settlement, and then changed his mind after conferring with the religious and political personages in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The coroner's jury to-day brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Daniel Shehan, the pugilist, charged with causing the death of Lucien Legard by throwing her down stairs in a house on Notre Dame street on Saturday.

MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The foreign office has received private confirmation of news from Bonny, on the Guinea coast, telling of the massacre of Consul Phillips and party while on a peaceful mission to Benin City.

In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Prince of Wales issued a statement to-day saying that the Queen still adhered to her decision to refrain from expressing an opinion on the proposed to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her reign.

A Rome dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the Pope has issued an order forbidding priests not belonging to the Roman diocese to dwell there under penalty of suspension. It also threatens measures against the resident clergy who are seen on the streets after certain hours.

The Chronicle says in an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century," and follows this with a preamble and text of 18 articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great Britain.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the arbitration treaty, which was signed yesterday, said: "Consider the making of this treaty the most important event for a long past. In 1793 John Jay completed a treaty with Great Britain, one of the provisions of which was that all disputes arising between the United States and Great Britain should be submitted to arbitration. Under the treaty a great many questions have been submitted, but the treaty never has been fully lived up to by either party. Now, after one hundred years, the United States and Great Britain having become the foremost powers of the world, conclude a treaty on precisely the same lines. I feel sure that at the expiration of five years the terms will be still further extended, and that the result will be permanent peace between the United States and Great Britain whatever cause of controversy may hereafter arise. I feel sure, too, that this treaty will prove to be an important step toward the attainment of universal peace throughout the world."

DUELLING DENOUNCED.

A Relic of Barbarism Deserving Only of Extirpation.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William's duelling decree has been the chief subject of comment in the German press during the past week, and it is the general opinion of the newspapers that the decree does not go far enough. The famous Leipzig university professor, Carl Binding, criticises the decree in his article in the Deutsche Juristische Zeitung. He denounces duelling as a relic of barbarism, and says: "He, who after seducing a man's wife and putting a bullet into the victim's heart, is a murderer. Wherein lies the honor of such a man? To the gallows he should be sent, and not to the honorable confinement in a fortress."

TO HEAL THE BREACH.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—(Special)—It is rumored here that Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Greenway made arrangements while the latter was in Ottawa to have Hon. J. E. Prendergast go into the Manitoba cabinet as minister of education so as to heal the breach between the Catholics and Protestants. Mr. Prendergast says he knows nothing of it.

Hon. Messrs. Montague and Haggart are in town en route to British Columbia. Jack F. Jackson, who gained great notoriety through being connected with an advertisement claiming for the Winnipeg given the Liberals the information set forth in the bill, is in jail awaiting trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The Mail and Empire Montreal correspondent says: "Now that the Quebec legislature has finished its work, great interest is being taken in the forthcoming provincial campaign. It is admitted on all sides that it will be the most exciting in the history of Quebec. The Flynn government will appeal to the electors or endorsement on their enlightened and progressive policy, but the indications are that the Liberals, who are going to have a desperate struggle to secure office, will introduce the racial and religious cry."

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—The Vorwaerts, during the course of an article highly praising the arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, says: "After these two countries, which jointly represent a larger power than all the military countries together, have agreed to settle their differences to a court of arbitration, which will render war impossible, may we not hope that the military countries will also some day come to their senses or be brought to them."

MISREPRESENTING MINES.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—(Special)—Information has been laid against W. Fulford, manager of the Roseland Gold Mining, Development and Investment Company, charging him with publishing an advertisement claiming for the company a larger sum than had actually been subscribed. The charge is laid under the law which makes it an offence to publish misrepresentations regarding such companies.

PEACEFUL COUNSELS.

Formal Signing of the General Arbitration Treaty—To Last for Five Years.

Provisions of the Convention Between Great Britain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—By the new treaty signed to-day Great Britain and the United States agree, for a term of five years, to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrender its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and his message earnestly approving it to the senate. The treaty consists of twelve articles, which in regard to all other matters are identical with the one signed yesterday. The signatures were the culminating act of a process which began many weeks ago, during which a complete understanding had been reached on every phase of the subject.

It was felt, however, that the moment was an eventful one. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, signed first. U. S. Secretary Olney handed him the pen and he signed one copy of the document in the first place. Secretary Olney immediately placing his signature after that of the British ambassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it never leaves the possession of that government. Taking up another copy Secretary Olney signed it, and the United States copy, and will likewise remain in the possession of that government. The two copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal on the copy of the treaty, and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete.

The meeting was brief and on the request of Sir Julian the Lord Gough, first secretary of the British legation, Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the presentation of the President's message. The signing of the treaty was witnessed by a number of distinguished persons. It was understood during the meeting that its transmission would be made at once in order that the executive and legislative branches of the government might be notified of the treaty and the President's message sent to the senate to-day.

The twelve articles constituting the treaty deal with subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration in the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in each article is identical with that before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, and the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question of interpretation or dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war.

The article which makes an exception in the case of a lawsuit to the national honor was also so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a national honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every ordinary contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain.

Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the secretary and the ambassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accorded the widest possible knowledge on both sides of the water that arbitration, not war, would result.

Senators generally express themselves as loath to discuss the arbitration treaty with the press, and the ambassador on the ground that they had not seen it. Senator Challen, of Illinois, said that he was a believer in arbitration on general principles, and hoped the reported treaty would prove satisfactory.

Senator Vilas (Democrat), Wisconsin, said that, while he knew nothing of the present convention, he was a supporter of any properly directed effort to secure international arbitration, adding that he was especially zealous in his support of any proper means to secure arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

"I believe," he said, "that the Anglo-Saxon race is destined to conquer the earth and that there ought to be close alliance between the two great nations. I do not, of course, want to be understood as saying that they should conquer by force of arms, but by their beneficent institutions and superior civilization."

The senator thought this end might be promoted by a proper arbitration treaty. He did not, however, approve of the selection of the national honor as a condition of an umpire in matters of this kind, saying that he would rather trust to the fairness of Queen Victoria.

A COSTLY MONUMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is promise of further scandal in Italy in connection with the national monument that is being erected to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel. One million eight hundred thousand dollars was voted some years ago by parliament for building the memorial, which was to be a magnificent work of art. It was thought that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work. The monument is not half finished, and it is said no further sum of \$3,200,000 will be needed.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

Discontent Over the Award of the Contract to an American Company.

Searching for an Improved System of Post Office Department Book-keeping.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Postmaster-General has brought down from Toronto two expert accountants, Messrs. Cross and Munro, to thoroughly examine the books of the accountants' branch of the department, and report their views as to any improvements which may be made in the departmental bookkeeping. Already there are murmurings of discontent over the government action in awarding the contract for the engraving and printing of Dominion bank notes, revenue stamps, postage stamps and post cards, etc., to the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The British American Bank Note Company has had the contract hitherto, but it is said a saving of \$120,000 will be effected by the change, and the new contractors must locate their works at Ottawa, but the question was asked what the matter of dispute himself or name a deputy who will act as final arbitrator. The treaty is to run five years. Thus the Swedish King for that length of time will be the final umpire in all disputes between the great English speaking nations.

The congress of Venezuela meets in February, and it is understood, no objections potent enough to prevent the ratification of the agreement in face of the strong endorsement of President Crepo and the members of his cabinet will be forthcoming. The final settlement of this dispute, which at one time threatened to seriously imperil the amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, will be hailed with satisfaction in diplomatic relations here. The arbitration treaty, which is the subject of this dispute, was signed at Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Hon. Mr. Tarte was suddenly taken ill in his office in the western block to-day. This is the second time in two weeks. Overwork is said to be the cause.

The cabinet council was in session this afternoon, when it was understood that the Barrie matter was under consideration. A recommendation commending the sentence upon Brennan was made, and it is now before His Excellency.

Although parliamentary sanction has to be given to the proposed change in the form of the rail mail, there is no question about the change going into effect. Hence Mr. Armstrong, in his address to the board of directors of the new branch, is expected to work for the purpose of organizing his own branch, the Ontario and Quebec, which is now in the hands of the Ontario and Quebec railway, died to-day. He was a man of great ability. He has been a professor here for twenty years.

Judgment in the case of E. B. Eddy vs. Mrs. Bessey was delivered in Hull this afternoon. All four actions were decided in favor of the plaintiff. The amount involved is nearly half a million. Mrs. Bessey is the plaintiff's daughter. Mr. Eddy sought to secure from her the amount of the mortgage, which was the first wife and which were willed by her to her daughter.

The possible quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States will go into effect almost immediately. The hog cholera in Western Ontario has been reported to the department of agriculture over \$7,000.

Government has been notified that the Pacific cable conference papers are on the way to Canada. It is expected here nothing will be known of their contents than has already appeared in the despatches.

FOOD FOR THE FAMISHING.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It appears that England has awakened from its slaty reverie regarding the Indian famine, and that measures will be taken to alleviate their distress, notwithstanding the purblind attitude of the Indian government which does not, or will not, see that the situation is one of the worst it has ever had to contend with.

Private and independent advices concur in stating that thousands of persons are dying from starvation or from weakness that prevents them from assimilating the little food they may obtain. It is known that in the district of Jabalpur alone, a district which had a population of three millions, nine thousand persons have died. Thousands of others will have to perish, despite any efforts that may have been or will be made to succor them. These are people living in remote districts far from the railroads and other lines of communication whom it will be impossible to care for until the death lists are enormously swollen.

Large as the existing Indian relief system is, it is entirely unable to meet a famine period which, it is estimated, will extend over the whole of 1897. Cablegrams from the Viceroy of India have been received here telling cheerfully of rains that have fallen in several parts of the country. It appears that the Indian government, with its complete faithfulness has acted on the belief that rain and not food was wanted. Of course rain will prevent a recurrence of the famine, but what is wanted now is food, and that right speedily, to save thousands upon thousands of men, women and children from a torrid death. The question of a national relief grant will be discussed in parliament.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

KASLO, Jan. 6.—A carpenter and projector named Dugald Patterson was killed here to-day. He was carrying a log with his partner when he fell and the log struck him in the head. His sisters reside at Nairn, Ont., and his mother in Kamloops, B.C.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The general arbitration treaty has been signed, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney affixing their signatures to the document to-day.

The Alaskan boundary dispute will not, as expected, come before the general arbitration tribunal should the treaty be signed to-day and ratified by the senate. No specific reference is made to the subject in the treaty, but it is confidently stated that the matter will be settled separately as a result of negotiations now in progress.

It is learned that King Oscar of Sweden has been selected in the general arbitration treaty as final arbiter, in case of a vote by the arbitration tribunal on any matter. He either will sit and hear the matter of dispute himself or name a deputy who will act as final arbitrator. The treaty is to run five years. Thus the Swedish King for that length of time will be the final umpire in all disputes between the great English speaking nations.

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ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William on Tuesday had a council of war at which General von Goessler, minister of war, and Generals Blumenthal, Waldersee and Winterfeldt were present. His Majesty supplemented his recent address to the Generals on New Year's day by directing attention to the re-organization of the German artillery. After pointing out the similar movement in France, His Majesty asked the opinions of all present. The exact decisions of the council are variously given.

From Vienna it is announced that the same question is being discussed by the Austrian military authorities, but the military writers in the German press, especially in the Liberal organs, urge the government to wait more definite action upon the part of France, before committing the German army to a specific type of field guns.

MORTGAGED FOR MILLIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A mortgage of \$20,000,000 given by the Commercial Cable Company of New York to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New York, was filed with Recording Clerk Cochrane of the County Recorder's office to-day. The company under the mortgage issues coupon bonds paying in gold and bearing 4 per cent interest. The documents state that the Cable Co. has bought all the property and franchises of the Postal Telegraph Co. and all the bonds are to be issued to pay the indebtedness of the company and for the purchase of property, shares and capital stock of the two companies.

SUBSIDIARY AGENCIES, Jan. 9.—The Argentine Republic has had a similar scheme providing for the issuance of \$10,000,000 of cedulas for the purpose of advancing loans and promoting agriculture.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

ROSELAND, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Three assays made from samples across the four foot vein cut by the I.X.L. tunnel some weeks ago, showed values averaging over \$50 per ton. This claim is owned principally by John S. Baker, of Tacoma, who on the receipt of these returns from the smelter to which he had sent the samples, and called by Roseland and to-day he made arrangements to begin shipping.

The clean ore body opened in the crosscut from No. 1 tunnel on the Monte Cristo is four feet wide between two perfect walls. It is also the best grade of ore ever found in the mine, as an average sample yesterday showed \$23 in gold. This is pay ore even under present conditions, and the Monte Cristo among the most promising claims in the country. It has taken 600 feet of development work to reach this body of ore, and there is now every reason to expect that it will prove to be a fair sample of what is to be expected on this great fissure wherever it opens up to an equal or greater depth.

At the O. K. there is now developed and blocked out a body of ore five feet wide, 25 feet high and about 30 feet long, supposed to contain about 800 tons of ore, all of which, as far as can be seen, carries gold in visible quantities. It is the most important discovery since the discovery of the kind ever made in Roseland and probably in the country.

The Roseland Miner reports: "The shipments of ore from Roseland mines to smelters, from January 1 to 9 inclusive, 1,840 tons.

THE AFRICAN MASSACRES.

BONNY, GUINEA COAST, Jan. 12.—Consul Phillips, two Consul Officers, Locke and Campbell, Major Crawford, the deputy consul, Messrs. G. and Captain Boisragon and Maffing officers, belonging to the Niger Coast force; Dr. Elliott, and two civilians, with a number of native Kroomen and native carriers, have all been massacred by the king's people, while on a peaceful mission to Benin City.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is stated in the Daily News that the party was unharmed when it left the consulate at Benin, on the west side of the Niger, travelling toward the Adamawa country. The party was surprised on the frontier at Benin City, where they were fired upon, surrounded and massacred. The object of the mission is not yet known. Benin City is within the Niger protectorate, and is 60 miles up the river Niger. The population is 50,000, and it is governed by a Fetish priest, and is notorious for human sacrifices. It is thought that the massacre is possibly connected with the recent escape of the king of the Oritra tribe to New Calabar, who was captured by the British. It is feared that the disaster may have had effect on the Niger Company's expedition, which is about to proceed against the Emir of Nupe.

Later despatches confirm the previous reports of the massacre, and say that the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed, and that only seven Kroomen escaped.

THE GOODWIN CASE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Justice Burbridge, in the Exchequer court yesterday, gave judgment to issue an injunction against W. F. O'Brien, of Montreal, and others, restraining them from using their invention, which is declared to be an infringement on the Auer light patent. His Honor also gave judgment in the celebrated case of George Goodwin, contractor for the Sonlange canal, claiming Goodwin's claim for \$74,000. Some time back Judge Burbridge gave judgment for \$57,000 of the above amount, but leave was given to appeal, and the result has been that the claim was knocked out. The Dominion Government have decided to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Imperial Privy Council in the test case between the provinces and the Dominion as to the ownership of the inland fisheries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Sir C. H. Tupper passed through the city to-day en route east to meet Lady Tupper. In an interview he said of the coast: "The climate is simply marvellous. One cannot help being well in the coast cities, and I shall regret when the time comes to return home."

The city Liberals organized to-night, with Joseph Martin, honorary president, and Isaac Campbell, president.

GREENWAY AND LAURIER.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Hon. Thos. Greenway is here en route home. He says the Manitoba legislature will ratify the school question agreement before the Dominion session meets. He further stated that he and Mr. Laurier had perfected a scheme which in a few years would make Manitoba as thickly populated as the older parts of Ontario.

rested for a virtual retirement of a considerable part of the greenbacks and treasury notes by their use as a part of bank reserves; this with a view of strengthening the gold basis of the currency.

FRANCE IN PRAIRIE, Jan. 7.—The Donald election trial closed as usual. Judgment was given to void the election, but the proceedings on the merits are stayed until the appeal to the Supreme court on the preliminary objections is disposed of, thereby withholding their lordships report to the court till after such appeal is heard. Order was made as to costs. Meanwhile Mr. Boyd keeps the seat.

ed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chills, Burns, Ears, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Eczema, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Affections are quickly relieved by the use of

CALVERT'S RUBOLIC OINTMENT.

Large Pots 1/4; each (English Rate) 1/6. After "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which are used in domestic practice for such ailments as eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and neuralgic pains, as well as colds and chest. In all such cases, and indeed, in a great number of others, we have found CALVERT'S RUBOLIC OINTMENT to be the most effective remedy."

CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 21 Gold and Silver Medals, etc.

SOLE AGENTS: G. H. B. & CO., 115, N. B. C.

er Christmas Prices.

35 PER CENT. OFF FORMER RATES.

- Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches..... \$ 7.00
- Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches..... \$ 10.00
- Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, 17 Jewels..... \$12.50
- Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, 17 Jewels..... \$15.00
- Solid Silver Cased Appleton, Tracy & Co..... \$16.50
- Solid Silver Cased Crescent, 17 Jewels..... \$27.50
- Solid Silver Cased Elgin, 17 Jewels..... \$22.00

Watch Co., 17 Jewels..... \$22.00

Waltham or Elgin, 17 Jewels..... \$10.00

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company have what they regard as a missing ledge near the mouth of Jack's creek, and have taken on the Kirkpatrick and Shilb...

Midway. (From the Midway Advance.) The tunnel on the Big Ledger claim...

Verdon. (From the News.) Mrs. Kempson, who have several months in this district...

Father Walsh, one of the most prominent members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this part of the province...

D. A. McCurdy, a well known chemist of Kermooes, is in this city on a business trip...

The Deer Park Mine. (Special.)—The Island Miner has been making careful inquiry into the condition of the Deer Park mine...

Work Spoiled. Why labor in vain? Why do you try to cotton or mixed goods with common thread...

Did Not Get the Right Kind. Why labor in vain? Why do you try to cotton or mixed goods with common thread...

McKinley's Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President McKinley has tendered the State portfolio Senator John Sherman of Ohio...

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.

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 Pease, who died suddenly early last month.

American and European at Bangkok are indignant over the assault by Siamese soldiers upon the American vice-consul, General V. Kellett.

By the recent death of Thomas McGreevy one of the central figures in a celebrated case of the Royal Wages Commission...

ROSSLAND, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The Island Miner has been making careful inquiry into the condition of the Deer Park mine...

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BISHOPS AND THE PRESS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—The manifestation shown by every archbishop and bishop in Quebec, with its aid, emphatically condemn as cowardly the sacrifice of Roman Catholic interests in the Prairie Province...

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 issued by the archbishop of Quebec...

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ABBREVIATION 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...

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 arbitrator...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The chief event of yesterday's session of the senate was the unopposed 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...

By the recent death of Thomas McGreevy one of the central figures in a celebrated case of the Royal Wages Commission...

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SENSATIONAL MURDER.

A Lady in Japan Believed by the Confession of Her Government.

Armenian Massacre in Prospect—Curious Complications Over a Knighthood.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Wolsley, 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...

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TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Seattle, Jan. 12.—Dr. Gregory de Kannel, a Russian newspaper correspondent, who represents among other important papers of that country, the Novosti (News), the leading daily of St. Petersburg...

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.

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.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The deep waterway commission, appointed by President Cleveland in November 1895, has finished its report and submitted it to Secretary Olney.

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.

Those who have attended the performances at the Academy of Music this week, will remember that Miss Zelma Rawlston is one of the brightest sobrettes on the stage.

Official advice from Manila state that the situation there is greatly improved and that the rebels are being driven from the capital.

A dispatch from Rome says that it is certain Bishop Keane, formerly of Washington, D.C., will be nominated as the assistant at the pontifical throne, although the nomination has not yet been made.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Italian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of consumption, catarrh of the bladder, bronchitis, catarrh of the prostate, and all throat and lung troubles, also a powerful and safe remedy for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow beings.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

GAGGED AND BOUND.

Twenty American robbers made off with \$50,000, the contents of a safe in the office of the People's Company.

WASHINGTON, 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 \$50,000, the contents of a safe in the office of the People's Company.

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WATERS THE VERMILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE

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Christmas Prices. Silver Cased Watches...

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SAW THE SEA SERPENT.

Two Gentlemen of Established Credibility Interview the Famous Monster.

The Natural History Society Will Carefully Investigate their Narration.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last evening, no paper was read, but a number of subjects of interest to the society were discussed.

In this instance the evidence was of an authentic character, and impressed the members as worthy at all events of being carefully weighed and of further investigation.

Mr. Ferguson, at present in the city, who, with Mr. Walker, was on a prospecting trip in Queen Charlotte islands, saw the animal with his own eyes.

He and his partner, Mr. Walker, are well known, and there is no circumstance in connection with their narrative or no considerations of a personal character which would in any way tend to discredit their statements.

Needless to say, Mr. Ferguson's statement of the existence of a sea serpent in that locality, the matter will have further consideration.

A CHEERING TRUTH.

Thousands Prove the Statement.

That Paine's Celery Compound Makes People Feel Young Again.

A Cured Man Says: "I Feel Just as Bright as a Boy."

The Right Medicine for Every Ailing Man and Woman.

All the combined powers of earth cannot stem the tide of truth that sweeps over this Canada of ours in regard to the curing and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound.

The following letter from Mr. A. R. McGee, Dixon's Corners, Ont., assures you, though your case may be desperate and death very near, and though doctors fail and other medicines prove unsuicidal for your relief, that Paine's Celery Compound will do more for you than you can justly realize or hope for.

"Some time ago my condition of health was alarming, and I suffered very much. I was laid up three days out of every week, and I often said to my friends that it would be better, if it was the Lord's will, that I should be called away. Three of the best doctors attended me, but could not relieve me in any way. It was then I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, which brought relief at once. After using this great remedy I find myself a new man, and feel just as bright as a boy of eighteen years. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and would strongly recommend it to all who suffer."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

THE CITY.

SIXTEEN candidates from the upper country are applying for registration as medical practitioners.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Horne Davie, of Sonoma, was interred yesterday at Roman cemetery.

An application was made yesterday by Mr. A. H. McNeil, before Mr. Justice Walkem, to admit to bail Manson, accused of murder.

At a special general meeting of the Palo Alto Gold Mining Co. on the 11th inst., it was decided to put in a plant consisting of boiler, steam pump and winch, and to push development on the property of the company.

A SHORT morning session was held by the Behring Sea Claims Commission yesterday but the work is now going ahead rapidly.

Rev. C. and Mrs. Bryant, of Mount Tolmie, were surprised by their friends in the good old fashion of long ago, on Monday evening, a large party of Methodists.

CAPITAL lodge No. 1687, L.O.L., entertained their friends most acceptably in Sir William Wallace hall last evening.

"HONOLULU" was the subject of an interesting address given before the Y.W.C.A. by Miss A. D. Cameron last evening.

TO-DAY the adjourned sitting of the court will be held by Mr. S. Perry Mills, judge of the court.

The funeral of Captain Andrew D. Loring took place yesterday from the family residence at 20 Erie street.

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CRIPPLED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Northern Pacific Liner Tacoma Delayed by a Break in the Engine-room.

Chief McLellan and His Staff Effect Repairs Under Exceptional Difficulties.

Lovers of the picturesque had much to interest them at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon in the kaleidoscopic pictures of sky, sea and floating craft.

There is a sad sequel to an unfortunate story the first chapters of which developed in this city during October last.

It was Miss Dwyell, and she was clad only in her night clothes at the time it was charitably supposed that the poor girl had walked from the house in her sleep and fallen into the water.

For a time it seemed as though her brain was affected, but gradually she seemed to recover, and at last it was decided to send her to her parents in Chelsea, England.

On December 19 her mother found the girl lying unconscious in bed and beside her an empty bottle that had contained carbolic acid.

There was a light list of business items retired, with Trustees Saunders and Lovell, in bidding adieu to his associates.

THEIR FAREWELL SESSION. The public school board of 1896 last evening held their final meeting at Secretary Williams' office.

There were a very small number of saloon passengers on the Japan, and the only familiar face among them was that of Mr. C. M. Beecher, of the Beating.

It is stated that the total capacity of the vessels now in construction in Great Britain for various Japanese steamship companies amounts to about 90,000 tons.

There has been a great deal of talk about the proposed tariff on Japanese goods, and it is believed that it will be sufficient to offset the lower wages and lower interest abroad.

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THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Because of Unrequited Love, Edith Dwyell Ends Her Life With Poison.

Saved From Drowning in This City, She Commits Suicide at Her English Home.

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"Just as Good as Scott's Emulsion"

You hear it in nine out of ten drug stores. It is the reluctant testimony of 40,000 druggists that Scott's Emulsion is the standard of the world.

And isn't the kind all others try to range up to the kind for you to buy? Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

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VICTORIA

Roller Flour Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Motion Picture.

GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles.

GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND BROKEN RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF CREPE-TISSUE PAPER, ALSO WHITAKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1897.

T. N. Hibben & Co. WE CAN GET POSITIONS—To persons of good character and ability.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00 J. W. MELLOR. Prints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plate Glass.

CUBAN TOWN BURNED. New York, Jan. 11.—A special to the Sun from Havana says: "The sensation of the day is that the town of Arroyo, which is only seven miles from Havana, has been taken by the insurgents."

NEW JAPANESE STEAMERS. It is stated that the total capacity of the vessels now in construction in Great Britain for various Japanese steamship companies amounts to about 90,000 tons.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver Chinaman Preying Upon Each Other—Northwest Travelers' Association.

Financial Difficulties of the Diocese of New Westminster—New Cannery.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—J. will be remembered that in February, 1895, Cranston charged the Canadian-Australian Company with forcibly carrying him away from the Hawaiian Islands, Cranston being deported as a suspect in the recent revolution. The case was tried before Justice Duff and resulted in a non-suited. The plaintiff appealed and a new trial was set to take place before a jury. The case came up yesterday before Justice Duff and resulted in a non-suited. The plaintiff appealed and a new trial was set to take place before a jury.

The bond on the Phillips Arm quartz mine claim has not been taken up, owing, it is said, to an unfavorable report by a mining engineer sent to examine the property. A Vancouver reporter visited the office of the Arm Co. to learn the truth of the statement, and was informed that it was correct as far as it went, but that the mining engineer had actually given the property a black eye on account of a ridge of foreign rock or dyke crossing the vein and hiding the ore body. They had sent a gang of men to work and the pay streak was easily found. With the average assay of the Golden Eagle ore and to be shipped, it is expected that a dividend will be paid at an early date.

Fifty pounds of the ore on the new strike at the Golden Eagle have been sent to the company's office here and is on exhibition in the window. Freegold is sticking out in the lump all over the surface, and the ore is richer than ever. The strike was made at a depth of 100 feet from the first one, with splendid results.

Mr. Mackenzie says another company will start shortly to develop mines in the Sloam, with himself as manager. Considerable hydraulic work will be done on the creeks in the vicinity of the Big Bend by Canadian and English syndicates.

George Turner, manager of the Two Friends mine, has wired the company here that two carloads of ore will leave on the 12th inst. and another carload will follow soon, and that there are 12 inches of new ore body in the east drift of high grade. The shares described in the list of the mine will be closed on Saturday, the 16th inst., and a large amount of stock has been subscribed here and in the East.

J. W. Haskins is in Vancouver with his bride. Mr. Haskins is very renewing friendships and talking mines, so that it was with some difficulty that the Vancouver reporter secured the following from Mr. Haskins: He said that the Orphan Boy Mineral Company were more than pleased with the prospect of their well known mine. He would only give the latest news, which was to the effect that work was being pushed and would be pushed with all vigor. The tunnel now in 117 feet and the shaft sunk 40 feet. The pay streak is ten feet between the walls. He would say that there was 800 tons of ore in the dump, so as to be sure to get inside the actual amount, and that there are 12 inches of new ore body in the east drift of high grade.

Another raid was made on the Dupont street gamblers last night. The two raids made recently on Dupont street by the police, many remarkable devices were discovered intended to prevent discovery. In one den a wire was pulled and a massive door slammed to of its own accord, shutting out the game and the gamblers, and giving the gamblers plenty of time to escape by the rear premises. The lights went out the same instant. So that if a policeman got on the wrong side of that door at the critical moment he wouldn't find as if he was having things entirely his own way.

The minister of foreign affairs in Ecuador sent John McQuillan, consul for Ecuador in Vancouver, several of the reputable citizens in the seaport town of Guayaquil. Mr. McQuillan wrote to these men for the purpose of inquiring about the trade relations between Ecuador and Canada.

The Vancouver branch of the Northwest Travelers' Association is in a flourishing condition. Of the 70 members eligible in the province sixty are Vancouver men. It is simply illegitimate that the Victoria firms are relying almost entirely upon their reputations as

long established houses, and that Vancouver's reputation as a jobbing establishment is being lost. These are the reasons why the Noble Five consolidated mining company, came down from Gody on Thursday. The Noble Five consolidated mining company, came down from Gody on Thursday. The Noble Five consolidated mining company, came down from Gody on Thursday.

The Vancouver Club of Vancouver has fifty members on its roll. A handsome room has been furnished as headquarters for the club. The club is now in the province fitted up for the purpose. H. Abbott has been appointed honorary president.

At the board of trade meeting last night, the unanimous opinion was expressed to the city council accepting the proposition of the Tacoma applicant in regard to establishing a smelter here. The board of trade will be asked to propose to the city council.

Mr. Legg, the Pike county defaulter, who was arrested here on the charge of stealing \$17,000 of the county's funds, has received a very heavy sentence—a fine of twice the amount of the defalcation and eight years in the penitentiary.

The Victoria Province newspaper recently published an article which appeared in the Glasgow Evening News, which the letter paper alleged was an interview with Mr. McKinnon, president of the Golden Eagle mines. Mr. McKinnon denies that he made use of the statements attributed to him in this interview, and generally denies the details. What he did say was that the average assay of the Golden Eagle ore was about 20 ounces to the ton, not two ounces as stated in the Glasgow News. The other nonsensical statements in the article were also denied.

Over eleven thousand shares of the Queen Mine Co., Yale, have been sold at 50 cents a share. Inquiry for this stock is increasing daily. The assay of rock from this mine was \$157.00.

The retiring aldermen gave an account of their stewardship at the market hall last night. A statement was made showing that the receipts for 1896 were \$371,881.48, and the expenditures \$331,872.88, leaving a credit balance of \$39,998.60.

The city has a surplus cash of \$100,000 in bank at present of \$43,463.01. The total arrears of taxes at the first of the year was some \$180,000; since then some \$74,000 of this has been paid, leaving a balance of \$106,000.

The following revenues have been nominated for the coming year: D. Rowan, acclamation; North Vancouver, there will be no election, the franchise will be given to Ward 1; Surrey, C. McGeorge and John Armon; Coquitlam, E. A. Adams, acclamation; Delta, William McKee, acclamation; Langley, Philip Jackson, acclamation; Hillside, C. E. Kitchen and C. T. Higginson, nominated; Kent, J. McCrea.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Jan. 12.—Another of the Brigshaw lawsuits, which are constantly coming before the British Columbia courts, was dismissed by Captain Pittsford at the district court yesterday.

The following nominations took place at South Vancouver yesterday: For alderman, James Rae and James Reid; for councillor, Messrs. Thomas Hardie, George W. Stone, G. B. Balsom, Harry Howard, Daniel Daniels (acclamation), and J. W. Haskins (acclamation); and F. M. O'Leary (acclamation).

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 13.—The council will call for applications for the position of city solicitor. Several annual reports have been handed in to the city council. The board of health reports a complete absence of infectious diseases in the city during the year.

The financial difficulties of the New Westminster diocese continue and through the unfortunate deflection of the English church committee due to dissensions among certain of Bishop Dart's clergy, who have fallen through disorganizing the diocese, the diocese is being run to a larger extent from Anglican churches in other parts of Canada. Otherwise thousands of immigrants now pouring into British Columbia will find very scant provision of religious services on the part of the church of England in some parts of this province. Through the decline in the value of diocesan property investments the Bishop's income from local sources is almost nil and will not be a grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop's resignation would prove inevitable. Leading churchmen here feel it also necessary that vigorous steps should be taken to remedy a state of things which is, they hold, discreditable to a religious body in a province so rich in natural resources as British Columbia.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, Jan. 12.—The municipal nominations for Reeve and councillors for North Cowichan took place yesterday at the council chamber. The only contest is in Quamichan ward where Mr. W. C. Duncan and Mr. E. Castley are aspirants for the single seat. The polling day is on Thursday. The following were elected by acclamation: Reeve, T. A. Ward, re-elected; councillors, Somes ward, W. Herd; Combs and Cowichan wards, J. W. Kingston, re-elected; Chemainus ward, H. Bonnell, re-elected.

KASLO. (From the Kootenian.) It is now nearly three years since Kaslo's streets were so thoroughly lighted as they were last night. Then a costly and disastrous fire threw a brilliant but disheartening light along them. Last night, for the first time, the electric current was sent along the wires, and the

arc lights at the street corners threw out rays of light which were gladly welcomed. His reports construction work on concentrator and tramway well advanced. Only some smaller pieces of machinery are now awaited to finish up. He expects the work will be completed and in operation by the 20th inst.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Jan. 12.—Messrs. Barker & Pottare calling tenders for the construction of a tunnel 50 feet in length on the property of the Nanaimo Prospecting Company on Queen's Beach, Jarvis Island.

Commencing on Friday next the steamer Joan will lay over in this city on Fridays of each week, making regular trips, however, to and from Vancouver on the other works of the week.

SANDON. (From the Kootenian Miner.) English capital is taking an unexpected interest in silver mines, as instanced by the bonding of the Victoria ledge days ago for \$35,000, one-third interest in which claim was bought last October for \$1,500. This fact is still further impressed upon us by the purchase by Mr. Foster, an English capitalist, of two-thirds of the 20th and 21st claims, the Ruth, situated about 1,000 feet above Sandon to the south, is one of the best prospects in the district. It consists of a wagon road to convey its product to the railroad. It can also claim credit for rapid development.

Located in 1892, it has been worked less than two years, but to such good effect that the sale to Mr. Foster was made on a basis of \$250,000 for the property, which consists of four claims, the Ruth, Ruth Fraction, Hope and Despair. No. 1 tunnel is in about 125 feet, and the vein is two feet wide. No. 2 tunnel is 80 feet long and the vein is from six to eight feet wide. No. 3 tunnel is 900 feet long. No. 4 tunnel is in 370 feet, and will probably strike the lead vein in the next few days. The ore given a depth on the lead of 700 feet. There has been considerable stoping for over 100 months, and the ore shipped is galena and carbonates, and amount to about 35 tons per day. The galena assays 115 ounces silver and 70 ounces copper, and the carbonates 70 ounces silver and 40 per cent. lead. There is considerable concentrating ore being taken out, but this is being left on the dump for the present. A large mill may be erected for the treatment of it. The bunk house, a fine three-story frame building, will afford accommodation for 50 men, and the company will employ about 50 are employed at this mine.

REVELSTOCK. (From the Kootenian Miner.) Men have been at work tracing the course of the Sunset vein through the Gold Hunter, the adjoining claim, and like the Sunset, the property of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited. Tuesday the vein was broken into two parts, one identical with the best ore of the Sunset mine. It is a quartz mixture, heavily impregnated with the sulphides of copper and iron, and assays 1600 feet west of the Sunset shaft.

The strike on the Snowshoe grows in importance. The clean ore body when the face is about 100 feet deep. Yesterday the entire face of the tunnel was in nearly solid ore. The tunnel is now in nearly 300 feet and is being run in on the 100 foot level. It is now in eight. The first ore found ran about 145. That which is now in the face is of a fine quality, and is in the grade of the Sunset vein.

P. W. Peterson, superintendent of the work on the Wanaika & Trail Creek Gold Mining Company's property, is in town. He reports that the company's property was held last evening at which Peterson was present. He reported that the company has one shaft down 30 feet from the surface, and the very moment when an assay of ore 42ft has been obtained. In another place they have a tunnel in 25 feet from which they have obtained an assay of 1000 copper ore a foot wide of a very good grade.

George Nelson, general manager of the John Burns Gold Mining Co., operating the Lookout mountain, yesterday made some very fine looking specimens of the ore that is now being extracted. The dark case. Assays of the ore gave ounces in silver and \$14 in gold. Active mining development will continue through the winter.

Luther Campbell and James Hatch, two men working in the Monte Christo mine, were hurt last night by an explosion in both shafts. Assays were made from the mine after a blast and were striking about when one of them struck a piece of dynamite which had been left in a room partially exposed. The dynamite exploded, knocking both men down and stunning them.

Mr. Galusha, manager of the Jumbo, says he now has five carloads of ore ready for shipment. He will ship to the Everett smelter for the present. The ore will be hauled to the Black Bear siding on the Red Mountain railway, the distance being about two miles.

J. L. Parker, mining engineer, went down to Lookout mountain yesterday to see the progress of development on the Imperial and Stiemwinder. He brought back a large lot of samples of ore taken from both properties. There are 12 shafts on the Stiemwinder, one down 12 feet and the other down 18 feet. Mr. Parker brought over from both shafts. Part of it is a massive pyrrhotite and part a sort of quartz carrying a good deal of iron. He reports an excellent showing in both shafts. Assays will be made to-day and the value of the ore determined. Mr. Parker brought good news from the Imperial. The last assay made was of 1200 gold. Other assays from the same cut made previously showed \$22 and \$45 in gold.

The drift on the 200-foot level of the Commander will be continued and the shaft west from it. The station on the 100-foot level is now being cut out. Stopping will begin in a short time and regular shipments of ore will be commenced.

It is reported that Abrahamson Bros. have bonded their well-known Trout Lake property, the American, to James Dixon, of Vancouver, for \$5,000, with 10

per cent. down. The American, which is a remarkably promising claim, situated at the head of Haskins Creek, about four miles from the lake, and distant from Trout Lake City but some 16 miles. It has been partially opened and there is some ore showing on the property—about 12 tons.

Wednesday was a gala day in Revelstoke, on account of the marriage of J. W. Haskins and Miss Rose Coleman, which well known and liked in the town and by many outside it. The marriage was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Courter.

The first building of the list for 1897 is the new brewery, on which work has already begun. The foundations are now in and the frame will be up within a week. The building is located on the Mara addition, where the owners have purchased six 50-foot lots, and will be in operation by the 1st of February for a modern plant.

"WE OUGHT TO DO WELL." (From the Mail-Empire.) During the year just closed Canada did a better business than in the year before. Our British exports were larger than in any previous twelvemonth, and while our farmers received a more liberal reward for their labors, our industrial production was, relative to that of other countries, in a very high state.

The light against a fiscal combination next door, at the tremendous decline in business there, and at the ease with which the light against a fiscal combination is being moved, and the belligerent talk of the contending statesmen, it becomes a cause for congratulation that the interests of Canada and the United States were not pooled when the proposition having that end in view was before the cabinet.

We have certainly participated with the rest of the world in the decline in various consequent upon over-production in various branches of effort. But we have not been able to keep our heads above water. The New Year we have passed has been a very hard one, and we have not been able to keep our heads above water.

Natural conditions favor us. For the present, the world is in a position which the late government made for us in the British market being made up and improved. England takes produce to the tune of hundreds of millions annually, which, given the proper facilities, we ought in a large measure to be able to supply. Canada, with its large and growing agricultural output for home use.

Senator Cox put the case well in his Portland speech when, pointing to the advancement of the city, which he has taken so much interest in, he declared that its industries were of value, not merely to the city, but to the world in an especial degree to the rural producers, who through these industries have found a ready market for their produce. According to the view expressed by the Senator agriculture and town industry are inter-dependent. It follows that the rural producer is dependent on the support which the industries receive. We shall do well, if our rulers take into consideration the interests of the rural producer, and satisfy themselves by leaving the fiscal question severely alone, or, at least, events, by picking up the rural producer, and the United States certainly gave a kindergarten illustration of the evil of a free trade policy when free trade is not suitable.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the trouble arose from the fact that the free trade policy is not a policy of protection, but a policy of competition. The people who experienced it have declared otherwise. The danger to our business lies in the possibility of a ministerial election, and the danger to our business lies in the possibility of a ministerial election.

He died a Genuine Silver. CYNTHIANA, Jan. 13.—Major Jacob Crosthwaite died at Comoxville yesterday. He was an ardent free silver Democrat and left a will in which he directed that the base of his monument should be made of silver, on which should be inscribed the words: "Free Silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The will will probably be contested by the relatives of Mr. Crosthwaite on the grounds of insanity.

Electric Lighting Celebration. BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—The celebration of the advent of electric power into Buffalo took place yesterday in the spacious banquet hall of the Ellicott club. It was a banquet attended by about three hundred gentlemen, half a hundred of whom were the distinguished guests of the town. With the exception of Thomas Edison, practically all the famous electricians of the country were present.

A special to the Herald from Washington says: The ratification during the present session of the senate of the new general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is extremely doubtful. The ratification of the treaty requires a two-third vote in the senate.

If you once try Carter's Little Live Pills or six headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never get without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

NOTES FROM NELSON.

Hall Mines Smelter Again at Work—C. P. R. Steamer Between Robson and Revelstoke.

(From the Nelson Miner.) J. St. Clair Blackett, vice-president and manager of the Noonday Mining Company, whose property is situated at Salmon Siding, is in town securing winter supplies. He states that he has five men at work and will spend between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in development work. The vein is copper and copper pyrites in white quartz.

The Hall Mines smelter here in this morning after a stop of fifteen days. It is reported that there are between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of ore on hand and the output from the mine is expected to be sufficient to keep the mine ahead of the tramway for some time to come.

The Exchequer mine on Toad mountain is still running in one about the same character as previously mentioned in a recent issue of the Miner. It is expected that the mine will be struck almost any day. Mr. J. C. Dreyer, secretary for the company, has gone to Toronto and expects to be absent thirty days.

(From the Nelson Tribune.) Herbert Cuthbert, of the British Canadian Gold Fields Company, was in Kalo the other day on his way from the East. His company is handling the stock of the Gibson company, and is also interested in some Slocan properties on its own account.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has resumed work on the new steamer at Nakusp. The company will use the new steamer to run a daily service between Robson and Revelstoke. The steamer has also been commenced on the company's steamer to Rosebery to run between Rosebery and Slocan city.

The customs returns of the port of Nelson for the month of December give a very fair idea of the progress that has been made in the port during the past year. The exports last month came within \$15,000 of the million mark, while the duty collected was over \$33,000.

C. W. Callahan, of the Galena Mines, Limited, in speaking of the company's operations on the Currie, said: "We have erected hoisting works with a sinking capacity of 800 feet. The company will inaugurate other enterprises in the district."

W. E. Tye, chief engineer of the Columbia and Western railway, recently wrote to a resident of Grand Forks, that the Columbia and Western road would be built to the Boundary country by way of Robson. This means that the extension from Rossland will not be built. It is presumed that an easier grade has been found from Robson than could be obtained from Rossland.

On Thursday last week, the White-water mine declared a dividend of \$24,000. This is the second dividend since the mine paid during the past year and makes with the previous one, the sum of \$32,000, as the net realized dividend since the mine was opened. The result of more development work and practically no stoping has been done upon the property—the total being less than 50 tons.

NOTEWORTHY OPINIONS. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Journal this morning prints interviews with a number of statesmen, scholars and men prominent in other lands. Right Hon. William E. Gladstone cables as follows: "HAWARDEN, Eng., Jan. 11.—I rejoice, in the signature of the Anglo-American treaty. It would be too much to expect that the quarrels of nations throughout the world will be got rid of by means of such treaties, but it indicates the sound conviction of worthy Christians and constitutes a step in the path of real progress."

John Burns was commented: "London, Jan. 12.—The treaty signed between America and England is the act of the century, the real bond of brotherhood, the deed of democracy binding two nations into a civilizing world, and the triumph of rationality instead of passion. England and America one and indivisible for a peace treaty deterring the nations of the world." "The course of Europe and the scourge of humanity."

Fustin McCarthy cables in part as follows: "London, Jan. 13.—I think the treaty is the highest point of civilization yet reached. So long as you have authorized representatives of the great empire and greatest republic in the world on arbitration I do not care what the subsequent modifications may be, that principle will help to guide all nations of the world."

Ian MacLaren responded: "Liverpool, Jan. 12.—I prepare for a permanent alliance which should make an Anglo-American war impossible and unite two nations in the cause of civilization." Archbishop Walsh thus expressed his convictions: "Dublin, Jan. 12.—I hold strongly the principle of arbitration should be applied, if conciliation or mediation is not available for the settlement of disputes whether domestic or international in all things great and small."

Alfred Austin, poet laureate, expressed this sentiment: "Kensington, Eng., Jan. 12.—I desire more than I can say to see the principle of arbitration accepted. One in race, in speech, in ideal of government and society, may the people of America and Great Britain ever remain in generous unity."

Henri Rochefort: "Paris, Jan. 12.—I applaud the treaty as a going away with physical force and accomplishing a good work for civilization." Minister Crisp: "Rome, Jan. 12.—The treaty between Great Britain and the United States ought to encourage Italy to negotiate in her turn."

Attempted Poisoning. FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 13.—A shocking attempt at poisoning the family of Circuit Judge Barton was discovered here yesterday. Rough on rats had been placed in all the food for the family breakfast, and but for the timely discovery by the cook the whole family might have been poisoned.

DUTY ON FRESH SALMON

Petition From British Columbia Asking Its Reimposition—Hon. Mr. Tarte.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The Fisheries department has received a petition from fishermen of British Columbia urging the imposition of a duty on fresh salmon.

Hon. Mr. Tarte left for Montreal this afternoon. While there he will consult a physician. He is suffering from inflammation of the liver.

The government savings bank at Vancouver has been closed and the accounts transferred to the post office savings banks. All the government banks are eventually to be treated the same way as the assistant receivers general drop off.

The customs department is calling for tenders for the purchase of 2,000 copies of Royal Readers No. 2, and 2,000 copies of Royal Readers No. 3, issued for under valuation some years ago.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided that horses driven by persons crossing the frontier to visit friends in Canada shall for the present be not subject to quarantine inspection and fees. A similar concession will be made by the United States Government.

J. M. Macoun, of the geological survey, leaves for England to-morrow to assist Prof. Darcy Thompson, who came over for the foreign office, this year, to study soil life, in the preparation of his report to the Imperial Institute has notified the government of its intention to hold a fisheries exhibit next summer, and asking the co-operation of Canada to make it a success. Besides fishery products all classes of appliances are to be shown.

MONETARY CONFERENCE. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Chairman Hugh Hanna, of the executive committee of the monetary conference, called that body to order at Tomlinson's hall, yesterday afternoon. At that time there were seated in the auditorium over 300 delegates, who represent business interests that run up in value to the hundreds of millions. The recommendations of the conference are as follows: The organization were E. O. Stanard, chairman; temporary chairman, Jacob W. Smith, of Indianapolis, as sergeant-at-law; and the secretary, J. H. G. Shoups, of St. Louis. "The stability, prosperity and safety of our commercial, manufacturing, banking and agricultural operations depend upon a safe, comprehensive and adequate financial policy for our government, a policy that may be relied on to last from one generation to another, and from one political administration to another, and to be taken as far as possible out of the realm of politics. They do not see no reason why the law should be the business of the country. There should be no doubt about its character and no shaking of confidence to take it out and keep it out of circulation. The people of the United States not only should have confidence in our financial methods, but all other nations of the earth with whom we have commercial relations, should have assurance of the stability of our financial institutions, so that they may know on what basis they are working. The present financial methods of the government are largely those adopted during the war, and they are largely those of emergency. Some method should be adopted for the retirement of the United States and treasury notes. They have been a hindrance to the prosperity of our government for many years. They are a constant menace to our treasury reserve, and to the credit of the government, and when encroachments are made upon those reserves, commerce stands in fear and trembling.

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THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY JANUARY 14 1897

be divided into two classes, the direct and the indirect." We are happy that we can accept without reserve that strikingly novel proposition. But we are shocked at what may be a deduction from his further observation that indirect taxation in the form of customs duties is not honest. Does Alderman Marchant know that a good Liberal Federal Government does not scruple to perpetuate such a dishonest method of raising a revenue, and that good, genuine Brits are reported to be tumbling over one another in their efforts to secure positions with fat salaries in a service the sole occupation of which is to collect the duties, the result of a dishonest system of taxation? Evidently when Alderman Marchant's ideas of fiscal policy prevail, there will be neither Customs duties nor Customs officials devaluing the earnings of the happy people who will live under the genial influences of the new Marchantian system of finance.

We must unfortunately defer until another occasion the consideration of Alderman Marchant's method of dealing with "the abolitionists" of the system of direct taxation with which the present Provincial Government afflicts the weary souls of British Columbians. Perhaps we may be inclined to ridicule his crude proposals; to expose his fallacies; to point out the singular errors into which his apparent ignorance of the different spheres of Provincial and municipal taxation has led him. It may, perhaps, seem to some that we have given undue prominence to one who is evidently a chronic sufferer from "a diarrhoea of words." But it is well to root up the weeds so soon as they appear; to eradicate the evil before it can spread. That such stuff should find a place in a newspaper is not a good sign.

TWO MINISTERS—TWO MINDS.

When Hon. Mr. Davies, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was on the Coast, a few weeks ago, he delivered an address in which he pointed out to the benighted people of British Columbia that the most solemn covenants are not binding when either of the contracting parties feels that self-interest may induce it to ally itself with the common enemy with the peace of Europe. The old proverb, that false friends are worse than open enemies, applies to nations as well as to individuals.

Two Ministers—Two Minds.

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The second recommendation of a scale of fees based on the amount of nominal capital—we fully endorse. The third recommendation—that "not less than one-third of the capital be set apart for working capital"—we think is not one which will meet with the approval of practical mining men or experienced company promoters. Unless modified, so as to meet the widely different circumstances which are found in the organization of companies to carry on mining enterprises, it would either prove to be impracticable in application or would check the organization of companies based upon most legitimate lines. What would be a wise restriction in the case of a company organized to acquire and work a mine which was scarcely more than a "prospect," might be a serious or fatal obstacle to the successful flotation of a company, the object for the formation of which was the purchase of a property well developed, actually shipping ore and with large reserves of ore in sight or already on the dump. There are many mines in South Africa which were not placed upon the market until their owners had developed them so that they were in a position to pay dividends on the capital asked for. Take some of the mines in the Kootenay district as an illustration. The value of the "Slocan Star" mine, at the current value of its shares, is something over \$2,100,000. It would doubtless sell readily at that, and would, without question, be self-sustaining, provide funds for all necessary additions to its plant and yield steady and substantial dividends without it being necessary for a large sum to be set aside from the capital for "working capital." Yet, if this recommendation became law, and the Slocan Star were to be purchased by a company organized under the Provincial Statute as amended, for the price of \$2,100,000, it would be necessary to increase the capital to \$2,800,000, in order to comply with the law. Yet such capital would be unnecessary, and would either be unproductive or would diminish by one-third the rate of dividend, which would otherwise be available for the smaller amount of capital. The recent sale of the "War Eagle" mine furnishes another case in point. Bought for \$850,000, there is no doubt that had the purchasers decided to capitalize it alone as a producing property at \$1,000,000 and sell it at that, the shares would have been readily taken by the public and the mine's operation have been safely and successfully carried on without any "working capital" being requisite. We think, therefore, that the Board of Trade will see that it will be necessary to withdraw, or, at least, to modify and make more flexible its third recommendation.

We must defer for another occasion the consideration of the other recommendations contained in the Board's memorandum.

SLEEP

Induced by the use of opium, cocaine or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. They undermine health and shatter the constitution, and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not perhaps come as quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restorative and rejuvenating channels—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

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FORMATION OF MINING COMPANIES.

We are glad to see that the Board of Trade has given some attention to the methods in vogue in connection with the organization of mining companies under the laws of this Province, and also in regard to the conditions under which companies organized in the United States are permitted to carry on their operations in British Columbia. There can be no question that there are many details connected with the present methods which require amendment, and the Board of Trade has done good service in bringing the subject formally under the notice of the Government and thus drawing public attention to it before the meeting of the Legislature. At the same time there are some points in the recommendations of the Board of Trade, about the wisdom or advisability of which we have considerable doubts. In any case it is well that they should be discussed with the object of eliciting public opinion upon them and obtaining the views of those who are interested in the matter, whether directly, as owners of mines, promoters or investors, or merely indirectly as residents of the Province and solicitous for anything which concerns her progress and welfare.

With the first recommendation of the Board of Trade—that no companies shall be registered to do business in this Province except those organized under British or Canadian law—we are inclined to agree, although it will doubtless provoke some hostile criticism, and some plausible arguments can be adduced against such a course. It will be claimed that such an enactment would tend to prevent the influx of American capital, which has done so much in the past towards the development of mining in West Kootenay. We think, however, that the probability of such legislation being detrimental is not very real. It is not, we presume, the intention of the recommendation that any legislation of that character should be retrospective in its application, and therefore it would not affect American companies already registered. As regards the effect of such legislation on future investments of American capital, we do not think it would have any of a prejudicial character. In the first place, we believe that by far the largest portion of new capital which will flow into the province for investment in our mines will be either British or Canadian, and that even that already invested will be largely replaced by money from those two sources as the result of sales by American holders. The province has already commenced and is likely to go on in a still larger scale. Even, however, on cases of American investments still occurring, there is but little reason for anticipating any obstacle to them being caused by such a requirement. The Provincial law in many respects is superior to that of many of the States, and the security afforded by it to investors, and the fact that it makes difficult, or even impossible, some of the practices followed by American promoters, is rather an argument in favor of it as regards honest and bona fide American investors. Still, as we have said, this recommendation will doubtless arouse some hostile criticism.

The second recommendation of a scale of fees based on the amount of nominal capital—we fully endorse. The third recommendation—that "not less than one-third of the capital be set apart for working capital"—we think is not one which will meet with the approval of practical mining men or experienced company promoters. Unless modified, so as to meet the widely different circumstances which are found in the organization of companies to carry on mining enterprises, it would either prove to be impracticable in application or would check the organization of companies based upon most legitimate lines. What would be a wise restriction in the case of a company organized to acquire and work a mine which was scarcely more than a "prospect," might be a serious or fatal obstacle to the successful flotation of a company, the object for the formation of which was the purchase of a property well developed, actually shipping ore and with large reserves of ore in sight or already on the dump. There are many mines in South Africa which were not placed upon the market until their owners had developed them so that they were in a position to pay dividends on the capital asked for. Take some of the mines in the Kootenay district as an illustration. The value of the "Slocan Star" mine, at the current value of its shares, is something over \$2,100,000. It would doubtless sell readily at that, and would, without question, be self-sustaining, provide funds for all necessary additions to its plant and yield steady and substantial dividends without it being necessary for a large sum to be set aside from the capital for "working capital." Yet, if this recommendation became law, and the Slocan Star were to be purchased by a company organized under the Provincial Statute as amended, for the price of \$2,100,000, it would be necessary to increase the capital to \$2,800,000, in order to comply with the law. Yet such capital would be unnecessary, and would either be unproductive or would diminish by one-third the rate of dividend, which would otherwise be available for the smaller amount of capital. The recent sale of the "War Eagle" mine furnishes another case in point. Bought for \$850,000, there is no doubt that had the purchasers decided to capitalize it alone as a producing property at \$1,000,000 and sell it at that, the shares would have been readily taken by the public and the mine's operation have been safely and successfully carried on without any "working capital" being requisite. We think, therefore, that the Board of Trade will see that it will be necessary to withdraw, or, at least, to modify and make more flexible its third recommendation.

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THE BISMARCK REVELATIONS.

A short time ago telegrams appeared in all the newspapers concerning the revelation of a secret treaty which existed between Germany and Russia from 1886 to 1890. The disclosure was made by the Hamburger Nachrichten, but the real author, or at least inspirer, is said to have been Prince Bismarck. A writer in the December number of the Fortnightly Review contends that the treaty was an act of treachery and that there was good reason for the indignation and alarm with which the revelations were received. Soon after the recent visit of the Czar to Paris some of the German editors considered that the statement of that country had blundered in allowing France and Russia to become such close friends. The blame of the coldness between Russia and Germany was thrown upon Prince Bismarck. It was true that the Russian statesman, Prince Gortschakoff, hated Germany, but Gortschakoff died seven years before the ex-chancellor retired from power, and a reconciliation might have been effected in that time. Bismarck had desired it. An answer to these revelations appeared in the Nachrichten, which declared that between 1884 and 1890 both empires were completely agreed that if either of them were attacked the other would remain benevolently neutral, and that Count Caprivi, on becoming Prime Minister of Germany, refused to continue this arrangement, although Russia was willing. No one has officially denied the truth of the statement of such a treaty existed, and it has since been discovered that it was not an informal understanding but a written compact, signed by Prince Bismarck and M. De Giers on behalf of their respective sovereigns.

It must be remembered that during this time the Triple Alliance existed between Germany, Austria and Italy, and that neither of the German allies was made acquainted with the secret treaty. Indeed, it was expressly stipulated by Russia that the existence of that treaty should not be revealed. The powers whose interests at that time were most opposed to Russia were Austria and England. Austria was Germany's ally who had engaged in the event of a war between Germany and France to watch Russia and hold her in check, and England, instead of being unfriendly to Germany, was the strong supporter of the Triple Alliance and looked upon Austria almost as an ally. The only apparent enemy that Germany had was France.

The writer considers that if France and England were the powers aimed at by the treaty there would be no motive for secrecy. The existence of an understanding between Russia and Germany may, however, explain many acts of aggression on the part of Russia during the period the course of which it was in force. Says the reviewer: "Early in 1885 Russia, in spite of the most explicit assurances to the contrary, seized Penjdeh, and for a moment war with England seemed unavoidable. In the following August Europe was treated to a series of coups in the Balkans—the kidnapping of Prince Alexander and the minister General Koulober in Bulgaria, which shifted the menace of conflict to a more combustible centre. . . . Indeed, the political history of Europe from 1884 to 1890 is punctuated with mysteries, to which the secret treaty will be found an infallible clue."

The writer goes on to point out how the refusal of Count Caprivi explains the events which succeeded it. Now that we know that a return to a loyal foreign policy was one of the cardinal points in the famous new departure, the origin of the French visit from Kronstadt, with its fruition in the Toulon fete, and in the triumphal progress of the Tsar from Cherbourg to Chalons, is clear before us. We can understand the Anglo-German agreement relating to Africa and Heligoland, in June, 1890, the cold formality of the Kaiser's visit to Russia two months later, the festive entertainment of the British squadron at Fimne in the following year, and the cordiality of the state visit of the German Emperor to London in July, 1891. The feeling of mutual distrust that must arise among the nations when they find that the most solemn covenants are not binding when either of the contracting parties feels that self-interest may induce it to ally itself with the common enemy with the peace of Europe. The old proverb, that false friends are worse than open enemies, applies to nations as well as to individuals.

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