with liquid air, they
ally distilled the pro-
ion, consisting of less
ubic centimetres, dis-
quid obtained by con-
argon, was found to
bout 13 instead of 20,
gon: and its spectrum
of the known gases,
efrangible than those
elium and crypton,
minent. On continu-
, after nearly the
argon had evaporat-
btained which only
The gas into which
verted was found to
he same density as
trum was altogether
ar, consisting for the
, not of lines. It is
he lighter element
rived from the solid

ns, as well as those
e regarded as but in-
sence in various min-
a variety of new sub-
all elements, in the
er development of the
be awaited with in-
s which has thus far
striking proof of the
e new engine of re-
air affords, especially
ments had failed to
e of the presence of
n our air.—London

ND LOCATIONS.

mised, the chief topic
by the International
Salt Lake is a pro-
he mineral land laws
es. Two reports have
far as the brief tele-
show, the main fea-
s relates to mineral
e majority report pro-
lical changes in the
ations and the adop-
e lines. What other
recommends as desir-
ed are not set forth
account of the pro-
congress. There is
y indicate that it the
the committee on
al mining laws should
ited States congress
recommendation, the
try would be revolu-

r instance, to adopt
umbia square-claim
quartz vein, making
square, and that the
which a location is
figure in the position
of the claim. These
ers say, also be some-
ver the vein is inter-
where the possessions
end. Under existing
location consists of a
en hundred feet in
general course of the
ed feet in width, the
lined by the outcrop-
d feet on either side
he apex of the vein
e same locator may
such claims on
desires and hold the
t the proper amount
by law shall be an-
The side lines corres-
f the vein and follow
e goes. The intent of
the locator the full
ion and of the enter-
y be required to dis-
ment. It is a liberal
poor man as good a
ery of mining as it
miner whose location
the vein can be found
untry who will favor
e course of the side
the parallel claims to
have always endeav-
this regulation, and
sents that have figur-
ve grown out of tres-
locator's rights.
hore or less irregular
ne mining districts
occur in their dove-
the general dip of a
defined formation is
wherever the courts
on to settle questions
eld there has rarely
termining the rights
inciple of ownership
ing the dip of the
ion, no matter how
being invariably sus-
were changed so that
laim should be some-
of the side cease
side line intersected
al locator would be
ous disadvantage and
might get the entire
ery. He would have
deep enough, for ex-
the geometrical angle
could make an in-
and thus run the
l locator pre-empting
on which would de-
fruits of his discov-
Veiny mining is
s it is without ma-

ogy between mining
Columbia and those
except it be in some
. There is no part
of the Pacific Coast
where so many
the prospector as in
of British Columbia.
be carried on there
se. For over thirty
with moderate means
elop its mineral re-
ess. It was not un-
ssions in the way of
were made to strong
al could be induced
This policy has, in
very valuable prop-
here the prospector
eans to provide the-
nces in the prosecu-
Its mining districts
gely into the hands
t is now no field for
ancisco Chronicle.

VARIETY.

ered to the shorn

the shorn lamb has
e fool who takes off
early in the spring."

his dog I bought of
my little girl the-

d you wanted a dog
dren, didn't you?—

prise me! I didn't
was a college gradu-

't? Why, she's one
assar college.—Rich-

—distant this even-

isn't nailed down.—

o," said Uncle Dud-
pose I've nothing to
don't go."—Tit-Bits.

harge for a ride in
cents going up."
dollars."—Fliegende

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY JULY 18 1898. VOLUME NO 47

SANTIAGO SURRENDER

Twenty-Five Thousand Spanish Soldiers Now Awaiting Transportation to Spain.

Water Famine Was Imminent and the Besieged City Was in Desperate Condition.

American Troops Hasten to Shift Their Camp to Avoid the Dread Fever.

On board the flagship New York, July 15.—Admiral Sampson has not yet been informed of the details of the capitulation of Santiago and does not expect that the terms will be made public for several days. When soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon he received a signal of the fact that General Torral had surrendered, Admiral Sampson and officers scarcely credited the story. When Torral on Monday last absolutely refused to consider the terms of unconditional surrender and General Shafter announced negotiations ended, it was believed that the taking of the city without further fighting was impossible, and artillery and federal forces were ordered to rush to the front and the investing line extended into the town.

Gen. Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said: "The enemy has surrendered all territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties were great. The character of the country and roads made it seem almost impossible to advance. The problem was hard but all difficulties have been satisfactorily surmounted. Our troops behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered, they have shown great spirit. They deserve to conquer."

The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. Gen. Torral has proved himself a foe worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender have been dragging on for ten days with intermission Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleets bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce Gen. Torral has shrewly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally, and finally when hard pressed fell back on the statement that he was merely a subordinate and could not surrender without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialled. At the same time he seemed to intimate that personally he thought it hopeless to hold out any longer.

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Torral yesterday that the American General made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and before noon to-day a categorical affirmation of his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest. In the meantime, all the plans had been perfected and the delay was utilized to good advantage. The American line had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition arrangements have been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro Castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division at the same time was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under cover of the artillery. We could then have outflanked their lines and have driven them into the city. General Torral must have realized that he was trapped and knat to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain-General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting sufficient time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Blanco authorized General Torral, if it was agreeable to him, to appoint commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation of the forces under his command on condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of commissioners he had selected, namely Mr. Robert Mason, British vice consul; Col. Fontaine, and General Escarza. This communication was so ambiguous that it might have been upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms of argeement made by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and together with General Miles and his staff, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters, General Shafter, General Miles, Col. Maus and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over the American trenches with a flag of true to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Torral, his chief of staff and two other commissioners appointed by him. General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievements. General Shafter insisted from the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude terms of surrender in accordance with the general conditions of the American demands. After parleying General Torral accepted this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain-General Blanco to do so. This being the main point the interview soon concluded. Before parting, General Shafter complimented General Torral highly on the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Washington, July 15.—The following bulletin has been posted at the war department from General Shafter: "Headquarters, Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 15—To Adjutant General, Washington: Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles in regard to the surrender. General Torral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba, upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States, and this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to Madrid was merely formal. The commisisoners to arange details were appointed, Wheeler, Lawton, and Miller on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commisisoners. The discussion closed at ten o'clock last night. My commisisoners thing that the matter will be settled to-day and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

"There are about 15,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding districts; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as complete as possible. It cannot be possible there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in city imminent. Must supply out. This was told Lieut. Miller by English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing."

UNFORTUNATE SPANIARDS.

Fleeing From Their Posts in the Philippines They Are Made Prisoners by Insurgents.

Madrid, July 14.—Captain-General Augusti telegraphs as follows under date of July 10: "General Monet's column unable to hold out in Macabore left in three boats towed by the gunboat Leyte to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans but aided by the current it succeeded in reaching Esterras and Bulacon. There, however, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents. An official enquiry has been opened into the conduct of General Monet."

London, July 15.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila dated July 9 says: "The Spanish gunboat Leyte which was towing General Monet's column from Macabore, on meeting with an American warship cast off the boats, which surrendered to the American vessel. In the meantime the troops in the boats, fatigued and famished, were compelled by the sailors to beach the boats, the sailors making the best of their way to Horine.

EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT.

Wreck of a Boiler in Buffalo Does Terrible Damage.

Buffalo, July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works at 5 o'clock to-day the building was wrecked. Six persons were killed, twenty-six injured and two others missing are supposed to have perished. The cause which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject Of the five tubular boilers, not a fragment could be found to-night

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The List From Santiago Close to Two Thousand With Proportionately Few Deaths.

General Shafter's headquarters, July 16, via Kingston, Jamaica.—The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregated of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded, 1,584, of whom 96 were officers, and missing 84 of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only 68 have died. Colonel Pope, the surgeon-in-chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalities considering the large number wounded. In the field hospitals there are a remarkably small number of septic wounds and but two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

New York, July 16.—A telegram was received to-day to the executive committee of the Red Cross from Miss Clara Barton, dated Playa del Este, July 15. The message is as follows:

"Santiago has surrendered. Came from the front yesterday in a pouring rain. Fever is suspected here. Siboney burned. Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser and all their nurses are in the fever hospital two miles distant. I saw them to-day and all are doing well. Four army surgeons of the St. Paul are with us, there being no other preparations for them. We are feeding refugees of Siboney, many thousands at Baguanicy by rail. Elwell is feeding 5,000 at Casey by army wagons and 2,000 by pack mules, 15 miles travel.

"Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead called for 100,000 rations, medicine and clothing for the refugees in the woods and country surrounding Guantanamo.

"Nothing is known of boats or aid of any other kind from any other source. The State of Texas has fed all the wounded at the front and is helping them home. All members of the Red Cross are in perfect health and thoroughly organized."

STEAMER BURNED.

Destroyed at Her Dock in Virginia and All Property on Board Lost.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—The steamer Northampton was burned at 4 a.m. at the Old Dominion pier. How the fire originated is a mystery. There were a number of narrow escapes by employees asleep on board. Everything on board was lost. The Northampton was towed to Berkeley flats and beached. She was built in 1880 and valued at $65,000.

VICTIM OF THE MAINE.

Officer of the Deck Dies From Result of Shock of Explosion.

Baltimore, Md., July 16.—Lieut. John B. Landin, who was officer on deck on the night the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, died at noon today in the Shepard Pratt hospital in this city. His death was the result of meningitis, brought on by the shock received when the Maine was destroyed. Lieut. Landin after giving his testimony before the board of inquiry at Key West was assigned to duty at the United States hydrographic office in this city.

GOLD FROM KLONDIKE

The First of the Treasure Ships Reaches Victoria With Fortunes in Yellow Metal.

Ten Millions Reported on the Way Out by Way of the Lower River Steamers.

The Trip From Dawson to Victoria to Be Made in Ten Days—Tidings of the Clean-up.

A million dollars in yellow dust and drafts. Such is the steamer Cottage City's contribution to the wealth of the world from the 1898 clean-up of the Klondike gold district. The million is divided among some thirty claim owners, while twenty others with their fortunes are now at the Gateway cities, and will be down by the Tartar and the City of Seattle. The new arrivals confirm the average estimates of this year's output in the North, placing the total at from seventeen to twenty-five million dollars; while their presence here is testimony in itself of the success of the upper river steamers of the Klondike and Lake Bennett and the Upper Yukon navigation companies.

Each of last night's arrivals brings from two to ten thousand dollars in dust, with the balance of his fortune in drafts; all or nearly all will return to the scene of their fortune-making after visiting the centre of the world.

Forty of the newcomers from the interior came out by the steamers Goddard and Ora, the former leaving Dawson on the 24th June and making the White Horse on Independence Day, and the Ora starting from the Klondike capital on the 28th ultimo and reaching the rapids on the 5th instant. Ten others came out overland via the Dalton trail, which is now in excellent condition, fighting mosquitoes for 350 miles and completing their arduous journey in 23 days.

Of the party enjoying the comforts of the Ora, the best known among the fortune-winners are: Tom Mahrer and his four nephews, Richard, John, James and William Butler, from Hinckley, Minn., who have $350,000 to $400,000 to show for the two years they have spent in the Yukon country; H. N. Coleman, H. O. Macaulay, of Victoria; W. C. Duncan, E. J. McKanna, George Macleod, John Sigraham, J. H. Hoffman, C. P. Devine, William Chisholm, Jack Macintyre, John Hanley, James Brennan, E.M. (or "Black") Sullivan, C. C. Peoples, William Minter, Charles Morris, Walter Holmes, J. L. Gray, Frank Aborke, John O. Richards (S.S. of the N.W.M.P.), Peter Prisell, A. B. Cavanaugh, Carl C. Anderson and S. C. Scwarz.

Each of these has done more than well, and while they are not disposed to discuss the situation in such terms as to produce another rush, all are agreed that there is enough gold in what is known as the original Klondike district to more than homestake the men now occupying the territory.

The Butler Brothers, who have properties on almost every creek in the district, say that from $300,000 to $400,000 has already been collected in royalties by the Canadian government this season, this being the best evidence obtainable that the output will be an immense one. At the same time the Butlers assert and their counsels endorse the opinion that material changes in the Canadian laws will be necessary to ensure the permanency of the diggings and the contentment of the population, the powers of the gold commissioner being as present too arbitrary, and the right of appeal practically non-existent by reason of the conditions hedging appeal about.

Again, the ten per cent. royalty is deemed to be excessive. It can be borne best claims, of course, but the best are not the average, and the smaller claim owners feel the drain of the royalty very severe. It cannot be avoided by concealment of the work of the claim, for the authorities are able to approximate results very accurately from neighboring properties, and attempted evasion is speedily detected and brings its own punishment in the antagonism of officialdom.

Giving a line upon this year's output the Butlers say that the North American Trading and Transportation Company have five million dollars down the river by the steamer Weare, this being more than the Alaska Commercial Company will forward by any single steamer, and possibly the largest individual gold shipment of the season. It is anticipated that not more than one-half of the gold mined this spring will be taken out of the district, every claim owner having confidence in the country, and being more favorable to the investment of his capital at home than abroad.

The Dawson newspapers do not approximate the down river shipments so highly as do last night's arrivals, the Midnight Sun stating that the Weare, Bella, and Charles H. Hamilton does not exceed four millions in value. "Of course," it adds, "there is on these boats more or less gold in private sacks not included in these figures. Inclinations of modesty and the desire to escape the bounty collector induce many to keep the amount of their dust unknown."

None of the down-river fleet has had any difficulty in making its inaugural trips to Dawson, although both the Bella and the Weare had a little experience on the Circle City bar that was not altogether pleasant. Each new arrival among the steamers is landing in Dawson from 300 to 500 tons of provisions, and these receipts with the contributions of the up-river boats dispel all possibility of a famine in the future.

As to the mines, not only the creek diggings but the bench claims are paying handsomely, while Joaquin Miller—who is returning to California by the Charles H. Hamilton—declares Monte Cristo island to be the greatest district of all, despite the fact that he has properties also on Bonanza, Ten Mile and Skookum gulch. These are as yet only twenty-foot locations on the island. The fact that the up-river steamers enable passengers from Dawson to reach Victoria in ten days, while 26 days are necessary by the St. Michael's route, will of course divert a considerable portion of the down-river travel into the new avenue. Nevertheless the old boats are not to be overlooked, and every berth was engaged on the May West when she left Dawson on May 24 with between $750,000 and $1,000,000 on board. When the Belle Isle, Weare and Bella passed down they had been equally fortunate in securing business.

A conservative estimate of the year's clean-up, to quote Editor Shupy, of the Skagway News, who came down by the Cottage City, places the amount at slightly less than twenty million dollars, three-quarters of this being in the custody of the two big trading companies, who will send it down by way of St. Michael's. The May West had $750,000 and more, and the other boats which left by the 28th of June and the 4th of July carry the balance of the output.

Some of the just-returned gold seekers arrived out over the Dyea trail, but the majority over the Skagway wagon road. Of the former three old timers, headed by Jim McIntyre, called at the old stopping place before Skagway was—Healey & Wilson's store—and there deposited 150 pounds avoirdupois of gold dust and nuggets. Five of their companions also deposited their dust with the veteran Sam Heron.

Another party coming out consisted of C. P. Devine, of Tacoma, W. H. Snyder, of Fort Wayne, E. O. Kenyon, J. Brennan, Charles H. Tate, Carl Anderson, M. Viera and Joe Mendes. Each of these men showed a buckskin sack of pet nuggets, but as to the amount of their piles all are reticent. A second party of eight came to Skagway direct from Sheep Camp, and it required two large boats to bring the men and their stuff over.

The First National Bank of Skagway kept open all the night of the steamer's arrival to receive in their time safes the gold brought in by the returning miners, and all the hotel safes in the city were also utilized.

The Brothers Butler preferred to keep their dust in sight. Richard Butler, the captain of the team, has been in for two years, and had sent the balance of his brothers to share of his luck. They are all sturdy, educated men, and are bringing out enough to buy each a blue-grass farm. Their trip from Dawson to Lake Bennett occupied but five and a half days' actual travelling time. As to how these Klondikers came to start so early, they say they had washed all their dumps and the clean-up was indeed practically finished all through the camps.

Wages keep to $10 to $15 a day, but there will be very little work at mining until the frost sets in, and men who have gone in "on a shoestring" will undoubtedly have to suffer. The river all the way up is crowded with newcomers. Provisions are getting scarce temporarily when the river opened, yet the first boat in to Dawson, the May West, arriving June 15, was loaded down to the gunwales with whiskey. It was then $1 a drink, "and bad at that"—as Carl Anderson declares.

All the men speak enthusiastically of the outlook in and around Dawson. The richest strikes recently made have been on the hillsides of Skookum Gulch, and its tributary, French Gulch. On the latter a man picked up with his hands $2,000 in nuggets in less than two hours. The richness of these bench claims has created great excitement, and turned the attention of the gold seekers in a new direction. On the Skookum bed diggings as deep as 70 feet have proved unproductive. All last night's arrivals say there will be not enough boats in Dawson to carry out the men who have completed their spring clean-up, but all who can secure transportation will make the run up-river, even if rates go up, the difference between ten and twenty-five days being an irresistible attraction.

PEARY'S POLAR DASH.

Final Preparations For This Season's Sally With Northern Regions.

Halifax, July 7.—Lieut. R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, arrived at Sydney, C. B., by train this evening from New York. The steamer Windward, by which the party will sail north, is now due at Sydney. The steamer Hope, which has been awaiting Peary's arrival, sailed to-night for St. John's, Nfld. She has a cargo of coal, and at St. John's will take on board a large supply of provisions for the Peary party, and will immediately sail for the north, meeting the Windward at Cape York. At the first stopping place, Cape York, Lieut. Peary will obtain six couples of Eskimos, with dogs, and then push ahead with both steamers to Kennedy channel, where the party will land with their stores. The two steamers will then return to St. John's. The voiage thus far will take until the end of September. The steamers will steer the same course to Whale Sound in Lat. 78, which Peary followed on two previous voyages. Lieut. Peary intends to remain to the end of a year, but he says he may be away two years, and possibly four years. Leaving Sydney about this time every summer the Windward will go north for the purpose of communicating with Peary, and in the event of no tidings will return, as in this trip, about October 1st. Nearly all of the Windward's crew consists of Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders, accustomed to the exigencies of the northern climate, and every man is acquainted with the handling of a ship in the ice.

In an interview to-night Lieut. Peary said: "The course I have given you, and the first stopping place named, are the ones that I have finally decided upon. I am confident I will accomplish my object and return perhaps in a year, or two years, but I may be absent even four years. This is dependent solely on the obstacles barring the way. I will travel 700 miles on the sleds, and after resting will then make a dash for the pole."

Mrs. Peary and child do not accompany the Lieutenant, as at first intended.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Only Five Deaths Reported From the Army at Santiago.

Washington, July 14.—Reports which have reached the war department show that there have been some mortalities among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army. This, however, has been slight, as it is said that up to the present time, but five cases have resulted fatally. If any report of additional cases was received to-day, the officials declined to make it public. Meanwhile Surgeon Sternberg is making arrangements to supplement the working force of immunes, physicians and nurses at Santiago. He announced to-day that on Monday, a vessel would leave New York, carrying an additional number of this class of workers, and a large consignment of hospital supplies.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

Another Suspect Arrested at Belleville by Pinkerton Detectives.

Napanee, July 14—(Special)—Detectives Carpenter and Dougherty, of the Pinkerton detective agency, went to Belleville last night, where they arrested Robert Mackie, son of a well known hotel keeper there, as being one of the men connected with the case of the Dominion Bank robbery here last fall. Mackie is now in gaol.

NEXT STEPS IN WAR

A Week Yet Before the Expedition Against Spain Can Start Across Atlantic.

Hurricane Season Makes Cuban Coast Dangerous But Blockade Will Not Be Relaxed.

Shall the Surrendered Army Forfeit Their Arms the Problem at Washington.

Washington, July 16.—The fact that appeared most satisfactorily established this evening after another 24 hours' active cable correspondence with General Shafter, was that the Spanish army had surrendered. About that there could be no doubt, but unfortunately the details are still a good deal beclouded as set out in General Shafter's last despatch. It remains for the American government to decide whether it is willing that the Spanish soldiers shall carry home their arms, and while Secretary Alger says that the general terms of the agreement reached by Shafter are satisfactory the government is not bound to deliver these arms so much desired by the United States ordnance officers at this time. Of course the recommendations of the commissioners who signed the terms of capitulation naturally would have great weight with the President and secretary of War but their disposition is to insist on the retention of the arms, principally because of the different effect that would be produced by the return to Spain of armed or disarmed soldiers.

It is realized here that the terms imposed by the commissioners as to the disposition of the Spanish troops have now augmented to a formidable total, involving grave responsibilities for the American government. Still the staff corps of the war department have risen so well to meet every emergency, that there can be no doubt of their ability to solve the large question presented by the necessity of removing this army across the Atlantic. Fortunately Secretary Alger, in anticipation of heavy demands upon the department in the matter of transportation, has created a new bureau to take charge of that subject alone. This will be known as the bureau of transportation, and will be directed by Col. Hecker, who has in the short time he has been at the war department proved his executive ability. His chief assistant will be Colonel Bird, of the quartermaster's department, which was formerly charged with all matters relating to transportation.

The appearance of General Brook at the war department to-day gave token of the purpose of the administration to begin immediately preparations for the despatch of a military expedition against Porto Rico. The General made what is regarded upon the whole as a satisfactory report as to the sanitary conditions existing at Camp Thomas and showed that the troops are in a condition not to leave for Porto Rico if called upon. It is understood that two weeks' time will be required to assemble the transports and get the troops' supplies aboard at one of the most available seaports, which is likely to be Newport News, and sail away for Porto Rico.

Luckily for the navy, Santiago has capitulated just on the eve of the hurricane season in the West Indies. The big battleships are able to carry through this weather, but the smaller boats will find the task of continuing the blockade fraught with positive danger. It is, however, the intention at any cost, to tighten the lines of blockade particularly at those ports connected with Havana by rail. The surrender of the eastern end of the island to the United States afford some ports of refuge for the naval vessels in case of need.

Secretary Long has decided that Admiral Cerbera may secure a parole if certain details can be arranged, and he wishes to do so. The Admiral is expected with his fellow-officers and prisoners at Annapolis to-night. Commander Brownson, of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long to-day arranging for the trip of the ship with a cargo of ammunition for Commander Watson's squadron in its attack upon the coast of Spain. The Yankee is at Norfolk and will sail to-morrow for Santiago. She will reach there about next Tuesday, and the big guns and ammunition will then be placed aboard the battleships and cruisers. This transference of powder and shells is a delicate operation, requiring time, and it is probable that the week will be well along before this and the coaling of the Yankee will permit the squadron to actually get under way for Spain.

Owing to the important mission of Watson's squadron and its probability of a long absence from an American port every magazine on the ships will be full when the ships sail. The navy department will not set a time for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron, but with the delivery of the Yankee's supplies of ammunition very few days will be lost before this formidable squadron will be headed for Spain.

ROSSLAND MINES.

They Now Directly Employ One Thousand Men—Le Roi's Increasing Output.

Rossland, July 14.—The Le Roi mine has completed arrangements so as to raise its output on the first of the month from 200 to 300 tons per day.

Carefully compiled figures show that there are now 1,000 men employed in the forty mines that are being worked in this vicinity and that the payroll is $100,000 per month or $1,200,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Return of Their Arms to the Spanish Left at Option of United States Government.

Washington, July 16.—The war department has posted the following official despatch: "Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agree with as little delay as possible to embark near the garrisons now occupied by officers to retain their side arms and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to the surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as vounteers and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms, or depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await the disposition of the United States government, it being understood that the commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers are to return to Spain with the arms so bravely defended. This leaves the question of the return of the arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand have surrendered, said by Gen. Torral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts with the above to 24,000 according to General Torral. (Signed) W. R. Shafter."

ROSSLAND'S GREATNESS.

Regular Payroll Sufficient to Support a Large Town and Steadily Growing.

Rossland, July 16.—Rossland is getting on a firmer basis every day and the great future of the camp is assured beyond doubt. The present showing of ore in the north and south is simply enormous. The Le Roi is preparing to ship 300 tons daily; the War Eagle 250 tons daily; the Centre Star 200 tons weekly. Following these with somewhat less output are the Mask, Deer Park, Monte Cristo, Kootenay, Columbia, Poorman, Velvet. All these mines are splendid properties, and are now developed to an extent sufficient to demonstrate that they can be made to yield handsome dividends at the present freight and treatment rates quoted by the smelters. Particular interest centres in the Deer Park just at present. This property is situated in the south belt and contains immense deposits of ore containing good values in gold, silver and copper. Unfortunately, the old Deer Park company was poorly managed and the best results for the work done by them were not obtained. But since the re-organization of the company by Toronto capitalists, development has been systematically conducted and the result is most gratifying. Not only has the mine been brought to a shipping and dividend paying basis, but the doubt that was entertained with regard to the permanency of the ore bodies of the south belt is entirely dispelled. It would be difficult to over estimate the importance of this. It means that a zone of pay ore has been discovered equal to any on the north side where the Le Roi and War Eagle are located.

A local paper has just published some decidedly interesting statistics concerning this camp, the substance of which is as follows: From actual figures given by the officers of the 40 working mining properties that are being operated it is learned that 1,000 men are employed, according to figures returned from the same source, the amount disbursed each month aggregates in round numbers $100,000, or $1,200,000 per annum. This is an enormous sum and is quite capable of supporting a population of between 5,000 and 6,000.

This is not all. Last year assessment work was done on 1,630 mineral claims in Trail Creek division. Each certificate, reported that at least $100 worth of work was done on each claim, and sometimes it was more than this sum. The assessment work alone is $163,000. It is fair to presume that it will reach even a larger sum this year and should come up to $200,000. Besides this there are the men engaged in a thousand and one employments outside of direct mining. There are those in the service of the merchants and brokers, those engaged in building trades, the railway employees, the teamsters, barbers, butchers, bakers, etc. It is estimated that the payroll for these will be $500,000 or $600,000 per annum. The $1,200,000 paid to these employed in the mines the$200,000 disbursed for assessment work and the $600,000 expended for miscellaneous these employed in the mines the $2200,000 per annum as the pay roll of the camp and the mines in its vicinity.

NATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Elcho Shield Won by England—Canadians Do Well in Individual Competitions.

London, July 16.—In the competition at Bisley to-day for the Elcho challenge shield, open to teams of eight from England, Scotland and Ireland, 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, England won with a score of 1,595; Scotland, 1,540; Ireland, 1,505.

The good weather was an encouragement to good shooting to-day and the Canadians did remarkably well. In the "Armourers' Company" an open competition, ten shots at 900 yards, Lieut. Ross, 13th battalian, made a capital 46. Sergeant Spencer of the same corps made a good 34 in the Ind-Cope, seven shots, at 600 yards; a possible in the Association cup, 400 yards, and 33 in the Association cup, 600 yards. Lieut. Robertson, of the 77th, scored 32 in the Gregory, 200 yards, standing. Col.-Sergt. Blair, of the 78th, put up 33 in the same event and a very good 47 in the Thoburn ten shots at 800 yards.

CHANGING FLAGS TO-DAY.

Spanish Troops to March Out of Santiago and American Colors to be Raised.

Washington, July 16.—The following message from General Shafter is given out by Adjutant General Corbin:

"The surrender has been definitely settled. The arms will be turned over to-morrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock, and the American flag hoisted."

The following has been received at the White House by the President: "Camp near Santiago, July 16.—I thank you and my army thanks you for your congratulatory telegram of to-day. I am proud to say that every man performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow. Shafter, Major General."

Steamer Willapa returned from Vancouver last evening, after taking a quantity of freight up to the Mainland.

The Northern Pacific steamship Mogul is due to arrive here from the Orient on the 25th inst.

CUBAN COAST GUARDED

American Parties With Insurgent Relief Find Great Difficulty in Landing.

Spanish Bullets Drive Them From Point to Point of Remote Coast.

Key West, July 14.—The steamers Florida and Fanita under convoy of the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, have landed the largest expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents, and probably the last. It was a task beset with danger and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others. Captain Jose Munese, brother of General Emilio Munese, was killed. Winthrop Chandler, of New York, was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, but the fighting occurred before then and the consummation of the task was without mishap. The Florida and the Fanita left Key West on Saturday, July 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieut. T. W. Ryan. On board the steamer were 350 Cubans under General Munese, 50 troopers of the Tenth U. S. cavalry, under Lieutenant Lyster, Ahearn, and 25 Rough Riders under Winthrop Chandler, brother of Col. W. M. Astor Chandler.

The cargoes were enormous. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns with 150 30-pound projectiles to fit them and the two full batteries of light field pieces, and ten three-inch rifles of regular ordnance with 1,500 cartridges. In the matter of infantry rifles, there were over 4,000 Springfields with 954,000-cartridges, and 200 Mausers with 200,000 cartridges. Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers and the rest had Springfields. For the insurgent officers there were provided army Colts and 27,000 cartridges. It was a large cargo for the little boat to guard. The expedition was landed at San Juan, on the south coast of Cuba. This place was reached on Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party was sent off in small boats and scouted toward shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a fire from what had been taken to be a deserted brick house near the shore. They had not reckoned on this, and the men were called back and the three ships moved to the eastward to Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles east of the town the Peoria sailed boldly in and fired several shots from her three-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Here was thought to be the desired opportunity and another scouting party was organized. This was made up of 15 volunteers under Winthrop Chandler and 40 of the many Cubans under Capt. Nunez. The Peoria took a position with short range of the forts to protect a landing or cover a retreat and the small boats headed for the shore. They reached it 50 yards east of the fort. The boats were beached and their occupants cautiously scrambled toward the brush. But again they had reckoned without their host, as almost the very moment they set foot on the sands the forts and the entrenchments round it burst into flames and shots flew around the little huddle of men. Capt. Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he fell dead. Capt. Chandler with a broken arm, and the others safely gained the thickets and replied with a sharp fire at the entrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all her guns at work and rained shells upon the forts until the enemy's fire ceased. The moment the gunboat slackened fire, however, the Spanish fire was redoubled with fury and it was evident that their force was too large to attempt a landing there.

A retreat was ordered and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and even with these precautions five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously.

After several attempts to land it was determined to proceed to Palo Alto, leaving the Helena at Las Tunas. At 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore, the Peoria, Florida and Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. Palo Alto was reached at daybreak. There was not a Spaniard to be seen and the cargo and soldiers were put ashore without a single obstacle.

On July 4 Gomez appeared. He outlined a plan of campaign which he later submitted in writing for Lieut. Ryan for transmission to President McKinley.

MINISTERIAL SCORCHER.

Called to Account for Uncharitable Statements Not Capable of Proof.

Toronto, July 16.—Three writs have been issued against Rev. John Edmonds, a retired minister of Woodburn, by Mrs. Benner and her daughter, Miss Annie Benner. Mrs. Benner claims $6,000 damages for slander, having two separate writs. Miss Benner claims $1,000. Mrs. Benner claims that defendant, who is a local preacher occupying the pulpit of Woodburn Methodist church, made a remark that John Benner, the plaintiff's late husband, had gone to hell and was damned for the life he had led, and also that the plaintiff was illegally keeping her son in an insane asylum.

The following motion will be introduced by Ald. Bragg at the next meeting of the city council: "Whereas the report placed in the hands of the mayor by the city engineer dated June 9th, dealing with the new filter beds and receiver at Elk Lake is not satisfactory to the majority of this council. I hereby move that a special committee be appointed to consist of Aldermen Williams, Kinsman and Phillips to investigate with the city engineer and water commissioner, and report to this council the best manner to deal with the same."