

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Comment upon the correspondence between the premier and the attorney-general, which the Times publishes exclusively to-day, is quite superfluous. Every reader of it can draw his own inferences without any extraneous aid.

FOURTH OF JULY SHOTS.

Numerous Accidents Reported From United States—Several Persons Injured by an Explosion of Fireworks.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 5.—Among the Fourth of July casualties are these: Donahick Duffanni, shot and killed; Wm. Barry, because the latter interfered when the Italian was beating a small boy; Raffael Greco, while swimming, was seized with cramps. His companion went to his assistance and both were drowned.

Barcelona, July 4.—The disturbances were resumed here this morning. Many stores have been compelled to close and the horse car service is suspended. As the lines are worked by an English company it is reported diplomatic representations will be made to the government on the subject of damage sustained.

Madrid, July 4.—At Alicante to-day a mob stoned the stores whose owners refused to close. The Ocroli officers were set on fire by the rioters. During a cavalry charge at Valencia a freshman, who attempted to raise a French flag at a window, was injured.

Delft Holland, July 4.—There was a picturesque and impressive ceremony at the Nieuwe Kerk this morning. The church was filled with dignitaries, diplomats, officials and ladies.

The ceremony began with the choir singing Mendelssohn's "How Lovely are the Messengers That Bring Us Good Tidings of Peace." After which the wrot. O. Vankarnebeck, a former minister and head of the Dutch delegation at the peace conference, who presided at today's ceremony, briefly outlined its nature. He said: "Nowhere has the conference met with heartier sympathy than in the United States, and it is a token of this feeling and in acknowledgement of the reception they have chosen for its accomplishment their great national feast day."

After the national hymn of the Netherlands had been sung, Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, and head of the American delegation to the peace conference, paid an eloquent tribute to Grotrius, "to carry out whose ideas are now assembled delegates from all nations." After tracing the work of Grotrius and the effect of his ideas, Mr. White said: "From the tomb of Grotrius I seem to hear a message to go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war, and above all, to give the world at last a beginning of an effective and practical scheme of arbitration."

At the end of his address Mr. White laid on the tomb of Grotrius, on behalf of his colleagues a wreath of silver oak and laurel leaves, bearing the inscription: "To the memory of Hugo Grotrius, on the occasion of the peace conference at the Hague in 1864, in reverence and gratitude from the United States."

SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Scenes at the Provincial Council Meeting at Liege—The Electoral Bill.

Liege, July 4.—The opening of the Provincial Council here to-day was attended by great confusion. The Governor-General, M. Pesty De Thosse, in closing his speech, said "Long live the King," whereupon the members of the left shouted "Long live universal suffrage, long live the Republic." The loyalists made a counter demonstration, and the sitting closed amid a tumult.

Brussels, July 4.—The members of the right in the chamber have unanimously agreed to make a proposal referring the electoral bills to a committee of all parties. The left has also assented, with a resolution limiting the time of the committee's deliberations. It is believed this will solve the trouble for the present.

Interviews With Dreyfus

The Prisoner Is Rapidly Recovering His Strength and Spirits.

M. Labori Is Confident Regarding the Outcome of the Court Martial.

Reims, July 4.—Maitre Labori paid another visit to Captain Dreyfus at 10 o'clock this morning, remaining till noon. The lawyer found the prisoner in much better spirits than even yesterday, and in the resistance Dreyfus has shown to the rightful blow he suffered in the judgment of the court martial, and his terrible experience on Devil's Island, combined with the maintained recuperation of physical and mental strength since he left Cayenne, Maitre Labori saw the strongest proofs of his innocence. Counsel was almost joyful in appearance on leaving the military prison to-day, and beyond doubt his interviews with Dreyfus have given him the most favorable impression respecting the outcome of the court martial.

Dreyfus spent yesterday and this morning studying documents relating to the Esterhazy and Zola trials. Maitre Labori during the morning's conference explained to him the obscure points. Dreyfus was naturally astonished at many of the claims and at the attitude of various persons since his deportation. Madame and Mathieu Dreyfus are to see the prisoner this afternoon, when Maitre Labori will again visit him.

INTERVIEWS HER HUSBAND.

Reims, July 5.—Madame Dreyfus, accompanied by her parents, drove to the prison in a carriage this afternoon. Her parents were not admitted, but she remained with her husband an hour. Leaving she showed, for the first time, signs of distress. Her eyes were swollen and red, as though she had been weeping bitterly. She is still in deep mourning and is determined to remain so until her husband regains his liberty, somewhat larger crowd than usual watched her arrival and departure and again displayed utter lack of manners and consideration for her terrible position, gazing around her, rudely staring her in the face.

It is rumored that the anti-Dreyfusards will attempt to draw the troops taking part in the national fête day reviewing the Champs de Mars into a demonstration, and trouble is feared.

General Julliard, commanding the garrison here, issued to the troops an order of the day upon the occasion of the departure of Colonel Saxe, of the Tenth Artillery, to take up the new command to which he was transferred as a disciplinary measure by the minister of war. General Julliard, in the order, paid Colonel Saxe a high tribute for his brilliant qualities, and declared he enjoyed the entire confidence of his chiefs. Thus General Julliard ranged himself on the side of Colonel Saxe against the minister of war, who is not likely to allow the matter to pass in silence.

The name of Colonel Saxe was mentioned as the possible president for the court martial which is to try Dreyfus. de Presence, editor of the Temps, of Paris, criticized the possibility of his appointment, on the ground that the Colonel had already pronounced himself in an order of the day read to his regiment, in which he classed M. de Presence as an "infamous scoundrel." For this he was transferred to another regiment.

"Want of Watchfulness Makes a Thief." Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. Hood's Sarsaparilla. The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints. Impure Blood—"My wife suffered from impure blood, and was so debilitated that it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had attacked her, I again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." SARAH E. DEBO, ANDOVER, N. H. Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Gold Stream Continues

Steamer Dirigo Arrives at Seattle With Another Consignment of Gold.

A Million Dollars Reached Dawson From Eldorado—Berry's Luck.

Seattle, July 4.—(Special)—Steamer Dirigo, Captain Roberts, arrived here from the north bringing gold dust estimated at about \$1,000,000. The passengers are about 30 from Dawson, including a quartette consisting of Harry Berry, Mrs. Harry Spencer, Mrs. A. C. Burt and H. L. Riggins. They have 250 pounds of dust from Bonanza and Eldorado claims. Passengers from the Porcupine district give gloomy accounts of the results achieved there.

Gold dust was pouring into Dawson when the Dirigo's passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20, a pack train of 20 horses, each animal carrying 100 pounds of gold, started from Eldorado en route. There were two tons of it worth fully \$1,000,000. It is said that eleven of the horses were weighed down with dust from one claim. The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo with considerable treasure.

Richard J. Emmonds, J. Gossop and Aaron Jason sought to reach Copper River section from Dawson and came near starving to death. Their Indian guides deserted them and the men were lost for ten days. The miners say they prospected all the rivers as far north as Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean, but did not find anything.

A townsite has been located about 20 miles above Fort Selkirk. One of the arrivals from Atlin told a reporter his impressions of "the Atlin country. He said: "On Pine creek, which is a fine stream, there are a number of good claims. There is no fraud about them, and they are worth a good deal of money. Outside of this there is nothing yet discovered rich enough to cause any excitement. I saw a number of men who could have sold their claims for several thousand dollars last fall after they had found a few stray nuggets, washing steadily this spring and only making from \$1.75 to \$1.90 a day. I should say not over one man in seventy-five who has spent six months in the country is able to make the same wages that he would at home. There are not enough good claims to give employment to unbusinessed prospectors as there was at Dawson. I am only out my expenses and had a good deal of experience, which I do not particularly regret, so that I do not mind going back to my old business to go there to make money. I think the extension of Atlin is a blessing in disguise."

"An American really has no difficulty in getting a claim, if he should happen to get a claim which turned out big and they found it out, he would probably have trouble, but there would be a chance that they would not cover it. Canadians are not so fond of their new goldfields now as they were last fall."

Further particulars are given of the last week's fire. It was only a suspected catastrophe, and fell with such sudden fury that even some of the people who were home at the time were unable to make a successful defence of save the original site at the bottom of a gulch opening of the Klondike, about midway between the city and the ferry at Bonanza Gulch, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

The fire is supposed to have found its origin at the bottom of a gulch opening of the Klondike, about midway between the city and the ferry at Bonanza Gulch, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. Coal has varied considerably from year to year, both in the quantity produced and its value, as appears below:

Table with columns: Year, Tons, Value. Data for years 1880-1900.

The old-fashioned man who prowled about the streets of medieval London, with a lantern in his hand to proclaim his coming, and who announced his passage through the streets by shouting "All-well," was a very inefficient protector when compared with the metropolitan police of New York City, commonly known as the "beat."

To Aid the Pacific Cable

Full Text of Correspondence Between Provincial and Dominion Government.

Sir Wilfrid Acted Promptly on Receipt of British Columbia's Offer.

In response to a request of Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper a return of the correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the Dominion government regarding the Pacific cable has been laid before the House of Commons.

The Telegram. Victoria, B.C., May 5, 1899. This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with the Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast importance and absolutely necessary to the Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds, this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the scheme beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This government therefore will assume for the province one-ninth share of the cost of the cable on arrangements similar to those with Australian colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion government, the consummation of this Imperial enterprise may be hastened.

The Offer Confirmed. The Government of the Province of British Columbia, Treasury Department, Victoria, May 6, 1899. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, C.M.G., Ottawa.

Dear Sir Wilfrid:—I sent you last evening the following telegram: "This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with the Pacific Cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast Imperial importance and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure a proper share of Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the scheme of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds, this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the enterprise beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This government therefore will assume for the province one-ninth share of the cost of the cable on arrangements similar to those with Australian colonies, hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion government, the consummation of this Imperial enterprise may be hastened."

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"I have now the pleasure of confirming the above telegram by stating that this government will be prepared to assume the responsibility for one-ninth share of the cost of the cable on the same terms and under the same arrangements in respect to the control and management of the enterprise as have been proposed by the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand."

"This government of course realizes that as that of a province of the Dominion it will have to bear its share with the governments of the other provinces, of any responsibility incurred by the Dominion in regard to the enterprise. It recognizes the fact that in making this offer it departs somewhat from the course, which a provincial government would generally follow in regard to a Federal enterprise."

"But in the opinion of this government there are sound reasons for its adoption of the course which has been suggested to you. As the province which abuts the Pacific ocean, British Columbia is most directly and chiefly interested in any scheme of the object of which is to foster and develop commerce with all communities bordering on that ocean. It has sometimes seemed that the Federal Parliament did not fully grasp the potentialities of this Pacific commerce and of the events which are now transpiring, and that it was necessary to endeavor to have an immense influence on the policies and fortunes of the great powers of the world."

"It has been, therefore, viewed with much satisfaction the decision taken by your government a few weeks ago to propose to assume one-half of the five-ninths of the cost of the cable, provided the Imperial government and the four Australian governments would have provided the requisite sum and assured the early completion of the enterprise."

"I have, therefore, with the deepest regret that this government, observed that a check had been sustained by the refusal of the Imperial government to meet your government's proposal."

"With the aim of strengthening the hands of your government, and of inducing the Imperial government to reconsider its decision, this government decided to assume that share of the responsibility in the enterprise of which my telegram informed you, and it will await with anxiety your reply, that your efforts have been successful, and that at last the negotiations of several years have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

"Although as this government understands from the dispatches which have appeared in the newspapers, the Imperial government is prepared to make an annual contribution to any deficiency which may occur in the earnings of the cable to meet the expenditure for maintenance, operation and interest on capital of a larger sum than would be its share if it became the owner of five-eighths of the enterprise, this government considers it is of the greatest importance that the Imperial government should be a co-partner in the scheme, and that it should be prepared to assume the responsibility of the enterprise."

"The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical practitioners advise the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 457 Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent medical physician in the city, whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained."

"Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being impeded by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who may wish to obtain in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those writing out of mere curiosity but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above."

"The railway committee of the Legislature met at Ottawa yesterday and the application of the Bellington & Nelson Railway Company of British Columbia, for running rights over 361 miles of the Crow's Nest Pass line was granted, compensation being fixed at \$475 per mile. The term is for ten years, and due provisions are to be made for a renewal."

B. C. MINERALS.

Statistics of the Products as Given by U. S. Census Smith.

Hon. Abraham E. Smith, United States Consul, has furnished his government an exhaustive report on the mineral production of British Columbia, which gives in condensed form much of the information contained in the official tables prepared by the Dominion government.

The report shows that the output of gold from placer mines in British Columbia has gradually decreased from \$3,913,568 in 1896 to \$343,546 in 1898.

The amount and value of mineral products for 1897 and 1898 is given in the following table, gold and silver being given in ounces, copper and lead in pounds, and coal and coke in tons:

Table with columns: Articles, Quantity, Value. Data for 1897.

Articles, Quantity, Value. Placer 32,167 \$ 643,546. Gold 110,061 2,201,217. Silver 4,292,401 2,375,871. Copper 7,271,978 874,781. Lead 31,856,859 1,077,581. Coal 1,135,885 3,407,595. Coke 35,000 175,000. Other 151,500 151,500. Totals \$10,455,288.

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The yield of placer gold since 1890 has been at no time greater than it was in 1898, \$643,546, and was the smallest in 1895, when it was only \$566,131. Production of lead mines, on the other hand, has shown a steady increase, the figures for gold, silver, lead and copper being given in the following table:

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THE CRISIS

A Convention of Supporters Called 26th Inst.

Mr Higgins Asks General's Authority Statement

Can Mr. Martin Government P

The crisis which has Provincial Cabinet is the conversation in the city publication of the correspondence with Hon. Mr. Semlin Martin in last evening's a sensation, giving as it is a reliable manner the work, free from any extraneous comment.

It was expected that the correspondence would in some statement being made by Hon. Mr. Semlin Martin or the minister to say to-day in regard to affairs.

The only development that at a meeting of the last evening it was de convention of the support government on the 26th city. The meeting will in the parliament building hour close is 8.30 p. m. the mainland members arriving by the boat for return steamer in the

Of course there is a gossip on the streets, and guesses are being made as to the outcome. Nothing more, however, has already. It is safe to say that, the government supported Mr. D. W. Higgins in dressed a letter to Hon. asking him to inform what authority the statement in Mr. Martin's letter was based. Mr. Martin's letter this morning and whether he would reply to it.

In conversation with Vancouver to-day a Tim informed that the stands exceedingly well City and that "no man bet him in an election, vided upon the question majority of the govern in Victoria would rally of the Attorney-General the Premier. There feeling in quarters where formation exists that Mr larity in this city has by-election, and some desire to see what kind he would now receive of form. On the other some who believe that the recognition of the ped in his letter, the exclamation politics from Provin Attorney-General has strengthened his position. The Vancouver News editorially: It is reported as we be eral correctness that Mr. ed upon Hon. Joseph M for what the Provincial is to be good and sufficient of Attorney-General humbly. This Mr. Marti and no further official ac ter is likely, pending the north of Lieutenant-Gov to whose hands are const mitted important discreti such a case as the present. Meanwhile it is believ in will, as head of the p administration make no in justification of the which he has taken "for The public in general, zane the main attend crific, but in issue, upon ment, we prefer to make ment."

The Province last even following: "The opinion that Mr not make a suitable pres sure" early in the career of Mr. Martin, that the matter to Mr. Semlin, who agr near future, when it wa there would be a chang he would step to one sid Hon. Joseph Martin was leader by a majority of ranced themselves under ner. Mr. Martin had a remarkable experience of both in provincial and

THE GAR AND THE FINNS. He Hopes Their Loyalty "Would Be Proved in the Satisfaction of the Governor"

(Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, July 4.—While refusing to receive a Finnish delegation the Car has issued a receipt declaring that when he acceded to the post he took up the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all people under the Russian sceptre and deemed it well to "Preserve to Finland the special fabric of internal legislation conferred on it by my mighty forefathers." The Emperor then expressed the hope that the loyal devotion of the Finns "would be proved to the satisfaction of the government."

THE FOURTH ABROAD. (Associated Press.) London, July 4.—The Americans abroad are celebrating the Fourth with great enthusiasm. The American flag is displayed in nearly every capital of Europe. In Berlin many members of the American colony are starting on a special steamer for a picnic on the Riger Spree. The United States embassies in Berlin, Paris, Rome and other continental centres gave receptions.

In London the American flags are numerous, and many of the business houses closed to give the employees a holiday. Saluting the American Ensign. Plymouth, July 4.—The presence to-day of the United States training ship Monongahela was the occasion for an interesting ceremony in the harbor at noon. All the British war ships were decorated with flags, and the American ensign was run up and saluted with 21 guns, to which the Monongahela responded.

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