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MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

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LECTION PROMISES

for twenty years the topic for election promises of candidates has been ILROADS.

On Monday evening the city council will be asked to re-appoint the following members to represent the city upon the board of directors of the Provincial Hospital for the years 1898-99.

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ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED

If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, we seldom fail to sell the same person more, when it is again needed.

Annual Picnic of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society

SAANICH PARK ON 1st JULY

Refreshments on the grounds. Admission free.

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice, I shall register the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, Esq., in the county of Huntingdon, England.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands.

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WERE REPULSED

Madrid Government Claims a Victory for Spain in the Fighting Near Sevilla.

U. S. Troops Compelled to Retire Where the Ships Can Protect Them.

Madrid, June 28.—(2 p.m.)—In government circles the announcement is made that the Americans were repulsed in the fighting near Sevilla, and that they were compelled to retire to Baquira, "where they are encamped under the protection of their ships' guns."

It is denied that wagon loads of wounded Spaniards were taken to the city of Santiago, and it is added that general Linarez fought under cover, and that his losses are definitely known to be a captain and seven soldiers killed and two lieutenants and 12 men wounded.

Cervera not Bottled Up. Havana, via Vera Cruz, June 28.—The correspondent of the A. P. here is positively informed that the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions on June 28 had not obstructed the channel, although the impression generally prevails that the steamer was sunk in such a manner that it blocked communication with the harbor.

Mr. Dixon called attention to the carrying out of the war programme, how resolute, though slow, the Spaniards were being driven back, their ships sunk, their commerce being driven from the seas, and how the sneers and criticisms of our navy, particularly the Texas and Yosemite, had been silenced.

The names of Bagley, Hobson, Roosevelt and Lee when mentioned were greeted with applause.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 27, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.—Victoria Blue, returned to the fleet today from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cerros' ships and all the crew of the destroyer they are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Situation in the Philippines. Hongkong, June 28.—General Aguinaldo, according to letters brought here by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late governor at Cavite, but will shortly move to Imus to make room for the American troops.

An American official at Cavite writes as follows: "The great bloodshed and destruction come from Manila Spain may justly blame the Germans. Manila would have surrendered before the arrival of the German squadron without bloodshed, but they refused to the moral support of its presence, the city refuses to surrender."

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The Terror Makes an Attack. Washington, June 28.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin: "An arrival Sampson reports that the Yale arrived yesterday and discharged troops."

Spain Buys the O'Higgins. London, June 28.—The United States embassy has reports from several sources that Spain has purchased the powerful Chilean armored cruiser O'Higgins, last heard from at the Cape Verde islands, where a transport with Spanish sailors aboard is said to have gone to take her over.

Admiral Camara's Cruise. Madrid, June 28.—Spanish officials assure that there will be no difficulty in Admiral Camara's traversing the Suez canal, as the accompanying transports have all the coal the squadron requires. It is believed here that the Spanish ships will have taken all possible precautions.

Channel Not Blocked. Vesuvius Successfully Passed Inside Where the Merrimac Lies.

New York, June 27.—A special from Port Antonio says: "The Merrimac does not block the harbor of Santiago. The cruiser Vesuvius, while looking for trouble a few nights ago passed the Merrimac, went up the channel, made observations and returned to the fleet. Captain Chadwick fears that Hobson and his brave fellows took the vessel too far into the harbor before the cutter now lies it is Merrimac."

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DOOMED CITY OF SANTIAGO.

Spain Reaping the Fruits of the Seed She Has Sown.

New York, June 27.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon Jr., preached last night to the congregation of the People's church on "Messages from the Doomed City of Santiago," and his text was "Whatever a man sows that shall he also reap."

The quaint old city of Santiago, he said, now the centre of a terrible drama, was once the capital of Cuba, and the island's history under Spain began there.

After the execution of Americans, bayonets were thrust into their mouths and cavalry charged over their dead bodies. Santiago then saw the whirlwind of fire, sword and death.

If this mighty nation had done its duty at that time it would have raised an army of 500,000 men, hurled it into Spain and up to the gates of Madrid; but the wish of the people, roused to vengeance by the fate of the Americans on the Virginia, was held in check, though God piled wrath upon wrath, and to-day the coast of Spain is circled with fire and death.

Hamilton Fish was secretary of state, and it is a singular coincidence that the nation should be among the first to fall in battle now. After all the children must reap what the fathers sow, whether it be weal or woe.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small." Mr. Dixon called attention to the carrying out of the war programme, how resolute, though slow, the Spaniards were being driven back, their ships sunk, their commerce being driven from the seas, and how the sneers and criticisms of our navy, particularly the Texas and Yosemite, had been silenced.

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MR. HAGEL SNUBBED

Vancouver Electors Show Their Displeasure at His Abusive Attacks on Mr. Martin.

Stormy "Citizens" Ticket Meeting Brought to a Close With Cheers for Martin.

Vancouver, June 28.—(Special)—Everybody is laughing at the report in this morning's Colonist of the meeting here last night. Government supporters called the meeting "the citizens' ticket" but the wish of the people, roused to vengeance by the fate of the Americans on the Virginia, was held in check, though God piled wrath upon wrath, and to-day the coast of Spain is circled with fire and death.

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PACIFIC COALING STATION.

United States Offered an Island Half Way to the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 27.—A special from Honolulu says: "The United States possesses an island suitable for a coaling station and even for a naval station in the Pacific nearly 2,700 miles west of Honolulu and in the very doorway of Manila."

It is known as Marcus or Weeks and is 2,700 miles from Hawaii, more than half way to the Philippines. The island belongs to Captain Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. He found it while out cruising and took possession. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied.

By consent of James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, the American flag was hoisted over the island and still remains there, the same being sanctioned by Great Britain, France and all the powers.

The island is a white sandy beach, and near the centre is a knoll rising 200 feet above the sea.

It is a very track of vessels from Honolulu to Yokohama and has been offered to the United States for a coaling station.

TURNER ON THE RUN. His Tour Through Kootenay Has Become Practically a Flight.

Vancouver, June 29.—A telegram received from Sandon says Premier Turner's progress through Kootenay has become practically a flight. He secretly left Nelson by a train on Monday in order to reach Kaslo to hold a meeting there before Mr. Cotton could arrive. Messrs. Kelle and Green were there, and the voter meeting was turned into one thoroughly opposition.

A profound sensation was caused by reading affidavits from respectable and well known citizens of Kootenay that Mr. Retallick's committee men offered them work on the trails if they would pledge themselves to vote for the government at the coming election. It was defeated the threat was made that work on the trails and roads would be stopped.

Retallick's defeat is certain, many claiming that he will not save his deposit.

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR M'PHILLIPS

Hon. Joseph Martin Challenges Him to a Debate on Monday Night.

The Opposition Candidate in Vancouver Will Face His Traducers in Victoria.

Mr. McPhillips Accepts A. O. U. W. Hall Will Be the Scene of Action.

The following telegrams, which were read at the opposition meeting at John Ross' Hall last night, are self-explanatory: Victoria, June 28, 1898.

Hon. Joseph Martin, Vancouver: Government, particularly McPhillips, at meeting last night, in this city, in my name, you shall we challenge for him to meet you? If so, wire date. (Signed) GEO. RILEY, Fox, Executive.

Vancouver, B.C., June 28. George Riley, Victoria: Can come on Monday evening next. This morning the following letter was sent to Mr. McPhillips: Victoria, B.C., June 28, 1898.

A. E. McPhillips, Esq., Victoria, B.C.: Sir—At the public meeting held in the interests of the proposed government in the A.O.U.W. Hall on the 27th inst, you made certain indefinite charges of a grave nature against the personal integrity of Mr. Joseph Martin, one of the opposition candidates for Vancouver.

I would respectfully request an early answer, in writing, to this communication. (Signed) GEORGE RILEY.

READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. San Francisco, June 27.—All the transports of the third Manila expedition except the Valencia are now in readiness to sail at a moment's notice, having their troops and supplies on board. Work on the Valencia is not yet completed and she may delay the departure of the other ships until Tuesday. That the vessel will all leave together was made evident when the First Dakota Regiment was ordered to break camp Monday morning and march aboard the Valencia.

The exact time of the sailing of the fleet will be known until after a conference between Generals McArthur and Merritt, when they expect to have positive orders from Washington.

Additional recruits have arrived from Colorado, Nebraska and Minnesota. Private Hy. Petter, Company 1, 20th Kansas Regiment, is dead with consumption.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household remedy. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., write: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

George Booth, a one-time Hudson's Bay Company's employee, was a passenger for Nelson yesterday. He will locate in that place.

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

A BIG BATTLE SOON

General Shafter About to Strike a Final Blow at the Spanish at Santiago.

Chaos Reigns at Manila—Germany Employing Some Very Peculiar Tactics.

Washington, July 29.—General Shafter has reported to General Miles that he can take Santiago in 48 hours, but indicates that the undertaking might involve considerable loss. He is fully aware of the approach of Spanish reinforcements, and it is believed here that he intends to take the town immediately, and that news of the battle may be expected at any time.

London, June 29.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila says the report that Germany will not permit a bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey intends to demand the instant reinforcement of Manila.

Two attempts have been made on the life of General Aguirre in order to secure the reward placed on his head by Captain-General Augustus.

The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Boling to establish there a base of operations. Captain-General Augustus has arranged a conference with the foreign admirals, presumably on the subject of protection of the lives of non-combatants.

The besieging force gives no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defence is terrible. They are fighting with desperate resolution. They have no nourishing food, and for days were reduced to eating wild birds and shell fish. Still, with starvation staring them in the face, they hold their posts and fight with the courage of the lion.

The population is in a state of terror. No details have reached here of the fate of Captain-General Augustus' family. The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender. The belief is entertained that Germany would help Spain, is growing fainter. There are now seven German warships in the bay.

Troops Massing Around Santiago. Washington, June 29.—General Shafter has reported to the war department that Spanish troops number 8,000, with pack trains and cattle, are advancing from Manzanillo and are now within 54 miles of Santiago.

Health of the U. S. Troops. Washington, June 28.—General Shafter reports that the health of the army is suffering. The belief is entertained that La Laguna have died. The sick number less than 15. The graves of the dead are marked for identification.

Do Fight to the Death. Madrid, June 29 (10 a.m.)—Despatches received from Manila today, under date of June 24, say the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death. There is every reason to believe that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea. It is supposed at Manila that the German warships will prevent the bombardment of that place, and it is alleged that Prince Henry of Prussia is on the way there on board a warship.

Spanish Fleet Refused Coal. Cairo, June 29.—The Egyptian government has definitely refused to permit the Spanish fleet to coal at Port Said.

At the Front. On the front on the Rio Guama, Tuesday, per Associated Press Dispatch Book, Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 29.—The preparation for the general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and all branches of the service are being hurried to the front. General Kent's division, consisting of Brigadier-General Hawkins, Col. Pearson and Col. Worth, has joined General Lawton's division, and with the cavalry divisions of General Wheeler and the batteries of light artillery, will now be strung out in the rear of General Lawton's division.

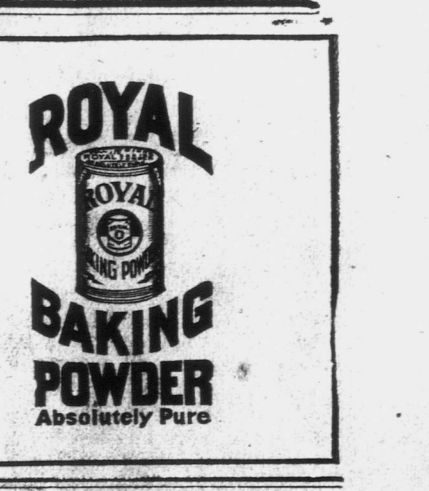
CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Analytical Chemist the formula of a simple and reliable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical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

Canadian Ministers Silent. Ottawa, June 29.—(Special)—The Dominion government has not yet received any official information from Washington as to the United States senate throwing out the grant of \$50,000 for expenses for the Quebec conference, but the subject is being talked of in official quarters. Some believe that it will yet result in postponing the conference indefinitely. If the United States take this view of the matter beforehand it is argued that there is very little use of holding a conference, as whatever arrangements might be reached would be certain of defeat. But none of the ministers as yet desire to say anything about the matter.

La Patrie's Comment. Montreal, June 29.—A special from Ottawa to La Patrie, evidently inspired by Hon. Mr. Tarte, says: "The action of the American senate in rejecting the item for the expenses of the proposed commission cannot but be regarded as a sign of hostility from the start, as the senate will, in any instance, would have to ratify any arrangement that might be reached. If it showed its opposition in such a manner, it is very reasonable to suppose it would show some greater hostility when the report of the commission is submitted to it. It would, therefore, under such circumstances be utterly useless to have a commission. President McKinley, however, is obliged to the conference, and likely the senate will reconsider its determination."

La Patrie also says the British secretary of the commission will be a French-Canadian, and will be "one of our young Montreal friends."

Twice-a-Week. NO. 35.



A HITCH OCCURS

U. S. Senate Kills the Item Providing Expenses for the Proposed International Conference.

Surprise in Ottawa—La Patrie's View of the Senate's Action.

Washington, June 29.—The president is deeply concerned at the action of the senate appropriations committee in striking out of the sundry civil appropriations act the item appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the joint commission to be held at Quebec, Canada. This commission was being arranged for by the secretary of state, acting under the direction of the president in answer to what was believed by both to be almost a unanimous popular demand.

Many questions pending between the two governments contain possibilities of serious complications, such, for instance, as the Alaskan boundary question, which on account of the extraordinary developments in the Klondike country, will be one of the greatest importance. Then there are questions connected with the Great Lakes boundaries, with transit of goods in bond over Canadian and American territory; and with the supply of bait to American fishermen. The growing fraternal spirit between the United States on one side and Canada and England on the other, seems to make the time auspicious for an easy settlement of these questions, which have long given trouble to the state department.

Therefore as an outgrowth of the Behring sea negotiations an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada through the medium of the British embassy here during the late winter and early spring finally resulted in an agreement to appoint a joint commission to meet at Ottawa in an endeavor to adjust the open issues.

In arranging for this commission the president was within the constitutional powers, and the action of the senate committee was received with great surprise, indicating a clear purpose to interfere with the free exercise of the constitutional treaty-making function by the president.

It is believed by the administration that the opposition to this commission prevailed in the senate when attention had been drawn to the fact that the appropriation of money for expenses does not in any way commit the senate to an agreement to the treaty when it is submitted. It is, however, the president having so far advanced negotiations as to permit the commission to meet at Ottawa, and the British side to name the personnel of the commission which will represent it, the department of state will be placed in a mortifying position if now prevented from carrying out its part of the agreement through lack of a small appropriation.

The British government signified its approval of the plan for the proposed treaty to consider the pending controversies between the United States and Canada and proclaimed a treaty for their settlement. Following this approval, an understanding was reached that the commission would begin its sessions within the next few weeks, during the latter part of July at Quebec. The possible personnel of the commission shows some distinguished names. It is understood that Baron Hervey, the British ambassador here, and the British minister in Ottawa, will be one of the commissioners on behalf of Great Britain and Canada, and that Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine, will be associated with him.

It is expected that President McKinley will name the American commissioners at an early date, and it is understood that a United States senator, probably Senator Hoar, will be among those designated to represent the United States. It is quite likely, also, that John W. Kasson, or Mr. John Foster, possibly both, will be on the commission, early to take part in the preliminary negotiations.

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