THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Hostilities Suspended at Santiago Pending Washington and Madrid Advices.

Spanish Commander Anxious to Fight, But Pressed for Food and Ammunition.

Refugees in Terrible Plight and Sparingly Fed From American Supplies.

At the front, Santiago, July 7.—Firing was not resumed to-day although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both sides have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace. General Miles is expected to arrive at Siboney at any time.

Cases of malarial fever induced by heat are on the increase among the troops.

Before Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 7 (7 p.m.)—General Torab, the commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in reducing Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although Gen. Torab is anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter helplessness of holding out against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The reinforcements upon which he was counting have not arrived. General Pando has left him in the lurch and it is understood is making his way across the country to Havana. The food supply in Santiago is low and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. The American position is being strengthened hourly.

The cable operators who left Santiago yesterday have been sent back in order that General Torab may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid government. The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow each hour of the day. The Archbishop of Santiago has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

General Shafter's headquarters, July 6 (via Kingston, Jamaica).—The French and Portuguese consuls have had a conference looking to the relief of the refugees from Santiago de Cuba. They called on General Shafter this morning, and reported that the exiles were wholly destitute and begged for American aid. The General promised to afford the refugees a limited daily supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Spanish territory where they get nothing from Spain.

The consuls were very guarded in their references to the situation at Santiago but they painted it worse than reported by the refugees. They claimed the garrison only numbered 5,000 men. This is doubtful, as General Pando is reported to have arrived with 5,000. The hospital conditions of the American army are improving. Forty ambulances are now in service and there are many empty tents. The injured are nearly all at Juragua. The headquarters hospital has been cleared in expectation of the next assault.

The number of sick is increasing rapidly. There are 100 cases in the invalid hospital, principally diarrhoea and low fevers. The officers hope for a speedy termination of the siege before the ravages of the climate and disease.

El Caney, July 6.—(2 p.m.)—Via Kingston.—General Shafter explained to the consuls yesterday the impossibility of caring for the people out of army supplies, but he did spare some rations which were given out last night to the women and feeble old men. To-day Miss Clara Barton, with George Keenan, of the Red Cross Society, offered to provide 5,000 rations if General Shafter would help them. After consultation with the French consul General Shafter agreed to do so.

The first pack train arrived at two o'clock this afternoon and was unloaded in the village square amid the clamoring cries of thousands. The better classes held back while the ignorant and especially the negresses pressed forward, frantically appealing for bread. Captain Findlay, who commands the garrison of the town, saw that enough was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good-breeding restrained them from begging.

Many of the better classes offered to pay almost any price for transportation to Juragua and thence to go by our transports to some foreign port. It appears likely that some arrangements can be made to get them out of the country. A few of the best Spanish families came to El Caney, but many preferred to share the fortunes of war, while others went off northward to San Luis and other places where they have villas and estates. It is probable that all except some of the younger men who fled with the women and children will be given something to eat before night, but how long this relief can be extended is problematical. Many of course will be driven to the woods and be forced to subsist upon mangoes and other fruit.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAUGHT.

A Little Schooner Taken After Her Crew Escaped to Shore.

Key West, Fla., July 7.—While the Eagle was on the blockading route Tuesday in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines on the South Cuban coast and was keeping a vigilant lookout for blockade dropped her anchor and those aboard five miles out and immediately gave chase. The schooner ran until about a quarter of a mile from shore when she dropped her anchor and those aboad stepped over her side and swam ashore.

Ensign Boyce and crew of eight men from the Eagle were sent in a small boat to board the schooner. They found her deserted and while examining her were fired upon by her crew from the beach. Several rifle shots went through the schooner's sails but no one was injured. The Eagle drew closer and sent half a dozen shots from her six-pounders, whereupon the Spaniards disappeared. A prize crew brought her here.

SPAIN AT LAST WEAKENING.

Sagasta is for Peace, But Fears Military Resentment at Capitulation.

London, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Time ssays: "The Spanish people received the terrible blow of the loss of the fleet with wonderful self-possession and calm dignity. All the popular festivals, even the bull fights, have been postponed, but there is no sign of panic or even flurry. The people find consolation in a conviction of military strength and are pleased at the semi-official reports that General Blanco has been ordered to send reinforcements to Santiago.

The government seems undecided as to what courst to pursue. Senor Sagasta's statement that the government desires to know the opinion of the army in Cuba on the loss of the fleet represents an important feature of the situation. It is the general belief in military circles that anything like capitulation would create a dangerous exhibition in the army in Cuba. Senor Sagasta probably favors peace, but the government wants time for reflection.

EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.

It May End in Pursuit of Camara if Madrid Does Not Seek Peace.

Washington, July 7.—The President called a council of war to-day to meet at the White House for the purpose of reviewing the situation and learning exactly what present conditions are and what changes should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign.

Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day when after a conference with the members of the board Secretary Long announced that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to advise the Commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitates some changes.

The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark, and the auxiliary cruisers carrying side armor, Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Averend, Cassius, Caesar, Leon and Justin and the supply boat Delmonico. The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply.

The orders provide that each ship shall made her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy, and the most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast. It probably will not be long after that before the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have an effect upon the inflamed people.

The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead and that the naval authorities propose not to be caught in such a position as was Camara at Port Said, obliged to submit to a refusal of coaling privileges. A telegram received at the state department to-day announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all movements.

The first care of the officials here will be for the selection of the men, who are brought north as rapidly as is possible.

SIR OLIVER IN DANGER.

Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor on a Little Steamer Which Caught Fire.

Kingston, July 7.—Sir Oliver Mowat had a startling experience last night on the stamer Jubilee which was bringing himself and many other passengers back from the McDonald centennial celebration. When opposite Clark's malt house near the entrance to the harbor flames burst from the fire hole and caught the woodwork around. There was much commotion among the passengers and many ladies were taken ashore. Sir Oliver kept very cool and materially assisted in preventing a panic. The flames were got under and the steamer was towed in.

GENERAL MILES.

Commander-In-Chief of the Army, Leaves for Santiago.

Washington, July 7.—Major-General Miles, accompanied by the entire staff of the army headquarters, left to-night for Charleston, S.C., where the party will embark for Santiago. They left over the Southern railway at 10:43 p.m. He will not relieve Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action. The war department admitted to-day the two expeditions, one on the Florida and another on the Benita, had slyly proceeded from Florida ports to points in Central and Western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and supplies were landed for General Gomez' command. This is the first time that arms have got to Gomez and his men in the Western section as the first expedition equipped was for Garcia and his men around Santiago.

HAWAII IN THE UNION.

President Signs the Resolution and An Admiral Sent to Take Formal Possession.

Washington, July 7.—The President signed the resolution annexing Hawaii at 7 p.m. It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii becomes a part of the United States the moment the President attaches his signature to the resolution of congress. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by congress.

The necessary orders are given to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii carrying Admiral Miller with a notice of the action of the United States government and directing Admiral Miller to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

ANOTHER SPANISH VERSION.

Five American Generals Killed at Once, But No Official Intimation.

Madrid, July 7.—La Correspondencia de Espana pretends to have news that the Spaniards have been victorious in a sortie from Santiago de Cuba in which they broke the American lines and killed 58 American officers, including five generals.

Senor Romero Gieron, the minister of colonies, on leaving the cabinet council to-night said the government had received no news of any sortie. It is officially announced that the Santiago cable has been cut.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, foreign minister, declined to say anything this evening with reference to the rumors of peace negotiations.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Farmers Have Done Well With Small Fruits—Success of Shipments to Winnipeg.

Sockeyes Heading for the Fraser and Canning Will Soon Be in Full Swing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 8.—The strawberry season is now almost over. The crop in the neighborhood of Vancouver and along the Fraser river generally, came into the market in large quantities and was as a rule sold at fair prices. Raspberries and currants are now on the market, the supply being fully equal to the demand. Large experimental shipments of strawberries and currants were made this season to Winnipeg. As far as strawberries, currants and cherries are concerned shipments to Manitoba are yet in the experimental stage, but plums and apples will shortly be shipped in large quantities, as it has been proven that, properly packed, they arrive in Winnipeg in excellent condition. The hay crop is now being harvested in good condition and in larger quantity than usual, which with the better prices now prevailing, gladdens the hearts of the farmers of the coast district. The oat crop is also maturing well, but a considerable amount of the local production is by the smaller holders cut green for immediate fodder purposes. The root crops look exceptionally well and the earlier promise of an excellent crop year for this district of the province will almost certainly be more than fulfilled. Oatmeal has declined somewhat in value, in view of the expected large crop which will very shortly be gathered. Flour is also declining somewhat, in sympathy with wheat. The general demand for food products is rather quiet, this partly resulting from the comparatively small volume of travel now making North, the reduction being largely due to adverse reports concerning the state of the trails.

The attempt to combine interests by the local canners with a view to reduce the pack of the season is meeting with difficulties, due to the fact that some of the smaller men are reluctant to curtail their outputs. Indications show that the sockeye run of salmon is commencing, and that soon the river will be full of them, and the fishermen and canners working night and day. Scout boats, so to speak, were sent out the other night, with the following results: Three boats from the Brunswick cannery brought in 96 fish, two of them 18 each, the other 30, while a boat fishing from the Phoenix cannery secured 30, and quite a number were secured by some of Mr. Ewen's boats. Word comes that a school of sockeye has been sighted off Cape Flattery, and an Indian who reached the river last night, reports having seen thousands of salmon forty miles up the gulf, heading for the river. It is thought that by Sunday night, a great many fishermen will start to make their first haul of the season, when the run will probably be fully started. Considerable quantities of salmon have been consigned from the North to the Fraser river canneries where the fish, which were brought down in tubs on the steamer Tees, will be packed. General indications suggest that the pack of 1898 will be at least an average one. Meanwhile advices from England report the prices are rather firmer.

Building operations are unusually active throughout Vancouver, and it is expected that by autumn the needs of the residential and business community will be fully supplied, notwithstanding the steady growth of the city's population.

Both political parties are quietly busy to-day, maturing their plans for polling the largest available vote at to-morrow's election.

The committee of the New Westminster exhibition is busy preparing plans for the temporary erection of a large number of additional show buildings, the fair of this autumn being designed on a scale, largely exceeding that of any previous provincial, agricultural and industrial exhibitions.

SON OF HEAVEN DESPAIRS.

Appeal of the Chinese Emperor for the Reform of His Empire.

A curious decree by the Emperor of China has just reached this country. It deals with the necessities of China at the present juncture, and is of great length. It opens by saying that since the war with Japan a great number of memorials, from officials of all grades, recommeding what should be done to strengthen the empire and maintain its integrity, have been received. But when any qustion of vital importanc with foreign countries arises these men who are so eager to advise, are always found wanting. This is there condition now (pursues the Emperor), just when the country is surrounded on all hands by powerful and crafty neighbors who seek advantages and combine to overpower China because they see that the defences of the country are neglected and decayed and that the fleet is small and insignificant. The main question, therefore, is reform and reorganization of the national defences. The trouble is that the present resources of the country are insufficient for the purpose, and deficiency in the exchequer seems to be very great. Lately says the Emperor, he sent out a decree ordering the provincial authorities to prevent peculation in the collection of likin and to disband useless territorial regiments which only suck the life blood of the provincial exchequers. The replies of this decree did not attempt to deal with either of these two vital points, nothing was done towards discovering the exact number of dummy names on the rolls, and things now are just as bad as before. When the present dynasty began to reign (we are still summarizing the decree, and as far as possibl using the Emperor's exact words throughout), the armies were enlisted from the whole population. No one then had ever heard of liking or miscellaneous duties but there was no want of money and the troops were never wanting in there duty. At present there are many new taxes, such as likin and the opium duties, yielding large sums, yet the ordinary expenses are not paid. This is due to extravagance. Reference is made to the revenue in 1853 and 1856, and the expenditure in those years, and a recent memorial is quoted from one of the president's of the boards at Pekin, in which it is proposed that a careful statement of the expenditure now should be prepared so that superfluous expense may be dealt with systematically. In particular it is said that the practice of putting dummy names on the regimental rolls, the corruption in the likin, and salt departments, and the sinecures for favored officials should all be dealt with, and the expenditure kept within the amount decreed in all departments. The Emperor approves of these recommndations, and calls on all the high authorities in Pekin and the provinces "to aid one another to serve us loyally in our time of distress, and not to attempt to shift off upon one another important duties because it happens that different provincial boundary lines separate one from the other." Further these personages are adjurd to remember the favors hitherto bestowed on them, and loyally and diligently to attain the ends the Emperor is now striving for. Again, brave and capable officers are to be sought out everywhere and their names brought to the Emperor's notice that they may receive suitable commands. Thus may we hope to obtain officers who with their men may be a human bulwark to the country against aggressive foes." It may be doubted whether any Emperor of China for the last 200 years has ever allowed such an admission of weakness, or suvh a wail of helplessness, to bee published to his subjects.—London Times.

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MEN'S SCARFS ON WOMEN.

Criticism on the Latest Appropriation of Men's Attire.

"Nothing in the whole field of woman's dress distresses me so much," said a man who is not ordinarily observant of such matters, "as theflat scarf and and the shirt waists. These large flat ties hanging like breastplates from women's necks and flapping to and fro as they walk, are the most malignant manifestations of the tailor-made fad and its consequences that I have ever seen. The unsuitability of such a necktie to a shirt waist seems to be lost on them. No man would ever think of wearing such a scarf with a flanel outing shirt. Those heavy things are reserved by men for more formal occasions, yet women have taken them up this year as the article for regular summer wear.

"My experience has been that the smaller the woman is the larger her scarf is likly to be, and if she happens to have the sort of a figure which makes the scarf project forward and remain in that position the inappropriateness of such ackwar for women is more apparent than ever. If women care aout the wishes of men in the matter of dress they ought to take off those large neckties. Nothing can excuse them. There are plenty of sustitutes, and even if there were not th average man would prefer to see a woman with nothing but a piece of ribbon about her neck rather than one of those iniquitous flat scarfs.

"One point about them is amusing from the way in which it shows their indifference to the proper way of wearing men's clothes after they take to them. These flat scarfs should have their edges hidden by a waistcoat or in some other way. But a small matter like that does not interfere with the way in which they wear anything that has hitherto belonged to mere man. They wear them just as they please. That is their rule and that makes it correct."—New York Sun.

IT SPOILS THEIR BEAUTY.

Some time ago what is called a hear and breast attachment was introduced into the central exchange as an experiment. It is a patent whsch affixes the ears tnd mouth of the operators, and saves them the trouble of holding continually in thein hands the receiver and transmitter, with which all telephone subscribers are familiar. Made of aluminum and weighing only two pounds the atttchment is not burdensome to carry, but the ladies of the exchange deemed it unsightly, and said also that it condemned them to hear to the end the angry ring of some impetuous subscriber who thought he had been waiting too long. All of them were consequently opposed to it, and opposition was shown to its experimental introduction. Its advantages were, however, soon manifest, tnd the department officers have determined that it shall be generally adopted.—Melbourne Argus.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

Col. Prior, A.D.C., received a telegram this afternoon from His Excellency the Governor-General stating that Their Excellencies expected to arrive in Victoria on the 23rd inst., and to leave again on the night of the 28th inst. They will stay at the Oak Bay Hotel whilst in town.

As this will be the last occasion when Their Excellencies will visit this city in an official capacity, doubtless the government and city authorities will unite in some plan whereby the people can bid their distinguished visitors bood-bye.

When any part of the body isn't doing the work that nature intended it to do, it puts the whole system out of tune—out of harmony. Sickness in one part of the body is likely to run into all parts of the body. When children stand a row of bricks on end, they knock the whole row down by upsetting one brick. That is exactly what happens to the health when the bowels fail to perform their proper function. Constipation makes trouble all along the line—puts the liver out of order, is bad for the kidneys, bad for the stomach. It holds in the body poisonous matter, and because it cannot go any place else, it gets into the blood. The blood carries it all over the system. That makes sluggishness, insatitude, bad breath and foul smell in the mouth, fills the stomach with gas, and causes windy belching, stops digestion in the stomach, causes sour stomach, heartburn and headache. You can avoid all such trouble, for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its attendant evils.

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CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

For the First Time in Victoria a Woman is Arraigned as a Fire Bug.

The preliminary hearing of Mary Moore on the charge of wilfully setting fire to the residence of Charles Marsden, at the corner of Randall and James streets, James Bay, on Saturday evening last, was concluded in the police court yesterday and the magistrate reserved his decision until this morning.

The evidence of Mabel Hess, the girl who had been living in the house, went to show that she and Mary Moore had had a quarrel and Miss Moore had left the house. She returned on Saturday evening, and taking some clothes that she had given Mabel Hess, placed them on the ground. Miss Hess heard her strike a match, but did not see her start a fire. The house was burned where the clothes were placed. Mary Moore is but 21 years of age, and Mabel Hess three years younger.

There was quite a little crop of assault cases in the city police court yesterday morning. H. Middleton and Wm. Trowsdale, the conductor and motorneer respectively, of a street car, were charged with assaulting George Mesher, Sr., this case, like the one brought by Joseph Rule, against Mrs. Johnston, being remanded until Monday. F. Wilkenson, charged with assaulting G. Kent, drivers for rival express companies, who had a dispute over a piece of baggage, was fined $12 and bound over in $50 to keep the peace for six months.

A LADY EDITOR.

Miss Flora Shaw of the London Times Leaves for Dawson.

Miss Flora Shaw, colonial editor of the London Times, was in Victoria yesterday for a short time on her way to Dawson City, where she has been sent for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the situation with regard to the gold output. Miss Shaw is perhaps the most distinguished lady journalist in the world, for on none of the other great dailies has any woman so responsible a position as that which she holds on "the Thunderer."

So many conflicting stories have reached London, she says, as to the Klondike gold output that the Times decided that Miss Shaw should go straight to Dawson City and find out the facts. Intense interest is felt in the Old Country over the reports of the enormous gold output in the Yukon, and should these be borne out in any degree by the shipments this season, Miss Shaw predicts a rush from Europe to the Yukon before which the first stampede will sink into insignificance.

TALE OF PRIVATEERING

Story of Spanish Emissaries Lying in Wait Off Queen Charlotte Islands.

Klondike Treasure the Object—An Official Report to Washington.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Dixon's Entrance, the body of water separating Prince of Wales from the northernmost of the Queen Charlotte islands, a fast metal steamer flying the colors of Spain and mounting five quick-firing guns is reported to be waiting the completion of her crew with recuits from among the shipping men of British Columbia. She is more particularly in need of two or more pilots familiar with the waterways to the Klondike, and according to the advices that have reached the authorities at Washington, through Vice-Consul Dudley, of Vancouver, and through others, as soon as she secures suitable men for the wheelhouse, her privateering operations will commence.

The mission of the unwelcome craft is naturally conjectured to be the interception of American ships bringing down the gold of the Yukon country, and while the story now given circulation, and here outlined, appears on its face little different from many similar ones that have been proven fakes during recent weeks, there is this to be said of it, that sufficient evidence in connection has been secured by the United States to justify energetic action. The description given of the alleged privateer fits but one vessel known to be in northern waters at present, this being the 1672 ton (gross) steamer Manauense, formerly in the Red Cross fleet, and which left Vancouver about a fortnight ago for St. Michael's.

Capt. Westerly, of Vancouver, formerly commanding the schooner C. D. Rand, says that he for one has been offered service as a pilot on the waiting privateer, and intimates that he will leave on a tugboat to join her according to his directions just as soon as he receives his 25 per cent. advance of eight thousand dollars—this being the amount offered him for six weeks by the Spaniard's representative. It is stated here, but not yet verified, that the command of the privateer was offered to Captain. S. F. Scott, well known throughout British Columbia and world-famous as master of the blockade-runner West Indian, operating at the time of the Chilian revolution.

Consul Smith does not feel justified in disclosing the full extent of the information received by him at the consulate and through his special agents. He is indeed surprised that the navy department has seen fit to give the substance of his report publicity.

Briefly, his intelligence is to the effect that the hostile steamer is comparatively small, steams from 16 to 18 knots, mounts five rapid-firing guns, and claims a letter of marque. At the present time she is supposed to be snugly secreted in some of the numerous and unfrequented harbors breaking the northern coast line of Queen Charlotte or the southern shore of Prince of Wales Island.

From this position she would be able to operate conveniently against the south-bound Klondike ships, taking either the inner or the outer route—the St. Michael's boats going down by the open waters west and north of Vancouver Island, and those from the Lynn Canal taking the more intricate passages between Vancouver Island and the British Columbia Mainland.

Her cruise is projected to cover but five or six weeks, but those in charge of the desperate speculation contemplate the harvesting of fortunes in this brief period. They will appropriate, burn and destroy, they are stated to have declared to Capt. Westerly, but will take no lives unless resistance is offered them. It was hoped to get two or three pilots, but in the event of none being prepared to deal with him, the captain would trust to the charts and fate.

It was from Mr. A. H. B. MacGowan of Vancouver that Consul Smith received his first definite report, that well known shipping man having secured Captain Westerly to meet his company's steamer Alpha on her arrival here from Halifax last Monday, and pilot her to the C.P.R. terminal town. It was on Macgowan's seeking an explanation of why Westerly had not come down here for the steamer that the story leaked out.

Westerly states that he and a second pilot whose name he will not disclose, have been offered $8,000 each for six weeks' work, they to be conveyed by tug to the hiding place of the privateer, and handle her twelve-hour watch about during the period of their service, as directed by the captain of the craft. The plan of campaign as sketched for their benefit was to waylay and despoil the treasure ships, burn them as soon as rifled, take all on board as prisoners—but shed no blood.

The negotiations for the services of the pilots are, as Consul Smith understands the situation, awaiting the payment of $2,000 to each, as 25 per cent. of the stipulated wage.

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DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Their Marriage in the Colonies Now Given Sanction of British Law.

London, July 8.—Under the able direction of Lord Strathcona the colonial marriages bill was read for the second time in the House of Lords to-day, the result being 129 against 46.

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