

Going From Bad To Worse!

Situation in Spain Grows More and More Serious.

General Weyler Takes the Lead in the Agitation.

The People Ignorant of the Results of the War.

Eleven U. S. Lighters Go Down Off the Cuban Coast.

They Were Needed for Transshipping Supplies for the Army.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Matters are going from bad to worse for the dynasty. Despite the state of siege proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom, the authorities dare not stop the press campaign against the queen-regent and her ministers. They do not feel certain of the support of the army in case of a popular uprising such as would be likely to follow excessive repression.

GENERAL WEYLER LEADING AGITATOR.

General Weyler and Senor Romero are taking the lead in the agitation, hoping that the queen and the court will be frightened into conceding the reins of government to them without caring to inquire whether behind their very small following of political and military adventurers the Carlists and Republicans may not rush in for a part of the spoils.

Many Republicans believe that Weyler is determined to join the Carlists. Some of his friends in the army have been coquetting with the leading Carlists, and the Marquis of Cerralbo, Melia and Cervera are frequent visitors to Gen. Weyler's house. The increasing boldness of all the revolutionary parties is simply due to the fact that the government is drifting along without statement or general capable of carrying out resolutely a peace policy on sensible grounds.

THE PEOPLE IN THE DARK.

The nation would bow were it plainly shown that its fleets had been destroyed and made powerless, that its armies are on the eve of being obliged to surrender for lack of provisions, ammunition, and communication with the mother country; that the state treasury is empty, and Spain's credit is so impaired that money can be borrowed only by makeshifts, and, finally, that there is no hope of practical assistance from Europe.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AS PEACEMAKER.

New York July 9.—A dispatch to the World from Vienna says it is learned that Emperor Francis Joseph is disposed to be over the scene peace. The Emperor will promptly receive the Archduchess Elizabeth, who will return tomorrow from Madrid with special dispatch from the emperor to use every influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities. It is said in ministerial circles here that Francis will take the first steps to secure peace.

The official Politische Correspondenz will publish tomorrow an inspired editorial saying: "We learn that all political circles in France express a desire that the bloody conflict should not be prolonged. We learn that all well that Spain, having earned the world's admiration for patriotic devotion, should cease resistance where she has no chance of success. The Spanish Government should not hesitate to express a wish for peace in some form, and there is reason to assume that the mediation of the emperor will be extended to the emperor to use every influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities. It is said in ministerial circles here that Francis will take the first steps to secure peace.

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UNDECIDED WHAT TO DO.

London, July 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The frequent cabinet discussions of the peace question have been without result, except that the ministers who had most strongly advocated war have assumed a slightly more conciliatory attitude, and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba, the United States will probably abandon the system of storming fortified places, and will adopt the plan of starving garrisons out by blockading the whole island. The government would probably prefer suing for peace to suffering an indefinite blockade, but it fears the large body of patriotic opinion in favor of resisting to the bitter end if Cuba is blockaded.

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST.

Nashington, July 9.—The war department has been advised that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba, eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs were damaged and lost. So far as known no lives were lost. The lighters were from Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston, and were intended for the use of Gen. Shafter transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to the shore. The loss was essential for the prompt forwarding of all military necessities to the front before Santiago. The war department upon receipt of this information immediately put in operation efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

IN PITIABLE PLIGHT.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 9.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the Philippines. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same state of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are very tired that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

BACK TO SPAIN.

Cairo, July 9.—Admiral Camara has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to Spain.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 9.—The government has not yet determined how to dispose of the Spanish prisoners. The highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior, and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined at Annapolis, save the surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seav's Island, Portsmouth harbor, N. H.

COMMENT ON THE U. S. NAVY.

London, July 9.—The weeklies pay high tribute to the American navy. The French fleet without great risk of disaster, and says: "So far as the German and American navies go, there would be no comparison. The French fleet would be very short and very incomplete. And it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but in self-confidence cannot alter history."

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

Madrid, July 9.—The cabinet council last evening considered the questions of new cables and military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports. All rumors as to peace are semi-officially declared to be unfounded.

A DISPATCH FROM SANTIAGO.

A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged, Gen. Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would commence at noon. The dispatch gives no date for the resumption of hostilities, which is believed to be noon today. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions, it will defend itself to the end.

WAR NOTES.

It was stated at Washington yesterday that a Spanish privateer of five guns was hovering off the coast of British Columbia. The war department has received a telegram stating that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola has captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions, and valued at \$50,000.

A four-masted Spanish steamer of about 6,000 tons, with two funnels, has been run aground at Mariel, west of Havana, after being chased by the United States gunboats Hawk and Prairie. It is thought that she was the Alphonse XII.

Lieut. John J. Blanch, United States navy, who was watch officer on the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, has been sent to the insane asylum in Baltimore.

Additional details of the sinking of the unknown Spanish steamer were given today that she was totally destroyed.

EXPECTED TODAY.

Early Attack on the Santiago Forts Looked For.

Sampson Thinks Three of the Spanish Ships Can Be Saved.

Washington, July 9.—It is expected at the navy department that the onslaught on the forts at the entrance of the harbor will begin today.

Admiral Sampson has called the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Santiago today, the cables being apparently interrupted or in bad working order.

Madrid, July 9, 10 a.m.—It is rumored here that the Spanish Government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson has sent him a telegraphic dispatch, summoning the Spanish commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within 48 hours, and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the ports in Cuba.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the mouse of Siberia.

LEOPOLD'S OUTING

The King of Belgium Is to Visit America.

Italy Decides to Send Cruisers to Manila.

The Turbine System to Be Applied to a War Vessel.

ITALY IS IN IT.

Rome, July 9.—The Popolo Romano says the Italian Government has ordered the third-class cruisers Piemonte and Degall to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

LEOPOLD IS COMING.

London, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that King Leopold of Belgium starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the United States.

GERMANY WANTS A SLICE.

London, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: I am in a position to assert positively that Germany has never entertained the idea of preventing an American occupation of the Philippines. On the other hand she has desired to be in a position to share the cake if other powers are offered a slice. The rumor that Spain has already ceded a Philippine port to Germany is entirely unfounded.

TO TEST THE TURBINE SYSTEM.

London, July 9.—Parsons' Marine Turbine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been directed by the admiralty to test a turbine system as applied to warships. This new destroyer will attain a speed of 35 knots equal to over 40 statute miles an hour, which is 2.8 knots in excess of the new destroyer Express, now building. This destroyer will rank as the fastest vessel afloat, and will be named the Viper.

ROSEBERY'S VIEWS

On the Matter of Anglo-American Unity.

London, July 9.—The Earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute on the "English Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding which would be a feeling of unity with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, to hold our own, though not necessary for war in the great struggle for the division of the world, which seems pending. Naturally, we look upon the United States as having interests and sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

MALARIA

Germs Are Communicated by Mosquitoes—New Light Upon Quinine Treatment.

London, July 9.—Prof. Koch brings from East Africa the interesting results of his investigation as to the nature and origin of the malarial germ. His study of Texas fever in cattle put him on the track of an important discovery. He found that Texas fever is caused by a parasite, which he called the malarial parasite, a tick. He was able to infect sound cattle with ticks from diseased ones, and succeeded in conferring immunity upon cattle inoculated with the ova of the ticks from cattle suffering from the disease.

THE QUININE QUESTION.

London, July 9.—The quinine question has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The speaker of the House, Mr. Balfour, said that the quinine question was one of the most important of the day. He said that the quinine question was one of the most important of the day.

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LATEST WEATHER FORECAST

Toronto, July 9-10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Westerly to northwesterly winds, fresh, during the day; fine and cooler today and tomorrow.

ed steamer La Bourgogne was Mr. T. A. Wright, of St. Catharines. Mr. Wright is among those lost. He was formerly in the employ of Messrs. McLaren & Co. of that city.

A Vancouver, B. C., dispatch says several men have deserted from the warships. Gunner Blakey, the best marksman on the flagship Impregnable is supposed to have made his way to the States, with a view of entering the United States navy.

STEAMER BURNED

Clyde Liner Delaware Abandoned Off Barnegat.

Passengers and Crew Escape in Boats—Accident to the Lucania.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—The Delaware, a Clyde liner, was abandoned off Barnegat, N. J., this morning. The ship was on fire, and the passengers and crew were rescued by the members of the crew. The ship was on fire, and the passengers and crew were rescued by the members of the crew.

LOSS \$20,000.

Colborne Visited by a Destructive Early Morning Blaze.

[G. N. W. Special to The Advertiser.] Colborne, Ont., July 9.—Fire started about 2 o'clock this morning in a building owned by the A. F. Peterson estate and occupied by the Hayek Mercantile Company.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered From Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism—Was Becoming Dependent When Aid Reached Him.

[From the Journal, St. Catharines.] One of the most recent witnesses about Pontilich and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John P. Price, who is widely known in the Niagara district as having been on the road as an advertiser and canvasser for six years, and has thousands of acquaintances. His complete cure of his kidney trouble and rheumatism, a history of his case was given in the Journal.

ACCIDENT TO THE LUCANIA.

Queensdown, July 9.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Captain McKay, from New York, July 2, for Liverpool, which arrived here today, reports that the piston rod of the port engine broke at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The engines were stopped in order to ascertain the extent of the damage, and the steamer subsequently proceeded under the starboard engine. The passengers were mostly in bed at the time and did not know of the accident. A demogog prevailed on the Irish coast, which delayed the vessel for some hours.

IN THE PRISON: WARDEN—A reporter wants to see you. What shall I say? Convict—Tell him I am not at home.

Rural Trepidation: "Does Aunt Rebecca take any interest in the war?" "Yes," she says, "she hopes the guns won't be near enough to disturb her setting hen."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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QUEER FOLK OF LABRADOR

White Men Who Live There of Their Own Choice.

Vocations That They Follow—Their Homes and Their Religion—A Fall-Off in Their Civilization—The Eskimos and Their Easy-Golder Life—Strange Rites at One of Their Funerals.

A St. Johns, Nfld., correspondent writes: It seems strange that with freedom to come and go, civilized men should choose to dwell in a region so terribly bleak and sterile as Labrador. Yet of the 8,700 inhabitants of that great peninsula, 3,000 are of the white or mixed race. They mainly are descendants of English sailors, some of whom were shipwrecked and more of whom probably left their ships without leave. Finding themselves stranded on this lonely shore, they made the best of their lot, marrying Eskimo wives and living after the manner of the Eskimos. In later times some Newfoundlanders chose rather to settle in Labrador than make the uncomfortable trip to and from yearly from St. John's for the annual cod fishing off the Labrador shores. These brought their wives and children with them and introduced a new strain of civilization.

ALL OF THESE PEOPLE LIVE IN LITTLE SETTLEMENTS STRUNG ALONG THE COAST, ON ISLANDS OR IN FORDS, FROM BATTLE HARBOR SOUTH TO THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

They dwell in houses of stone or logs. In winter they wear hooded fur garments like the Eskimos; in summer the ordinary garb of Newfoundland fishermen. The women dress in gray or blue woolen stuff, with a gaudy gown for best. On their heads they wear a knit hood of a bright-colored handkerchief, and it may be, at out-of-door work or abroad on the water, a man's soft-western.

AGAINST THE WALLS OF THEIR HOUSES ARE PASTED SUCH PICTURES AS THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CLIP FROM THE FEW NEWSPAPERS THAT FALL IN THEIR WAY, ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHS THAT HAVE COME WITH GOODS, THE TRADING STORES, AND PICTURES OF THE SORT ISSUED BY TRACT SOCIETIES. ON THE TABLE OR A SHelf IN THE LIVING ROOM IS ALWAYS A BIBLE, RELIGIOUSLY READ EVERY SUNDAY WHEN THE COOD ARE NOT BITTING OR A FARE OF FISH TO BE DRESSED AND SERVED. IT IS A DEVOUT AND SOBER-MINDED COMMUNITY, THAT OF THE WHITES ALONG THE COAST OF LABRADOR. THEIR RELIGIOUS MINISTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED BY THE MOJAVES, WHO HAVE GOVERNMENT MISSIONS IN LABRADOR. THEIR TEMPERANCE IS ASSURED BY STRINGENT LAWS FORBIDDING THE LANDING OF ANY LIQUORS IN LABRADOR, AND THESE ARE MADE EFFECTIVE BY A TIGHT PATROL BY THE DOMINION REVENUE STEAMSHIPS, WHICH DEL INEXORABLY WITH SMUGGLERS OF STRONG WATER.

In summer the white colonists fish for cod with trawls, nets, traps and hand lines. Before the cod arrive they usually take a hand at salmon fishing, and in October, when the cod have left the shores for deep water, ending the fishing for the year, and the twenty-odd thousand Newfoundland fishermen who came at the beginning of the season have departed for home, the resident in Labrador prepares for the winter. He lays evergreen boughs round the foundation of his house for warmth, and looks after his supply of firewood. If living far to the north, where the cold is more severe, he depends on an oil stove or lamp for heat. For provisions he has an abundance of salted cod and smoked or pickled salmon, of which he keeps a good supply. He has been fairly good his credit at the trading store will insure him flour, tea, sugar and canned or salted meats. If he has a plot of ground in a sheltered sunny place, he may have raised a few bushels of turnips or watery potatoes to help out his fare, and if they have a few sheep or a few head of cattle, his wife and daughters have gathered from the uplands in the summer wild berries which they preserve in jars of cold water.

UNTIL SNOW FALLS HE WILL HAVE TRAPS SET FOR MINK AND OTTER IN THE STREAMS THAT POUR DOWN INTO THE FORDS. AFTERWARDS HE MAY GO ON SNOWSHOES TO THE UPLANDS TO HUNT CARIBOU, AND TO TRAP AND POISON THE WOLF AND ARCTIC FOX FOR their fur. Also he will do some seal and walrus hunting off the shore for the skins and to eat food for his dogs, and seal, like caribou meat, is an article of food for his own family.

He keeps from six to twenty Eskimo dogs and does all his winter traveling in a komatik, or sled, drawn by a team of dogs, usually taking the ice along shore for his roadway.

TAKEN ALTOGETHER, THE WHITE COLONIST IN LABRADOR IS SIMPLE OF CHARACTER, IGNORANT OF RELIGIOUS AND SUPERSTITIONS. HE IS FORTIFIED IN PREJUDICES AND A BELIEVER IN ALL SORTS OF SAIDORS' AND FISHERMEN'S OMENS AND OLD WIVES' TALES. THE RIGORS OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NECESSITIES OF PROVIDING WARMTH AND FOOD, AND LEAVE HIM LITTLE TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS A CURIOUS STUDY FOR THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF SUCH CONDITIONS UPON A CIVILIZED WHITE PEOPLE WILL BE. BUT ALREADY THERE IS FOUND A DECREASE IN STATURE AND A LESSENING OF MENTAL ENERGY. HOW FAR THESE THINGS MAY BE OVERCOME BY ACCLIMATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE ICELANDERS, AS FAR TO THE NORTH, ARE NOTED FOR LEARNING OF CLIMATE KEEP HIM DOWN TO THE STERN NE