CUBANS' TIMELY HELP.

Position of American Marines Becoming Desperate When Insurgent Allies Arrive

Capture of a Suburb of Santiago, With Wharves for Landing Heavy Artillery.

Washington, June 15.—Great was the relief felt by the officials at the navy department to-day, when news was received that the marines who had planted the United States flag on Crest Hill and were defending it night and day against heavy odds were not only safe, but were strongly reinforced by 1,500 Cubans from the commands of Garcia and Rabi, and were now strong enough to more than hold their own. This was disclosed in a despatch from Admiral Sampson.

The early reports had indicated that the marines were surrounded, and it was feared that they might be compelled to return to the ship before General Shafter's invading army reached there on Friday. The coming of the Cuban forces seems to have been in the nick of time, and naval officials give fullest credit to the timeliness of this Cuban operation. The Admiral's despatch stated that the condition of marines was "entirely satisfactory," which assurance, although brief, was enough to relieve the officials here of the fears they had entertained.

But probably the most significant feature of the Admiral's despatch was the statement that the Cuban General Rabi had occupied Accerrades only eight miles from Santiago, and practically a suburb of that Spanish stronghold. It was in execution of a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago, when two of the staff officers of General Garcia came here to confer with General Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabi were at Bayamo, in the western part of Santiago province, and more than a hundred miles from Santigao de Cuba. Admiral Sampson's despatch showed that Rabi and his force had made a complete circuit of Santiago de Cuba, and coming up to the south of it, had occupied Accerrades. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke, for Accerrades is the port where iron wharves will afford facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by General Shafter's invading expedition. The news also indicated to the authorities that the Spanish at Santiago have practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlaying towns.

Admiral Sampson also states that Gen. Garcia is co-operating with the American forces. Whether this means that Garcia himself has arrived from Bayamo, is nct quite clear, but if he has, the joint forces of Garcia and Rabi will make three to five thousand seasoned Cubans, recently armed with Springfields, as a bushwhacking guerrilla force.

From sources other than the despatches of Admiral Sampson, the navy department has infomation that 500 Cubans, rendered efficient aid to the marines at Cret Hill. Now that Rabi and Garcia are on the scene the 500 will be swelled to 1,000.

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

Thrilling Account of Her First Operations Against the Forts at Santiago.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Tuesday, June 14, 6 p.m.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Some new emplacements, half a mile east of El Morro, on which a large number of Spaniards had been working, were the object of attack. Ensign Palmera of the New York went on board the Vesuvius with Lieut.-Commander Pillsbury to explain the location of the batteries. A few minutes from midnight, when the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of El Morro, the Oregon's search lights played on the batteries, while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries. Lieut.-Commander Pillsbury gave the word to fire and Lieut. Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a sort of coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards, who were hiding in the darkness. A few second later a dull roar broke the silence of the tropic night. Two hundred pounds of gun cotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery. The ships of the blockading line several miles away shook with the explosion. The firing of a 13-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to that deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hill seemed to stand out against the blackness. Another package of gun-cotton was then dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the torpedo boats anchored below. Before the echoes of the second died away the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the brow of the hill where the batter seemed to lie. Into the air flew tons of earth and the smoke covered the land for half a mile. The Vesuvius retired at a sixteen-knot rate. Two flashes shot from the hill and two where the battery seemed to lie. Into the The test was regarded as highly satisfactory.

MANILA IN SORE STRAITS.

Insurgents Likely to Possess the City Before American Reinforcements Arrive.

London, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8th, says:

On June 5th the insurgents forced a passage of the Zapote river and captured Las Pinas and Paranagi. Since then, up to the time my advices left Manila, the fighting has been continuous and the Spanish were being gradually driven out. The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila being absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. Admiral Dewey is surprised at the rebels' progress, but the Spaniards suspect that the insurgents are fighting under American guidance. The defenders of the city have suffered severely from incessant attacks and from want of food and rest, and the hospitals and churches are crowded with the wounded.

Madrid, June 15.—A despatch received here from Captain-General Augusti dated Manila June 6, says: "The situation continues critical. The enemy surround the town. I had our lines drawn closer around the city and strengthened at intervals by trenches. Communication is still cut. I expect Gen. Monet with reinforcements, but I have no news for him. The white population of the suburbs, fearing they will be massacred by the rebels and preferring to risk bombardment, have entered the town and will assist in its defence. I do not know when the bombardment will commence."

TO STARVE SANTIAGO.

Design of the American Commanders to Thus Secure Speedy Surrender.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, June 11, 4 p.m., per the Associated Press Despatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, June 12, 7 p. m.—Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley with their combined forces are slowly but surely placing a network about Santiago de Cuba, and are cutting off every source of outside aid, so that within a short time starvation's tapping will give way to death's solid knock for admittance at the doors of the ill-fated place. Within three days three separate sources of supply and reinforcement have been cut off and Santiago de Cuba is now isolated from the world and is down to famine rations.

A map of the harbor furnished to-day by insurgent spies show that, after the bombardment of the harbor forts by Commodore Schley on Tuesday, May 31, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was disabled, was towed into the bay behind the Socapa battery, where she lies, with two torpedo boats. Half a mile further under the lee of the mortar batteries is the Vizcaya, commanding with her broadside the two narrow entrances to the east and west.

Half a mile north at the gate of the third narrow entrance lies the Almirante Oquendo, and half a mile to the north east are the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa. The ships are about a mile and a half from the city proper, shallow water forbidding them to go much closer. The sunken collier Merrimac is directly in the narrow part of the channel.

Since the establishment of the blockade several interesting and daring expeditions have been made into the enemy's country to discover the actual condition of affairs at Santiago de Cuba. It is not easy to get near the city these days. About 6,000 Spanish soldiers and 2,000 home guard troops cover every road about the place, and General Pando, the Spanish military commander, is very active, although his operations are limited by the mountains surrounding the place which are full of insurgents.

CHAPLEAU'S PALL-BEARERS.

Montreal, June 15.—The pall-bearers at Sir Adolphe Chapleau's funeral will be Premier Laurier, Premier Marchand, Sir A. La Coste, Judge Loranger, Judge Wurtele, Hon. G. A. Nantel, Hon. L. R. Masson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Sir William Kingston.

Sir Adolphe's estate is not so large as at first estimated, and is not likely to exceed $100,000.

MARINES DOING BETTER.

Driving the Spaniards from Guantanamo and Kill or Wound Many.

Washington, June 15.—The navy department to-day posted the following bulletins: "Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans and that his forces at Guantanamo are in very satisfactory condition. The town of Acarrado has been occupied by troops under General Rabi. The men under General Garcia are co-operating with the American forces."

Off Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14, 6 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15, 1:30 a.m.—The United States marines and Cubans to-day attacked the Spanish camp, situated five miles from the American encampment, and promptly routed a force of 400 Spanish, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water. One American was slightly wounded, two Cubans were killed, and four Cubans were wounded. The Spanish loss is believed to be 40 killed and 13 bodies have already been discovered.

New York, June 15.—A Journal despatch from Camp McCall, Guantanamo Harbor, June 15, says: The scouting party of marines sent out yesterday returned at 10 o'clock last night with 18 Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer. The party also captured a hundred Mauser rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. They report having had a series of engagements with the Spanish, in which 100 Spaniards were killed and 200 wounded. They also destroyed a Spanish blockhouse and telegraph station through which Spaniards had been keeping Guatanamo and Santiago informed of the movements of the American troops.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS.

Figuring on a Philippine Port as Her Share When Spain is Despoiled.

London, June 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: It seems almost impossible that Germany can have an idea of risking war with the United States by intereference in Manila; nevertheless it is equally impossible to ignore the significance of the fact that the idea of repeating the successful Kiaochau experiment is evidently floating in the brains of naval personages whose influence is so great that the matter deserves attention.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The Marine Politische correspondenen, which is often officially inspired, and other papers, express the hope that some permanent result, such as the possession of a harbor, will be the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines. It would be a mistake to attach overmuch importance to these effusions, but the presence of Admiral Von Diedrichs' squadron there is vertainly significant.

Washington, June 15.—In the house of representatives to-day Mr. Berry, speaking on the Philippine situation, said that while not advocating the retention of the islands, the United States would brook no interference upon the part of Germany, as is intimated as being likely; and said if Germany attempted to defeat any rights belonging to America, then the United States, with 158 ships in commission, and 75,000,000 people would be ready to respond to the demand for resenting any interference.

Washington, June 15.—The department has been officially advised that reports that Germany would make an issue in the Philippines are unwarranted. German ships, it was stated, would be on hand at Manila to afford protection to German subjects and property, but Germany had not thought of intervention.

FORT WILLIAM FIRE.

Fort William, June 15.—(Special.)—In addition to the death of th child of A. W. Holland, C.P.R. yardmaster, as a consequence of fire in the McDougall block this morning, his other child is so seriously injured that it is not expected to live. Mr. Holland himself was injured, having had to jump from the second storey. Mr. J. J. Walsh, another occupant of the block, had her leg broken. No other serious accidents are reported, but the occupants barely escaped with their lives, the fire being so rapid. There was no wind blowing at the time so the neighboring buildings were saved. The insurance is as follows: On the building $2,500, in the Phoenix of England, and $2,000 in the Commercial Union. On Mrs. Spooner's stock $1,000 each in the Norwich Union and Alliance, besides $400 on her furniture. Lyons & Co., had but $600 insurance on stock worth $3,000.

A MOVE ON HAVANA.

That Will Come Shortly and End the War—Dynamite Guns Tested.

Havana, June 14.—This afternoon an American gunboat appeared off Havana harbor with a flag of truce. When she arrived within a short distance of the fort Lieut. Col. Ramos, on board the Spanish gunboat Floca, went to meet her. The correspondent understands that the Americans proposed to exchange prisoners, or some of those captured with the Spanish steamer Argonauta, for American prisoners taken captive at Santiago de Cuba at the sinking of the United States collier Merrimac. General Blanco, it is understood, gave no definite answer to the American proposal, alleging that he had received no instructions from the Madrid government on the subject.

Off Santiago de Cuba on Monday night the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius were tested with great success. Three shots were fired at the Spanish fortifications and it is believed great damage was done.

On Tuesday morning the New Orleans shelled and partially destroyed new emplacements east of Morro Castle. The Spanish fired several shots at the Vesuvius and one at the New Orleans, which was struck.

Madrid, June 15.—The government has received the following despatch from Havana: There are 17 men-of-war before Havana. The number before Santiago has been reduced. It is supposed that some warships have gone to repair damage sustained. The rebel chief is organizing to-place a battalion of volunteers to assist the Spanish commander.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Kingston, Jamaica, cables that according to advices brought from Havana by the British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana June 8 with a number of refugees and newspaper correspondents on board, bread supplies in Havana would probably give out by the middle of June, though meat, fruit and vegetables are plentiful.

New York, June 15.—A Washington despatch to the World says that Great Britain, through her ambassador at Washington, has informed Secretary of State Day that when the United States captures Cuba Spain will be forced to end the war, Great Britain looks on the situation in the light that Cuba is what both nations are fighting for; and when Spain has lost the island there will be nothing left for which to continue the fight. Sir Julian Pauncefote assured Secretary Day that the powers will not permit Spain to continue a hopeless war to the detriment of their commerce. Great Britain's assurance probably accounts for President McKinley's orders to prepare the army to meve on Havana.

PHILIPPINE EXPEDITIONS.

Six Thousand Regulars Now Speeding to Dewey's Relief—Spain Hopes for Complications.

Washington, June 15.—Adjutant-General Corbin to-night received from Major General Wesley Merritt, the official announcement of the departure of the second expedition from San Francisco to the Philippines. The total number of officers and men in the expedition is 3,540. This with the 2,600 who are en route to Manila, will give Admiral Dewey a supporting force of more than 6,000 well-armed, well-equipped and well-seasoned regulars.

London, June 15.—Germany's attitude at Manila is regarded as the most interesting phase of the war at this moment. the Germans are credited with a desire to find work for their navy, and another success like that at Kiaochou would reconcile the nation to the expenditure required to provide more warships. Therefore, despite official repudiation, the matter is regarded with some anxiety. It is certain, however, that Germany would have to count upon the opposition of England and perhaps of Japan.

The Daily Mail says editorially: "We do not quite believe the rumors of proposed seizures by Germany in the Philippines, and for one very good reason. England wiuld have to be reckoned with. John Bull will back Brother Jonathan if any attempt is made to defraud him of his rights."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The Madrid newspapers declare that the idea that the Spanish favor peace is wrong. On the contrary, they are still resolved to continue the struggle, being convinced that facts are fast proving the Americans are powerless to conquer the garrison in Cuba and Porto Rico, while they are also menaced with international complications at Manila.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE

Capitalists Take Up Leiter Wheat and The Factor of Uneasiness Disappears.

New York, June 15.—Speculative observers who argued that the two days' reaction in the stock market has been due to apprehension of the effects of liquidation forced by collapse of the what deal were disappointed to-day. The presure of the market from that source was practically removed by the announcement that the enormous holdings of cash wheat owned by the defeated wheat speculator had been taken over by powerful financial interests who would be able to save it from being sacrificed at forced sale. The course of the wheat market very plainly indicated the termination of the crisis. The course of prices was consequently downward in a rather dull market. Extreme decline of a point or over were registered in most of the active stocks. Sugar was a centre of interest and dropped persistently until the last, closing only ⅛ above the lowest at a net decline of over 4 points. The expectation of a favorable vote on Hawaiian annexation was the motive assigned. The approach of the critical period for the crops served to emphasize the waiting disposition of the speculation. Fears of lighter money as a result of the bonded issue were also advanced by the bears. It is evident that banks and capitalists are preparing to take all of these bonds they can get. The bonds they secure will be used for circulation and thus supply the money market.

The Evening Post's London financial cable says: "The stock markets here were idle and featureless to-day, but steady on cheap money, which favorably affected consols. Americans were dull but irregular. No activity is looked for in this market at present. Official details of the Brazilian funding scheme are published here to-night; they are as previously cabled. There is some inquiry for gold for shipment to New York, but no actual dealings. The price has risen to 77s. 10d. It is believed that a good many applications may go from here for the United States war loan. Few American loans were offered to-day. The Daily Telegraph says that American bills were recently hurried forward to escape the new tax upon them. Despatches from New York mention nothing of this. Spain is again buying silver. The Paris and Berlin markets were quiet."

Closing prices:—American Tobacco 110⅛; American Sugar 130⅞, American Spirits 14; Atchison 13, do. pref. 32⅛, B. and O. 19, Bay State Gas 3¾, Can. Sou. 51⅛, C. and O. 22¼, C.B. and Q. 103⅝, C. and N.W. 125, C.R.I. and P. 104⅞, C. M. and St. P. 98¾, Con. Gas 198⅞, C.C.C. and St. L. 39¾, D. and R.G. pref. 52, Gen. Elec. 37, J.C. 94, L.E. and W. 151½, do. pref. 72, L. and N. 51⅝, Man. Elev. 104½, Mo.P. 34⅛. Cich. Cent. 102¾, Nal. Lead 33, North American 6¼, N.P. Com (new) 27⅞, do. pref. 67⅞, N.Y.C. and H. 115¼, N.Y.L.E. and W. 1st pref. 35½, N.Y.O. and W. 14⅞, Pac. Mail 28½, P. and R. 19¼, Sou. com. 8, do. pref. 29, S.R. and T. 5⅝, T.C. and I. 23¼, U.S. Leather pref. 63¾, U.P. 22⅞, do. pref. 58⅛, Wab. 7¼, do. pref. 18¾, W.U. 91⅛, Met. Traction 159, Rapid Transit 51⅛.

Commercial Cable in Montreal 179½; C.P.R. in London 87⅞.

Bar silver 58¼c, Mexican dollars 45½c, silver certificates 58 to 58¾c.

Spot wheat strong. No. 2 red 95 to 98c. In options the buying motives included steadier foreign markets, a good export and milling demand, the jump in corn and unfavorable crop news. The close was 1¾ to 2¾c net higher. July closed 86c, Sept. 77c, Dec. 77½c.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A British Mining Man Furnishes Some Surprising Information—A Region Awaiting Development.

Washington, June 5.—Americans have not been educated to that point of regarding the Philippines as a gold proposition. In his letter to Ambassador Hay, Mr. Frank Karuth, president of the Philippine Mineral Syndicate, Limited, writes:

"I know of no other part of the world, the Alaska Treadwell mines excepted, where pay ore is found within a few hundred yards of the anchorage of seagoing vessels. So far the fringe only of the auriferous formation has been touched. There is no brook that finds its way into the Pacific ocean, whose sand and gravel do not at least pan the color of gold. Heavy nuggets are sometimes brought down from the sierras, where, I believe, there are promising fields for hydraulic mining. Alluvial gold is also got out of the Island of Mindanao, especially in the districts of Surigao and Misimis, on its northern coast. Extensive deposits of copper occur in Luzon, which will probably prove remunerative when means of transport have been devised. Galena, both auriferous and argentiferous, is found in veins in Luzon and Cebu, sometimes accompanied by zinc blends."

Mr. Karuth says Dr. Von Mollendorff, formerly German consul at Manila, has informed him that he has a Chinese book in his possession, dating from about the third century A.D., in which a trading voyage from Amboy to Manila is described. Gold is mentioned as the chief product of Luzon, and names occur which are still recognizable in the present nomenclature of Luzon.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Karuth continues, "that mining for the precious metal was practiced on the island long before the advent of the Spaniards.

"In fact," he continues, "it may be that the alluvial deposits, accessible to the Chinese and Malay traders, who had intercourse with the islands long before they were known to Europeans, have been to a great extent worked over and over again. The tools which the natives use—a washing board and a wooden bowl—are of great antiquity, and form a prominent feature in the household utensils of all native villages in the auriferous regions. Boulders and fragments of quartz with visible gold occur in many alluvial deposits in the islands, and it is not likely that the natives would have thrown them aside without endeavoring to extract the gold. This they probably did, as they do it even now, by pulverizing the quartz by hand and washing it like they wash the auriferous gravel and sand. The only improvement on this rude process was the introduction by the Spaniards in some districts of the Mexican 'arrastra,' a block of rock moved by buffalo power like a millstone on a nether block. The charge of an arrastra is about 250 pounds. Float gold and auriferous pyrites are lost in the process. It is doubtful whether to this day the natives are aware of the auriferous character of the pyrites, which almost always accompany he auriferous quartz, sometimes in not inconsiderable proportions.

"Thus the production of gold by washing alluvial deposits and pounded quartz is an old-time industry in the Philippines, followed to these days by nearly all in the auriferous districts in a desultory way when the sowing is done or the rice harvest gathered; when the overdue capitation tax, or an approaching holiday, with its cockfights, makes the possession of a few dollars in cash more than usually desirable. Mr. James Hilton, M.E., who visited Luzon, and Mr. George Simpson, a veteran Ballarat goldmining captain, gave in their reports increasing details regarding native mining methods, some of which are worth mentioning. Mr. Hilton says: "The occurrence of valuable mineral deposits in the Philippine Islands is well known, and it might be supposed that the colonists would endeavor to profit by the wealth which nature has placed at their disposal, the more so as the mining laws of the land are liberal, the taxes are reverse of onerous, and the conditions generally favorable. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, mining, as the skillfully and intelligently conducted industry that we know elsewhere, does not exist in the Philippine Islands. I was taken to see a vein of gold quartz, but found the shaft full of water, and ascertained the only means of draining it was by a posse of seventeen natives, who, forming a chain, handed palm-leaf buckets from water level to surface. The only means of crushing the gold quartz was a ponderous stone moved by buffaloes. Amalgamation is not known. The stuff is washed in wooden bowls, and it takes at least 400 of them to deal with a ton." Describing the working the mine at Mambaulao, in the Island of Luzon, Mr. Simpson observes: 'The Indian miners' mode of operations was based on sound engineering principles, in so far as draining is concerned, as shown by their putting in the, to them, very costly adit from the creek at the foot of the hills on which the mines are situated. They bailed the water out with small buckets, holding from 2 to 2½ gallons each, and by literally filling the various shafts with men, who passed the buckets from one to another, they managed without either powder or dynamite, or any other explosive, to realize some thousands of ounces of gold. This is the barbarious method adopted.'

"By preference," continues Mr. Karuth, "the native miners work where bailing is not necessary, but such opportunities are not frequent. When they occur, the natives make the most of them. Mr. Carnegie Williams, the general manager of the Philippines Mineral Syndicate, reports that in one case the natives have removed an entire hillock down to sea level. They must have dealt with immense quantities of paying quartz, for they remove nothing that does not pay them. This hillock, to judge by the general conformation of the mountain ridge of which it formed part, must have been at least 400 feet high and correspondingly broad. Spaniards and Spanish companies, in most cases with absurdily inadaquate capitals, have also worked in the district, but in all cases without pumps or any other machinery than the time-honored 'arrastra.' They never dealt with pyritic ores, but treated the quartz only for its free gold. In one instance at least, that of Mambulao, their workings assumed important dimensions. Mambulao means in Bicol language the 'Place of Gold' and certainly the precious metal is strongly in evidence in the district. Here a vast adit, opening near the sea in solid masonry, has stood the neglect of decades, and may probably be made useful again by the present proprietors of the mines. Record has it that when they flourished the weekly sales of gold amounted to over 1,000 ounces, all produced in the primitive way by washing the pounded quartz.

"The most serious impediment to mining in the Philippines," Mr. Karuth explains, "is the utter absence of practicable roads. The natives, with their primitive ways of working, do not feel the want of roads. They trudge contentedly single file, laden with their simple implements through the trackless primeval forests, cutting their way patiently through endless tangles of lianas and swaying labyrinths of luxuriant greenery, which would make a botanist's heart swell. In many parts vehicles of any kind are unknown; in others, their only representative is the creaking country car, drawn by a pair of stolid buffaloes.

"The engineers of the Philippines Mineral Syndicate were driven to many odd shifts when moving heavy machinery from the port to the syndicate's chief establishment. In the first place, a road had to be made, and, though it is barely three and a half miles long, half a dozen bridges had to be built, roughly, yet strongly enough to bear the weight of many tons. And when the road was ready native carriers asked absurd sums for the conveyance of a couple of boilers weighing four and a half and three and a half tons respectively. In the end a simple sledge, devised by British ingenuity, did the job for a small fraction of the sum asked by the natives.

"Thus far the fringe only of its particular district has been investigated by the Philippines Mineral Syndicate. Also, another district, hundreds of miles away from the syndicate's chief establishment, has been examined, with the result of finding an extensive alluvial gold field at the foot of the mountains. There also the natives have worked in their usual fashion, riddling in places the ground like a sieve with their pits. It is well known that the natives in the mountains, which to a great extent are unexplored, all traffic in gold, and from the general evidence it seems probable that the auriferous formation, from which the alluvial deposits were stocked by the process of erosion, continues throughout the backbone of the island. But for practical purposes British mining enterprise must keep near the coast for years to come, until, in the progress of events, more distant mines can be reached with convenience.

"The question is often asked," he says, "'How it is that so little is known of Philippine gold?' The answer is simple. There is no official control of the output or tax on it. The miners live in isolated districts and villages, with rare communication between them. And the universal man of business is the omnipresent Chinaman, now storekeeper with a fixed abode, now perambulating peddler, who penetrates the most distant settlements, buys the gold with his wares, and sends it out of the country, over to Hongkong or Amoy, or elsewhere. It is not his business to swagger over the volume of his trade; in fact, he keeps it dark. Those who know are aware that the gold export is considerable and very much exceeds the official computation, whatever that may be. 'Paracale' gold is well known in Manila, but few Manilese know where Paracale is, and still less have ever visited the place. Yet it is a prosperous village, with a good deal of trade and a large native mining population. The Paracale gold dust is melted into tiny ingots, a small bivalve serving as mold, so that the gold shows the shape of the shell. These tiny ingots are tested by the Chinese purchasers, the traces of whose probing auger are always in evidence on the ingots.

"Gold is found in many other islands of the group. Senor Abella found traces of alluvial workings in Cuba. Mindoro, which is but little known, is said to be rich in gold. Panaon, a small island north of Mindanao, has at least one well-defined vein of auriferous quartz, while Mindanao itself is the centre of a considerable trade in alluvial gold. From specimens brought from that island, the occurrence of rich quartz veins can not be a matter of mere conjecture. Mindanao, though the first discovered island of the group, is the least known and least settled of all. Many points, especially on the south coast, are still held by Malay sultans and rajahs, who, while acknowledging the suzeralnty of Spain, have not the power nor the inclination to keep their lieges from their traditional piracies. It is from some of these Malay strongholds that the prahus of the Orang Laut (man of the sea) sally forth on plundering cruises. This iniquitous trade has been stopped on the coasts of Sumatra and Borneo, and it will soon be stopped in Mindanao, where the Spanish government is now taking drastic repressive measures."

In conclusion, Mr. Karuth says: "Mining by modern methods will, in the course of time, make curios of native mining implements, at least wherever the engineer can take his machinery without breaking the back of the capitalist. In respect of mines by the seashore, the Philippines are unrivaled. Even now a narrow peninsula jutting out into the broad Pacific, a headland of white, glittering quartz, is being prepared for the reception of a crushing plant with its appurtenances, and the machinery will be landed almost alongside the mill site. The peninsula is a vast ore deposit, and, if experienced men are not utterly mistaken, it will soon take a front place among notable mines.

"It is not improbable that ere long we may have to reckon with these islands in the Far East as factors in the world's gold production. That the precious metal is widely distributed in the archipelago is known to all who know a little more of it than its name, but they are few in number. Few also are the sources whence information can be drawn. Not five books in the English language are worth consulting about them. Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago, published early in this century, is still the student's text book. Whatever has been published since then, when it rises above the level of a mere traveller's tale, is either not comprehensive or not reliable. The work of Jagor, the German naturalist, of which there exists a fairly good English translation, is rough and fragmentary, and not rarely wrong in its generalizations."

WAR ON LARGE SCALE.

British Must Be Prepared for It to Preserve Privileges in China.

London, June 15.—The Earl of Selborne, under secretary for the colonies, adressing the Conservative association at Brampton, this evening, said that the rapprochement of England and America "was a work fitting Lord Salisbury to a place in the country's anals." "I know of no other achievement," said Lord Selborne, "that will tend more to the benefit of the human race. Yet three years ago Lord Salisbury was denounced for "knuckling down" to America, just as he is now denounced for a weak-kneed Chinese policy. Let the country have patience. The Chinese question is only at its beginning. If we wish to preserve our commercial rights and privileges in China intact, we must be prepared for a land war on a large scale.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Vancouver's Mayor Heads Strong Ticket Against the Liberal-Opposition Nominees.

Advice of Urgent Demand for Government Construction of Stikine Wagon Road.

Vancouver, June 15.—At 11:30 to-night the following very strong citizens' ticket was decided upon at a citizen's convention to run against the opposition ticket already in the field: Mayor Garden, Dr. Carroll, W. J. Bowser, Ald. McDonald. Capt. Woodside, Glenora, states that at a monster mass meeting at that place a resolution was passed and despatched to the provincial government, petitioning that inasmuch as Mackenzie & Mann had abandoned the construction of their wagon road and many thousands of people had chosen the Stikine route to reach the gold fields, owing to promises made to the country that a railway would be built and owing to the fact that three thousand miners were stranded at Glenora and Telegraph Creek, the provincial government continue such wagon road and take other means to make the route passable and thus prevent its certain abandonment, to the discredit of the country.

De Malchin, the Russian swordsman, was defeated by McAlpine in a mounted sword contest last night.

Two negroes assaulted a white lady in the park last evening after partially stunning her escort. They dragged her through the trees and attempted to stun her by pounding her head against tree trunks. The negroes were frightened away by bicyclists who ran towards the scene.

There is great apathy among the citizens of Vancouver regarding smelter bonusing and it is probable that the vote polled will be very small. Of the many propositions before the public the Treat offer is the most popular, being in practical shape.

The board of trade has passed a resolution to be forwarded to Ottawa, expressing regret that the Dominion parliament has passed no insolvency legislation this session.

Mr. George Bartley, of the World's staff, has been asked to come forward as a young men's and labor candidate for the representation of Vancouver. He will in general support the government policy if he stands and it is very likely that he will, in response to a requisition presented to him.

The lady organizations of Vancouver who were behind the movement for the establishment of a female ward in the city hospital are highly indignant over the proposal of the city health authorities to use the ward, in part at least, for the accommodation of male patients. Prominent members of the Women's Council declare that the by-law for hospital extension was carried on the faith of an assurance that is now to be nullified. A protest will probably be made though no action has yet been taken officially by bodies representing the various women's social reform and charitable organizations in the city.

The Rev. J. H. Bainton, the new pastor of the Congregational church, received last night a very hearty reception from the members of his congregation.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

Mr. Alex. Henderson, the independent government candidate, is making things uncommonly lively for his opponent, Mr. J. C. Brown, who at first thought himself absolutely sure of winning. The city postmaster is by no means so confident now, in view of the excellent canvass Mr. Henderson is reported to be making. Mr. Henderson's personal popularity stands him in very good stead, whilst Mr. Brown's manner is very much against himself.

Ald. Sinclair has introduced into the city council a by-law to regulate the number of persons to be carried on tram cars running within or through the New Westminster city limits.

Rev. J. C. Speer, of Victoria, who has left for Toronto to represent British Columbia at the prohibition plebiscite convention, first visited New Westminster to ascertain and report on the progress there made.

FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The Chamber of Deputies Worry the Premier With Contradictory Votes.

Paris, June 14.—The chamber of deputies to-day by 295 to 272 passed a vote of confidence in the government. Later, however, the Meline ministry was defeated by a vote of 296 to 246, amid intense excitement and an uproar. The house was crowded, as were the public galleries, and all present eagerly discussed the situation. The Premier, M. Meline, opened the proceedings by vehemently repudiating the statement that he was engaged in an anti-democratic policy,, but he declared that the accession of socialism to power would spell ruin for France.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois followed, taunting M. Meline with being unwilling to cut himself free from the rightists, and several leftists continued their severe strictures of the Premier's anti-democratic policy.

M. Ribot then delivered a warm eulogy of the Premier and proposed a vote of confidence in the government, but its tone elicited loud protests from the rightists and general excitement. M. Meline, however, accepted the terms of the motion, whereupon M. Cassagnac charged him with throwing over the rightists. The Premier retorted that he had never asked for the support of the rightists. The first part of M. Ribot's motion, "the chamber approving the declarations of the government," was then adopted by a vote of 295 to 272, as already cabled, and the second part, "is determined to put in force the policy of democratic reforms based on the opinion of republicans," was adopted by 525 to 5 votes.

Thus far matters were comparatively smooth. Then M. Henri Richard moved to add the words "supported by a majority exclusively republican." M. Meline refused to accept this addition. M. Richard insisted on a vote and the addition was carried by 296 to 246 votes, whereupon there was a terrific uproar.

The members of the extreme left arose en mass and shouts for the retirement of M. Meline. M. Bertaux yelled: "Get! You are defeated!" Others pointing to the ministerial benches indulged in a chorus of groans, and one socialist vociferated "Resign, resign!" When a lull occurred another vote was taken on the entire motion, which M. Meline accepted, swallowing the obnoxious addition, and the motion was adopted by 284 to 272 votes.

The chamber of deputies then adjourned until Monday.