USING DYNAMITE.

Desperate Resource of the Striking Miners at Newcastle—Four Houses Blown Up.

An Attempt to Blow Up the Powder House Foiled—Further Trouble Feared.

NEWCASTLE, July 17.—Violence in a new and more vicious form than ever has displayed itself here. Dynamite has superseded the gun and revolver as an engine of revenge. Trouble was brewing on Thursday night, when union miners were seen skulking about the company's camp in a suspicious and threatening manner. There were five of them in the crowd, and Col. Scott thought it would be safe to watch hem closely.

First they approached the powder house of the mine and tried to capture the guard, but he was too quick for them. He fired and they ran away. One of them, Pat Murphy, was caught, and he was put under guard for the night. In the morning he was brought to Col. Scott and examined, but denied having any knowledge of the affair. Mr. Scott made out his time and ran him out of camp, threatening to set the negroes on him if he was found in that locality again. It is surmised that these men went into town to hold a conference with the striking miners, and that their orders were to blow up the powder works if they could.

Col. Scott is firmly convinced that these fellows are desperate members of the old Molly Maguire organization and is determined to weed them out of the neighborhood at any cost.

This was only the opening overture. The riotous element seemed to have its fighting blood up and the first overt act with dynamite was committed just before daylight, this morning. At about 2 a.m., a stick of dynamite was placed under the cabin of August Sanders, a miner, and exploded, making a very loud report and demolishing the house and three others surrounding it. The militia was immediately up in arms, and prepared for serious trouble.

Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the miscreants who were guilty of this outrage will be ferreted out if the combined skill of the military and civil authorities can find them, and the punishment will be mete. The negroes who are made of fighting material are now prepared to go to any length in self-defense, and will not be chary about the means used to protect themselves from any further aggressions.

This dynamite work was evidently inspired and carried out by some committee of the strikers and has cost them whatever sympathy they have had up to date in their struggle. It has prejudiced the militia against them and inflamed the negroes and white non-union miners and produced a state of feeling highly volcanic. It is clear that, in the present agitated condition of things, it would be hazardous to remove the strong check of the militia and leave the region exposed to the schemes of a few desperate men.

NELSON NEWS NUGGETS.

(From the Miner.)

The new steamer Nelson is expected to receive the finishing touches, to-day (the 18th.).

Fine specimens of native silver as have been discovered in the Lake country come from the recent discoveries on Rover creek. The owners of the claim from which the specimens are taken say it is looking well, and that before fall they will have a proposition for a mining man to take hold of.

Mat. Garrity, who has a claim on 49 creek, a short distance above where the Government trail crosses the creek, was in town to-day for the first time in a month. He reports having a tunnel in 42 feet, with a good showing for a silver mine. Mat's statements are at times a little extravagant, but he assures us that the above information is not in any way exaggerated.

The price of Nelson dirt remains stiff at figures that range as high as $65 a front foot. H. Selous sold 50 feet on West Baker street for $3,000 cash, a Victoria capitalist being the purchaser, and a 50-foot corner on East Baker street for $1,575. W. C. McLean and John Lane purchased two building conditions in block 14 for $508—dirt cheap. Other sales were made, but at figures not reported.

The delay in starting work at the Poorman mine and mill on Eagle creek is occasioned by the Husseys being unable to get their affairs in shape. It was hoped that by sale of the Morning mine matters would have been straightened out before this. A. L. Davenport is now at Spokane, and on his return, next week, it is expected that operations will be resumed at the Poorman.

After a run of 60 hours, in which sixteen tons of ore were crushed, a clean-up was made at the Whitewater mill on Rover creek. The clean-up indicates that the mill will turn out gold bullion to the value of $5,000 a month, to say nothing of the gold in the concentrates. This sum will more than pay all expenses incident to developing the mine, so that a 20-stamp mill and other machinery can be placed on the property. There is enough ore in sight to run the Huntington mill, now on the ground, two years or longer.

Within the month active work will have commenced on four of the best known claims on Toad mountain, namely, the Dandy, the Silver King, the Grizzly Bear and the Iroquois. The owners of the Dandy will put in machine drills, and shove development work so as to be in a position to determine as soon as possible the sized concentrating plant to erect on the property. The present force on the Silver King will no doubt be increased. Men are now at work putting up buildings on the Grizzly Bear ground, to accommodate the force that will be employed on the Grizzly Bear and on the Iroquois The wagon road will be completed to the Silver King within the month, the route being changed so as to run direct to that mine. In Hot Springs district all indications are favorable for a good summer's work. The Skyline crossent is in favorable ground, small stringers of galena being encountered. The Fourth tunnel is in ore. The Number One ledge is in place. Ashworth & Jevons will put machinery on their properties. J. O. Swift has returned from the Wood River country, and intends to put in sampling works near Ainsworth. A. W. McCune and H. Giegerich are both elated at their prospects, and will return from Montana to Ainsworth in a couple of weeks. Taking it all in all, the outlook for the Kootenay Lake country was never brighter.

In the fall of 1889 an expert, sent in by a Portland company, that G. B. Wright had organized to purchase and work claims in Hot Spring district reported adversely on the main claim the company intended buying. Considerable development work had been done on the ground, part of which was a 400 foot tunnel. Somehow the ledge did not appear in the face of the tunnel when work was suspended, and when followed from the surface by inclines the ledge was badly shook up, and apparently never in place. After that expert's report the claim relapsed to its original owners, who worked it, off and on, until July of last year, when it was purchased by L. R. C. Boyle, president of the Revelstoke smelter syndicate. Men were at once placed at work; but at times the reports were not over encouraging to the owner. An upraise from the main tunnel drained the upper workings, and most of the work done afterwards was in trying to keep with the ore, the result being that 3,000 sacks of high grade are now in the ore-house awaiting the completion of the wagon road and a seven-foot ledge in place, with solid ore from foot-wall to hanging-wall. The ore is equally as good as any found nearer the surface, much of it showing native and wire silver. The ledge has now the right pitch, and if that tunnel had been extended a few feet farther, G. B. Wright would now be the leading mining man in Hot Springs district. Such is luck. This strike in the Number One, along with the nine-foot strike in the lower tunnel of the Fourth, has caused no little excitement among the boys in Hot Springs district.

GIVING HIS WIFE AWAY.

Story of a Strange Agreement Between Two Ardent Socialists.

Harry Gaylor Wilshire, who is a rich Socialist—surely a curious anomaly—and who, moreover, is unquestionably one of the most skillful expounders of socialistic doctrines in this country, is at present sojourning in the Adirondacks, accompanied by his wife, and is seeking rest and recreation and paying board to the summer landlords after the conventional fashion observed by the ordinary everyday human continent. But Mr. Wilshire is an interesting personality outside of the fact that he offers in himself the uncommon union of a bloated bondholder and an enthusiastic champion of socialistic theories. He illustrates in a notably direct and startling fashion the most "advanced" nineteenth century ideas respecting the marriage relation, and yet at the same time offers the illustration without raising any issue between himself and the State.

Mr. Wilson's wife, who is an uncommonly beautiful and accomplished Englishwoman, was, up to a comparatively short time ago, the wife of Mr. Wilshire's fellow-socialist, his most intimate and well-beloved friend, and his business and journalistic associate, William C. Owen. Mr. Owen is an Englishman, a man of birth, breeding and varied accomplishments. During his brief career he has established and conducted a number of magazines and periodicals devoted to illuminating and enforcing socialistic arguments, and has been an industrious writer of books designed to advance the cause of socialism.

A STRANGE TRANSFORMATION.

The transformation of Mrs. William C. Owen into Mrs. Henry Gaylord Wilshire, it may be remarked, has not been attended by any disturbance of the Damon-Pythias relations that have existed for many years between the men who are now her first and second husbands. The transfer of the woman in the case from one Socialist orator and writer to the other one has been accomplished without any of the unpleasant friction that would undoubtedly have marked the proceeding had it been gone through with under the more staid and conventional notions that were the intellectual stock in trade of our unemancipated grandfathers. Wilshire, who, in addition to being the only millionaire Socialist in the country, is an eloquent speaker and a very fascinating man, met the Owen family in San Francisco.

They were poor and he was rich, but as Owen sympathized with his views, he became a visitor at their house, where the somewhat dissatisfied wife gave him a genuine welcome. Like her husband she was a finely educated woman, and had become used to a manner of living which their depleted income made impossible for her. Owen recognized the fact that he could not support his wife in the style that she desired, and that Wilshire could so support her, and he agreed that she should apply for a divorce and he would not defend. No charge of infidelity on either side was possible. The only reason given to California courts was incompatibility of temper. It was no unusual plea in that State, and the decree of divorce was made.

"No one knows," says a Socialist friend, "and none ever will know what it cost Owen freely to give up to his friend the woman he had loved. It was better for her, however, and he argued that if she could not love him he had no right to hold her. He found no fault with Wilshire for his part in the matter, and declared that he would continue their friend after the marriage. Shortly after the campaign last year, just when they were most prominently before the public, Mrs. Owen became Mrs. Wilshire by civil contract. The bride and bridegroom left Los Angeles for the East immediately afterward, and Owen and his ten-year-old daughter remained behind.

"They followed to New York in a few days, and after further conferences the daughter was put in charge of the mother. Before the Wilshires left New York for the summer Owen went to see them regularly, teaching the little girl French and German and looking after her education generally. The industrial question and the marriage question are closely allied, argued Mr. Owen, and no woman should be kept in bondage by any man, either as a wage-worker or as a wife. When for any reason husband and wife cannot agree, they should separate openly and honestly. Women should have equal rights with men, but the men to-day do not agree with this proposition. A time will come when they will."

BATTLE WITH A BULL.

A Farmer's Daughter Pitchfork the Beast with a Pitchfork.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—Walter Shattuck, a farmer living near the village of Liverpool, had a terrible encounter with a mad bull, yesterday, and now lies at the point of death. The bull got out of the pasture and Mr. Shattuck took a club to drive him back. The bull went along for a few rods and then turned upon Mr. Shattuck, knocking him down. The animal jumped on the man and tried to gore him.

Mr. Shattuck caught the bull by the ring in his nose by one hand and with the other grasped the animal's tongue. His wife and daughter saw the fight from the house and hurried to the rescue. When they reached him he sent his daughter to the barn for a pitchfork, and when she returned he instructed her to run the tine of the fork through the ring and pinion the bull's head to the ground. She did this and released her father. Mr. Shattuck's clothes were torn to shreds and he was dreadfully cut and bruised.

The case of Capt. Frank White, charged with embezzlement, was called and adjourned in yesterday's police court at Vancouver.

CHINESE GARDENS.

Filthy Fertilizers Employed by the Unclean Mongolians in Vegetable Raising.

Disagreeable Odors that Sicken the People Residing Contiguous to the Nuisances

Residents along Queen's avenue, and the streets leading into that thoroughfare and the Cedar Hill road and other streets and lanes in Spring Ridge, are indignant and protest strongly at the offensive methods pursued by the Chinese gardeners, in the cultivation of their truck farms. Of the latter there are probably not less than twenty in that section of the city, varying from an acre to twenty acres each in area, and the foul, ill-smelling stench that has prevailed in the neighborhood, especially since the summer has set in, has driven the white people, whose homes are located close to the celestial vegetable patches, well nigh to distraction. Protest after protest has been filed with the city officials and sanitary officers and still the nuisance remains unabated.

The filth of the city of Victoria, garbage, slops, and the excrement deposits of outhouses gathered by the scavengers after night-fall, is daily carted out to these Chinese vegetable gardens and employed to fertilize the land and grow the garden delicacies that are peddled from door to door. The vile mass of putrid fifth is dumped in ditches, dug for its reception, and, by the aid of water, is manufactured into a liquid guano, which is copiously spread over the entire surface of a garden. The stench arising from the great trenches of nastiness is, at times, most unbearable, and can be better imagined than appropriately described. It is lasting in character, too, and permeates the vicinity with its foul odor all day long.

So vigorous have the complaints of the public become that the sanitary officials have notified the Chinese that they must cease to employ the filth for fertilizing purposes, and have instructed the city scavenger to find other methods of disposing of the unclean accumulations of the city. The result is that the scavengers have no place to dump the stuff, and the city is confronted with a sanitary condition that will require prompt action. The scavengers have applied to the Council for relief, and say that they can do nothing toward keeping the city clean until some place is provided where it can be disposed of.

The matter has been referred by the Council to the Sanitary committee, who will give it prompt consideration. Ten thousand dollars has already been provided and set aside by the city for the purpose of erecting a crematory furnace for the destruction of garbage, but very little towards its establishment has been accomplished. Every desirable piece of land that has been selected for the site of the crematory has aroused the indignation of those residing in the neighborhood of the proposed location, and caused loud objections. No section is anxious to secure the location of a crematory in its midst, yet when built upon the latest scientific principles, they are devoid of offensiveness and emit no oders or disagreeable fumes.

The Sanitary committee have secured the option of an acre and a half of land near Clover Point, which can be obtained for the location of the garbage crematory, and will probably secure from the Council the necessary authority to purchase it. The committee is very anxious to act promptly in the matter, as the warm weather makes it a question of urgent necessity to afford some permanent relief.

MAN THEM WITH JAPS.

Foreign Steamers at 'Frisco Defy the Coast Seamen's Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Ship owners on this coast can now join hands with the coast seamen in the fight against foreign steamers who are trying to crowd American vessels off the coast. The British steamer Taichiow has arrived here with a cargo of coal, and will take the place of the West Indian, that vessel having been chartered to go to Chili. The new arrival came from China, where for several years she ran between Hongkong and Singapore and Bang Kok. She carries a crew of 35 all told, and out of the lot only six are white men, the rest being Japanese. In reply to a question the second mate said:

"We are here to stay and expect to have plenty to do. Of course, we shall have to carry coal from the north to this city, but we shall have lots of freight going north; in fact, there is more here now than we can carry in two trips."

He was then asked what would be done with Japanese sailors. "Why, keep them, of course. They do just what they are told to do and never give any trouble. Then again, one white man would want as much or more money per month than three of the Japs, so you see that amounts to a great deal in running a steamer a month.

"The West Indian will return to the coast from Chili and the Grandbolme is now on her way from England, and will be here by the end of next month. So we shall have quite a little fleet of ships here."

It was also learned that it was the intention to bring enough Japanese here to man all three of the steamers if there is much trouble with the coast seamen.

SURE OF A SETTLEMENT.

American Seal Commissioners Leave on the Albatross.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Professor T. C. Mendenhall and Dr. A. C. Hart Merriam, commissioners appointed to represent the United States government in the adjustment of the Behring's Sea controversy, left for Alaska and the Pribylof Islands on the Albatross this afternoon. Shortly before Professor Mendenhall left he stated that he thought there was every reason to expect an amicable adjustment of the difficulty as results of the conference between the American commissioners and British representatives, Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, and Sir Baden Powell, member of Parliament of England.

"Cessation of the international dispute must certainly be as desirable to Great Britain as to the United States," added Professor Mendenhall, "the seal trade of both countries being so valuable, and I think the British commissioners will cooperate with us to effect an early and fair solution of the difficulty. I have known Dr. Dawson intimately for many years, and I am sure our work, so far as he is concerned, will be pleasantly accomplished. The result of our conference, which will be either in Alaska or at the Pribylof Islands, will not be made known until after we make our report to the government in Washington."

Instructions to the commissioners from Washington are secret, and upon the conclusion of the conference Professor Mendenhall will proceed to Washington by the most direct route, while Dr. Merriam will return on the Albatross to San Francisco.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Next Meeting to be Held at Helena, Montana—Spelling Reform Discussed.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—The International Educational Association elected the following officers at this morning's session: President, E. H. Cook, of New York; Secretary, R. W. Stevenson, of Kansas; Treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, of Missouri; first Vice-President, W. R. Garrett, of Tennessee; E. B. McElroy, of Oregon, was elected Vice-President at large. Directors representing the various States were also elected.

"Spelling Reform" was the subject of a lengthy discussion, a special committee which had considered the subject making a report, Charles D. Garrow, of Bloomington, Ill., read a paper on "The Basis for Ethical Training in Elementary Schools," a plea for the moral training of school children in the public schools. The different departments held meetings in the afternoon, and elected officers. The art department elected for President, F. E. Collins, of Denver; the normal school department, Charles D. Garrow, of Illinois; elementary education, Dr. Picken, of New York; secondary education, Frank E. Plummer, of Des Moines, Iowa.

At a meeting, this morning, of the directors, Helena, Mont., was decided on as the next place of meeting, as against Saratoga and Seattle, by a large majority.

The kintergarten section elected Mrs. Jas. L. Hughes, of Toronto, President, and Miss Nora Smith, of San Francisco, Vice-President.

KILLED BY THE STORM.

A New Building at West Superior, Wis., Blown Down—Five Corpses in the Ruins.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—A Pioneer Press special from West Superior, Wis., says: A wind storm of terrific violence swept over Superior to-day. There was heavy rain, and the air was heavily charged with electricity. The storm lasted only a short while, but in that time did great damage to property, besides taking at least five lives and injuring a number of persons.

During the height of the storm an alarm of fire was turned in from the Fifth ward, and the department responded to find a new, large, three-story frame hotel in course of construction on Third street, near Lamborn avenue, a mass of ruins. The structure was blown down, and the cry went up that the wreck was the tomb of many men. The news flashed over the city and hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot. In spite of the pouring rain the visitors rushed in and helped the firemen in the rescue. The work is still in progress, fresh men taking the places of those giving up through fatigue. Fully 3,000 people are at the ruins at a late hour to-night.

The dead are: John Laure, Chas. Lucies, Herman Paussey, an unknown man, and John Schofield.

Among the most seriously injured are: John Brown, John Long, William Semple and Dick Clark, Brown and long will probably die.

Women ran about regardless of the rain and mud, wearing their hands out and crying, filled with a terrible fear that a husband or children might be in the ruins.

An eye witness of the disaster says he saw a crowd of workmen run into the building to seek shelter from the storm. About thirty or forty men must have been inside.

This disaster was the central feature, but much damage was done in all directions. The steel hoisting and conveying apparatus employed by the Silver Creek and Morris and Ohio Coal companies was badly damaged.

A large frame building was blown down at the corner of Third and Lower streets, South Superior, and a number of other buildings were leveled, but no casualties. Lightning played havoc with the Fisher hotel, Unitarian church, Union depot and other buildings, but no serious fires resulted.

FUND FOR THE STRIKE.

Carpenters Preparing for Extensive Operations Next May.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The carpenters' trade is said to be overdone in the city at present. Owing to dullness in building at Seattle, Tacoma, Denver and Salt Lake a number of idle carpenters have drifted to this city, and about 2,000 members of that craft are thought to be out of employment here now. The carpenters of this city, as well as the rest of the unions, are contributing to the national strike fund, which is rapidly growing, and will be used for the general strike to be begun on the first of next May. Eight-hour rules are in force here, so it will not affect San Francisco, but, outside of Denver and Seattle, building operations in all other Western cities will be tied up.

THE FASTEST MILE.

The fastest mile run by a railroad train was made in 50½ seconds.

The fastest mile made in rowing in a single boat took 5 minutes and 1 second.

The fastest mile ever made by a running horse was run in 1 minute 35¼ seconds.

The fastest mile by a man on a tricycle was made in 2 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.

The fastest time on snowshoes for a mile is recorded as 5 minutes 39⅘ seconds.

The best time for a mile by a man on bicycle is recorded as 2 minutes 25 3-5 seconds.

The fastest mile ever made by a man swimming was done in 26 minutes 52 seconds.

The fastest mile ever accomplished by a man walking was made in 6 minutes 23 seconds.

In running, the fastest mile made by a man was accomplished in four minutes 12½ seconds.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed a night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. myll-eod-w

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

How Peterson Trains for His Coming Race—A Busy and Orderly Life.

Three Records Broken at the Recent C.W.A. Tournament—Baseball for To-morrow.

THE OAR.

Peterson, the oarsman, has commenced active training, and will enter the race with McLean in the finest physical condition. Every morning he rises at 7 o'clock. His first act is to take a sponge bath, after which he is subjected to a vigorous rubbing by his trainer, Mr. John Muirhead. He then takes a short walk, for about 15 minutes, and, after a rest, eats breakfast about eight o'clock. At nine he starts out for Jones' boathouse, which is about a mile and a half from his place of residence, and, after a few minutes rest, takes to his boat for a pull about the inner harbor, accompanied by trainer Muirhead, who rows in company with Peterson, using a shell. Peterson rides his new lap-streak boat and is rapidly becoming acquainted with it. His morning pull is a leisurely one, and he employs a medium stroke, taking care not to exert himself. On his return to the boat house he is rubbed down and rests for an hour, after which he goes for his dinner. After the noonday meal he generally lies down for thirty minutes, and then goes out for a brisk three mile walk, ending up at the boat-house. After a thorough rest, he starts for his afternoon row at 3 o'clock. He pulls the same course as in the morning, but the first mile and a half of it is done at a fast pace. On his return he has another rub down, a short rest and then supper. Another four mile walk at a swift gait is taken about an hour after tea, returning from which a vigorous rubbing, then a bath completes the day. He retires to sleep promptly at 9:30 each evening. His habits are as regular as the clock, and each day's training is a repetition of the previous one. Many visitors go to the boat-house to see Peterson at work, and are well repaid for their time. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and his flesh is as hard as a rock, with muscles of steel. He weighs 197 pounds, and does not appear to carry a superfluous ounce of flesh.

THE WHEEL.

The twenty mile C. W. A. tram road race was won, on July 1st, by the Hamilton club; Palmer, the first man in, doing the distance in 54⅔ minutes, on a cushion tyre.

The Canadian Wheelmen's Association held the most successful meet in their history at Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago. There were over 1,000 riders in parade, the net increase to the membership during the year having been 427. The association decided to recognize the suspensions of the L. A. W. and the A. A. U. This move is intended to protect American visitors rather than to be severe on any riders suspended. According to the rules of the American Associations none of their members can ride in a race, with members under suspension, and the presence of one so suspended keeps a dozen eligible wheelmen out of a race. The newly elected officers of the Association are: President, E. C. Hill of Kingston; Vice-Prest., T. A. Blamont, Ottawa; Secy.-Treas., H. B. Donley, editor the Canadian Wheelsmen.

The racing events were grand ones throughout, and three records were broken, in addition to the 20-mile road record for Canada. The new records are as below:

Mile championship (ordinaries)—By Carman, 2:42. Previous record made by Foster in Woodstock, 1887, 2:42 1-5.

Mile championship (safeties)—By Palmer, 2:42 1-5. Previous record, made by W. Schumacher at Woodstock in 1890, 2:59.

Half-mile dash (safeties)—Record established by F. H. Skerrett, 1:17.

EXPLORING MOUNT BAKER.

A Sulphur River and a Marble Cliff—Hard to Reach the Summit.

SUMAS, July 15.—On Sunday last, F. L. Robertson, L. B. John and C. F. Stoops, of Blaine, returned from a prospecting trip around Mount Baker. The party numbered five, including J. H. Robertson and John Wagen, who came in last week. The party brought with them some of the finest samples of free milling gold quartz yet seen this side of the Cascade mountains, also samples of lava and the sulphur formations about the crater and north glacier. The party, in going out, went up the middle fork of the Nooksack river, going to the north or mountain side of the canyon, which is but seventy-five feet in width and 1,000 feet deep, then to the divide between the middle fork and Baker river. On this divide there is a lake of considerable size. Both the Baker river, which empties into the Skagit, and the middle fork of the Nooksack rise on the south side and drain the glacier there, which this party says is, if anything, of greater extent than that on the north side, being at least a half mile in width and 200 feet thick, in places being as clear as a crystal. It must be extensive, since it feeds two good sized rivers, the Baker alone being larger than the north fork of the Nooksack, which drains the north glacier. The explorers passed round the mountain on the east side to the glacier on the northwest side, and then followed down Glacier creek to the north fork. They say the milky appearance of the water in the north fork is caused by the sulphur formation. The water is so strongly impregnated that no fish exist in the river. This is not true of the smaller streams on the south fork, which abound in trout. This party report the existence of a whole mountain side of marble on Boulder creek, which empties into the north fork. This was discovered before. They did not attempt the ascent of the mountain to the top, but are satisfied it can be accomplished from the east side. They saw the camp fires on the mountain side of the other Blaine prospecting party, one member of which lost his life by accident, and the Whatcom party on the nights of July 2 and 3. They are inclined to believe the Whatcom party did not reach the summit, for two reasons. On July 3, the day they claim to have made the ascent, this party was in a position to have seen them and to have seen the flag, if one had been hoisted, also they do not think the mountain can be scaled from the west side where their camp fire was seen.

Mr. John says the old crater was emitting no smoke during this trip. He said although he had conversed with a man in Blaine who told him that in the fall of 1890 he saw fire in the crater on two different nights, he does not credit it, and attributes the appearance of smoke to the vapor arising from the melting snow.

The inability to distinguish the flag through glasses, on July 3, from Sumas, and the previous failures in attempts to ascend Mount Baker, make its accomplishment from the west side by the Whatcom party very questionable.

Prof. A. G. Ingraham, who has made the ascent of Mount Rainier, attempted the ascent of Mount Baker with a party of nine in the month of August, in 1889, and again in 1890. They went up from the south and west side and failed each time to get over the glacier, where they found a crevasse 300 feet wide and 500 feet deep.

Mr. W. B. Goodwin, of Seattle, who has a claim on the middle fork, and is fairly well acquainted with the country in the vicinity of the mountain, announced here, yesterday, that he would, with Mr. R. M. Hurd, of Seattle, attempt the ascent of Mount Baker in August. As they have had some experience in the Swiss Alps, he thinks they will accomplish their object, and make it known to a certainty that they did so.

CRESCENT CORRESPONDENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PORT CRESCENT, July 16.—Mr. J. C. Heath, wife and two children, Dr. Heath, and Mrs. M. F. and Julia Smith, all of Port Townsend, are camping at Lake Crescent, enjoying mountain air and scenery, with fishing and hunting in addition. Their outfit was the first freight taken by wagon to Lake Crescent.

A. C. Stetson, of Seattle, was here, yesterday.

Angus Campbell and wife, of Victoria, are here for a brief visit.

The fine steamboat accommodation on the straits have increased the amount of travel down the coast. Lake Crescent is getting a large number of visitors.

R. McDonnell, of the Hotel Markham, is recovering from the severe injuries recently received by being impaled by the dash rail of his buggy.

J. W. Manson, of Lake Crescent, was struck by a falling tree, yesterday, and suffered a painful injury of the shoulder.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

The Moodyville Timber Claim Brings Upwards of $50,000.

The auction sale of Provincial Government land by Mr. A. M. Beattie Wednesday passed off most successfully, and good prices were realized. This land is situated on the north side of Burrard Inlet and west of the Capilano river, being an expired timber lease formerly held by the Moodyville Sawmill Co It had been divided into blocks varying in size from 2.42 acres, which was the first block sold, to 9.5 acres, the size of the last block. The former brought $130 per acre and the latter $24 an acre. The greater part of the sales were made to local buyers, though some outsiders bought largely. The bidding was spirited throughout, and the total amount of the sale was $52,400. Dr. Carroll had done improvements on the south-east quarter of block 1,098, thinking it was part of his preemption. No one bid against him for that part and it was knocked down to him at $10 per acre, though the block adjoining sold for $25.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Henry Clews & Co's New York Financial Circular Summarized.

Henry Clews & Co.'s New York Financial Review of July 11th, remarks that "affairs at the Stock Exchange are still dull, investment transactions being limited, and speculative operations confined to manœuvres for the advantage of transient slight fluctuations in prices. The cause of the postponement of operations lies in a beclouded condition of the foreign situation and in the uncertainty as to what may be its outcome. The position of affairs at the European financial centres, though at the moment more settled than it has been, is still far from being hopeful. The Argentine danger has been re-opened by the Congress of that Republic suspending for three months the laws relating to the collection of debts; which is calculated to put a severe strain upon commercial and financial houses already seriously weakened from their large guarantees to Argentine undertakings. Russia's claims upon foreign banks and bankers is much larger than has been supposed. During June, about $12,000,000 of gold was sent to St. Petersburg; and it is understood that $15,000,000 more will have to be withdrawn from the Bank of England for Russia in July and August. Gold is expected to be drawn from London in considerable amounts to Germany and Holland; and the "stay law" adopted by the Argentine Congress is likely to cause an early outflow of gold to that country.

The crop question is assuming measurable dimensions. An eminent English authority on grain statistics, while anticipating an almost average British crop of wheat, estimates the deficiency in France at 130 million bushels, and some French calculators place the deficit as high as 175 millions. Seemingly, it may be assumed that Europe will have to import 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Such a demand implies a higher price for that cereal than has prevailed during late years; and, were the price estimated at the confessedly low figure of $1 per bushel, it would follow that Europe will have to pay $400,000,000 to other parts of the world for this cereal; which is an amount almost without precedent. To the United States, this is a very exhilarating prospect; but to Europe it is very gloomy.

Even were the European nations in a prosperous condition, such an extraordinary necessity to buy bread from foreign countries would be appalling; but, coming after an enfeebling financial crisis, on the heels of a large drain of gold into Russia, and at a time when industry is contracting and foreign trade is languishing,—what may be the possible result of these short harvests to Europe? Europe will find it impossible to pay for our wheat without making some sacrifice. She will offer her products to us at low prices, or consign them for sale at what they will bring; if we accept them freely, our wheat will be so far paid for in goods instead of gold; if we buy only our usual quantity of imports, then Europe will be compelled to pay us largely in our securities held there; and in that case, the settlement will not be conducive to buoyancy in the New York Stock Market. For these reasons, we advise moderate expectations, at least until the future of Europe becomes plainer."

Wedding of the "Proxy Bride."

CHICAGO, July 16.—Nina Van Zandt and S. Stefano Malatto were married, to-night, at the residence of the bride's parents by Justice Lyon. The bride was attired in a white satin decolette gown, made in the Italian style of the thirteenth century, with diamond and pearl ornaments. The couple left on a late train for New York to take a steamer for Liverpool, whence they go to Palermo, the former home of the groom. The couple expect ultimately to make their home in Chicago. Mrs Malatto it was who became the so-called "proxy bride" of Anarchist August Spies in 1887.

CONVULSIONS IN CHINA.

Murderers and Pirates Are Holding High Carnival—Foreigners Hunted Down.

Missionary Green, of Wissui, and a Customs Officer Brutally Killed by Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama to-day with news that the ferment in the north of China is spreading. Two Englishmen, a missionary and a customs officer, were murdered at Wissui. European ladies at the place escaped with their lives. The French church orphanage and adjoining premises at Woosie, near Soo Chow, have been burned. Foreign ministers are said to have sent a joint note to the Government demanding that measures be taken for the protection of foreign life and property.

The two murdered men were A. W. Green, a Methodist missionary, and a customs officer named Argent. While the riot was yet slight, Argent, who was walking through the street, was struck on the head by a stone and knocked senseless. The crowd, seeing him fall, at once rushed up and shattered his head as it lay on the ground with large flat stones. Green was attacked in his house, and is reported to have had his throat cut and to have been badly mutilated about the head.

A Cantonese woman, belonging to Green, is said to have been murdered, but before she succumbed to the attacks of her assailants she killed three of the ruffians with a Japanese sword.

While a junk was going from Binghoi to Hongkong, recently, it was attacked by a band of pirates in a small boat. Seven men on the junk were killed and the remaining nine jumped into the sea and were picked up by a fishing boat and put ashore. The pirates sailed away with the junk.

One of the passengers by the Belgic said, in speaking about affairs in China and Japan: "Everything is in a terribly depressed state. Business is at a standstill, and everything is stagnating. This is due, in a measure, to the silver question. Just before I left Hongkong the Mexican dollar jumped from 42 to 54 pence. There has been a great deal of speculation in Mexican money, and many houses have suffered severely. The House of Russell & Co., the largest American house in China, failed just before the Belgic sailed, owing to heavy investments in silver.

"Another thing that has had a great tendency to depress business is the McKinley law. Everybody is in a muddle, and consequently is afraid to ship goods or do business of any kind. The only goods merchants will handle is matting, and that is on the free list. There is no immediate prospect of any improvement."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Coast Labor League.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—There is now assurance that a coast federation of labor, on the plan recently laid out by federated trades of the Pacific Coast, will be formed. Returns from several points show a general desire among the wage workers for some such coalition, and if the present programme should be carried out, the convention for organizing the federation will be held in this city next September, and will perhaps represent 50,000 workmen.

Avalanche of Japs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Advices received here, to-day, state that 1,000 Japanese are on the way to California to work in orchards, and another 1,000 are bound for Oregon and Washington for employment in the hop fields.

Drowned in a Pool.

OLYMPIA, July 16.—Guy Westover, a seven-year-old boy, was accidently drowned to-day in a pool of water four feet deep, on the East Side. He had been playing on a raft and fell in and was drowned before assistance came.

An "If" in the Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—If Fitzsimmons defeats Jim Hall he has promised President Fulda, of the California Athletic Club, that he will fight Pritchard, the English champion middle-weight, for a large purse.

Portland's Chamber of Commerce.

PORTLAND, July 16.—Arthur Johnson and brother, of Chicago, have secured the contract for building the new chamber of commerce, their bid being $433,000. This is without heating and other extras, which will swell the cost to $500,000. The structure is to be of stone, eight stories high, and will cover half a block in the business center of the city. The entrance, which will be of marble, will cost $20,000. The chamber room will be the finest of the kind in the United States. L. Hodgison, of Omaha, drew up the plans for the building.

The Marion Joins the Fleet.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 16.—Lieut.-Commander Bartlett, commanding the United States ship Marion, this afternoon, received orders to join the Behring Sea patrol at Unalaska, where he will report to the senior officer for duty, after which he is to join the Asiatic squadron. The Marion leaves here Saturday for Nanaimo to coal. On Monday she starts for the North.

Re-Union of Telegraph Operators.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The telegraph fraternity of Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, and vicinity is making extensive preparations for the annual convention and joint re-union of the Old Timers' Association and the Society of the U. S. Military Corps, which will be opened on the 19th of next month. Several hundred manipulators of the mystic key, from various stations of the country, who worked the military telegraph wires during the war, or who were engaged in commercial telegraphy up to 1869, are expected to be present at the re-union.

Bradstreet's Letter.

NEW YORK, July 17.—General trade throughout the Canadian Dominion presents few new features. Dry goods are fairly active in Ontario and groceries in Quebec. Crop reports in general are excellent. The Dominion reports 32 business failures this week, against 33 last week and 21 the week last year. The total number, from January 1st up to to-day, is 1,076, against 976 last year.

Messrs. Dalby, Ballentyne & Claxton have dissolved partnership, Mr. C. G. Ballentyne retiring.