

PROGRESO'S TOW LOST

Stern Wheel Steamer Marquis of Dufferin Wrecked at the Entrance to the Straits.

Her Crew Escaped in Small Boats, in Which They Reached the Steamer Progreso.

The men and companies who had stern-wheel steamers built in the coast cities to be towed to St. Michael's, for service on the Yukon, and the insurance companies who insured the vessels, must by this time have reached the conclusion that their ventures were risky ones.

The latest loss of this character was reported from Alberni yesterday, a despatch from Capt. H. B. Foot, of the steamer Willapa, to the effect that the stern-wheeler Marquis of Dufferin, which left here early on Thursday morning in tow of the steamer Progreso, had gone to pieces and sank between Cape Flattery and Cape Beale at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The wrecked steamer was sighted about twelve miles northeast of Cape Beale by the steamer Tartar, which arrived here last evening from the North. She was apparently standing on end, her bow down, and had turned turtle.

The Marquis of Dufferin was built at Vancouver for the British American Corporation at a cost of about \$200,000, and was insured for \$27,500. She was considered a particularly staunch vessel, and was strongly built, having two masted steamers to St. Michael's, on the whole not likely to prove successful.

POLITICAL NOTES. The speech delivered in the Nanaimo opera house on Wednesday evening by Hon. Mr. Eberts was one of the eloquent expositions of the government's policy that has been heard during the campaign and it won many votes for Mr. McCreight, the government candidate.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1890 \$370,080, 1891 338,828, 1892 400,175, 1893 371,698, 1894 520,678, 1895 749,217, 1896 691,836, 1897 519,196, Total \$4,126,646

To do this the government borrowed during those eight years \$3,315,455, of which amount \$2,065,880, is still on hand, leaving \$1,249,575 as the amount of borrowed capital expended in eight years. So that ordinary revenue had during that time contributed to public works an average of \$130,984 yearly. The borrowed capital was realized as follows:

The 1892 loan, which netted \$820,684, the bonds being sold at 86. The 1893 loan, which netted \$525,413, the bonds being sold at 91. The 1895 loan, which netted \$2,087,000, the bonds being sold at 95. The parliament debentures, \$100,000. All the above bonds are now quoted at 104, having advanced as Mr. Eberts put it, as steadily as did the consols of Great Britain.

The clear statement of facts made by the Attorney-General in respect to the Chinese question, a striking contrast to the generalities of Ralph Smith, was very favorably received, and admitted by all, for even the opposition speakers did not attempt to refute the facts, as a fair explanation of that question. The only charge that Mr. Eberts had distorted the facts at Revelstoke by stating that the New Vancouver Coal Company employed more Chinamen than the Vancouver Coal Company, it did not alter the case. The fact remained that the big corporation that was behind the opposition in this campaign, were employers of Chinese, and the mining report proved it.

pointed in not receiving the candidature deserting Mr. McAllan. There is every probability that the Olan McGregor will be represented in the next legislature. The general opinion in Nanaimo is that the opposition are counting on a good many more miners' votes than their candidate will receive.

Mr. Ralph Smith, the opposition candidate in South Nanaimo, is not a lawyer, as erroneously stated some days ago; neither is he a working miner. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Miners' Union, for which it is said he receives \$90 a month. His principal occupation is to make the miners believe that they have a grievance and therefore the necessity for a secretary at \$90 a month.

Mr. Semlin, late leader of the opposition in the legislature, runs his ranch by Chinese labor. The New Vancouver Coal Company, the chief backers of the opposition, employ Chinamen, and now the government comes forward, as it admits that Chinamen cut his wood, but still these men prate about being friends of the Chinese labor.

Mr. A. McGregor had to resign his position with the New Vancouver Coal Company to become a candidate in the government interest in Nanaimo. Mr. McAllan, who opposed Mr. James Dunsmuir in Comox, has been and still is in the employ of the Union Colliery Company, of which Mr. James Dunsmuir is president.

COLONIES OF SPAIN.

Profits She Derives From Her Various Holdings.

According to the Spanish official statistics, the trade of Spain with her colonies in 1896 amounted to \$80,182,480, composed as follows: Exports to the colonies \$18,150,480, Spain \$62,032,480. Imports from the colonies \$23,882,480, the import from Cuba into Spain amounting in value to \$7,450,000,000, and the exports from Spain to Cuba a value of \$2,240,100, or about \$19,500,000 in favor of Spain.

The principal articles imported from the colonies were: Tobacco and cigars \$3,240,000, Sugar 2,140,000, Wheat flour 1,140,000, Rice 1,080,000, Oils 970,500, Beans 820,100, Soap 620,100, Cotton goods of all kinds \$1,400,000, Boots and shoes 920,000, Cotton yarn 391,900, Rice 212,900, Soap 210,000, Imports into Spain \$4,925,400, Exports to the colonies \$1,504,200, Tobacco and cigars \$8,220,000, from two-thirds of the total imports into Spain, sugar was imported to the value of \$4,825,000, all seeds worth \$220,100.

No accurate figures on the commerce of the islands of the Pacific are available, but it may be safe to say that the total exports from Spain to all her colonies amounted in 1896 to \$29,900,000. The principal exports to the islands consist of Fernando Po, of Guinea; part of the coast of Cape St. John; the islands of the Philippines, and the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, and in Polynesia, Caroline and Palao in Polynesia.

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

Serving His Queen in Various Countries, He Fell a Victim to Rheumatism.

Suffered Unbearable Torture for Many Years—Every Remedy Failed to Help Him, till He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

Windsor, July 1.—"I have suffered for many years from chronic Rheumatism," writes Mr. F. G. Fenton, of this city. "I have been active military service on different occasions, in different climates, and the hardships I have borne, sowed the seeds of the disease in my system, and nourished it, till it had me completely in its toils. I went through the North-West campaign, 1885, and after my return home, I thought I would never be of use again. "My sufferings were past the power of words to describe. Every joint was a furnace of fiery burning pain. Every movement seemed to tear my flesh away under. I used remedy after remedy, but with always the same result—Failure. "Finally, thank God, I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so, and the result is sold in three words—They Cured Me. "I have served in the 33rd (British) Regiment, through an Indian campaign, and in No. 2 Co. R. R. C. and my comrades in the latter corps can vouch for the truth of these statements." Mr. Fenton is a man who has earned an honorable record in the service of his Queen and country. He knows that what he has said is true, and his words are not to be doubted. It is not his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills enough to prove beyond a doubt that they are the only cure for the one, the only cure on earth for Rheumatism? Mr. Fenton's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by the Dominion Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SCIENCE—I look for nothing but good from science. If science has gained an apparent victory over religion, it has been a false victory, and religion will have the last word.

SANTIAGO HILL FIGHT.

A Thousand American Soldiers Have Fallen in Two Days of Desperate Conflict.

Spaniards Let the Foe Approach to Close Range Before the Terrible Batteries Opened.

Modern Guns Off Cervera's Ships Then Deal Death From Behind the Earthworks.

Washington, July 2.—The President and the Secretary of War through a private despatch coming from the battlefield learn that the engagement was resumed this morning and has continued all day. The wounded men are coming in rapidly and indications point to heavy losses. The despatch does not indicate a decisive result in any direction.

This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all the officials at Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. Things from Shafter have been eagerly awaited and momentarily expected but were being carried to the rear, and the loss yesterday nothing came from him during the day concerning the progress of the action at Santiago.

Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to the officials reached the President and Secretary of War. It was a private despatch, not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and expressively it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was direct from the field of action and was as late as 4 p.m. It stated that the engagement had been in progress throughout the day, the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear, and that the American losses were heavy. The exact wording of the despatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it said that it conveyed to him the idea of extreme tension and a battle in which all the fiercest elements of war are present. Until it came the officials were positively without a word as to whether the engagement begun yesterday was continued today. It was only by the brief private message which under ordinary circumstances would have received little attention that the President and his advisers were made aware that the battle was still in progress and still without definite issue.

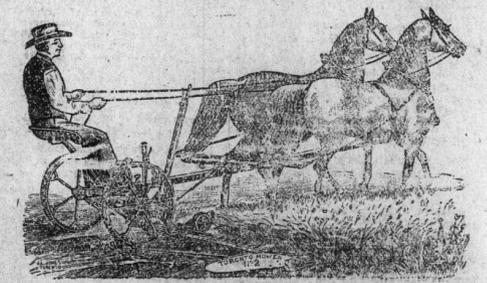
The mere fact that the despatch did not chronicle a decisive advantage by the American forces was construed by some of the officials as ominous. So far as official despatches are concerned the day was utterly devoid of any information bearing on Santiago. Secretary Alger said at the close of official hours that he had not received a word from General Shafter since the brief despatch at 3 o'clock this morning referring to the loss of yesterday. Secretary Long said at the same hour that nothing had come from Admiral Sampson and in particular the secretary of the navy dismissed as groundless the rumor that word had reached him that Morro Castle had been demolished by the American squadron. Col. Miles was also without advice at 3 o'clock. He joined Secretary Alger in the latter's office and the matter conferred for a long time on the military situation.

Neither the secretary nor the commanding general underestimates the great task before the American army with an enemy well entrenched in front of them, with Cervera's guns pouring shot and shell into the lines and with the possibility that Spanish reinforcements have now swelled the ranks of the enemy until they are now greater than the combined forces under the American military commander. The great issue remains for General Shafter and his forces to work out to a conclusion. His call early in the day for a large additional force of medical officers was quickly responded to. The hospital ship Relief, which left New York to-day, was given orders before sailing to stop on her way south at Fortress Monroe, where the extra force of surgeons will board her. She will reach Fortress Monroe to-morrow and take on the physicians immediately and then proceed to the aid of the wounded under Shafter's command. Surgeon-General Sternberg of the army was unable to make arrangements to-day for all the medical assistance which Gen. Shafter asked for. After considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen physicians they are with the enemy already aboard the vessels will approximate twenty in all. The Relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed they will be sent, Gen. Sternberg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk the middle of next week with a large detachment of Gen. Garrettsou's brigade as reinforcements to Shafter. Surgeon-General Sternberg left here this evening for Fortress Mon-

Klondyke Outfits. PRICE LISTS NOW READY. B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

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with unexpected accuracy, the shots fell from 3 and 5-inch rapid-firing rifles evidently taken from Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish stronghold of Caney and El Paso have fallen and the fort Aguadores just east of Morro Castle on the coast has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops who are guarding Balquiza and Juragua the rest of the Spanish army together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously. The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The Tenth cavalry started down the hillside and straight for the enemy's fortifications. Capt. Grimes' battery poured a steady fire into the Spanish ranks, and Col. Woods' advanced. The dismounted cavalry passed through the tangled grass and underbrush, and half way up the hillside selected a good spot to halt and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards were sent into their fort by the pondering away at the hill top with vigorous persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hill top and fell into the water beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved several officers were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time General Lawton's division, which held the hill top and fell into the water beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved several officers were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time General Lawton's division, which held the hill top and fell into the water beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved several officers were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt.

At about 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Captain Capron's guns and the muskets of his men broke the Spanish line and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy's trail known as the main Santiago road, headed by a light battery of the Second Cavalry, was the first to be broken. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task owing to the mud in the valley and the heavy fire of the Spanish batteries in the little town of El Paso re-portedly ordered his horse and after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic

GENERAL

He is Visiting Pleasant W. There is at Driani General who has come a pleasure trip to the world of the Old Count of England the ritual command yesterday he is Manitoba he is him over to Ca combined his family in a temporarily impressing here. He the Sicilian count fishing was off Falls and he what he say in polis of the R He intimated generally was attention to the strong movement set in this dis- esthetic of the present, owing crops, while the would tend to upon Canada as

The General would not permit with the States of powers of the Spain's captured a sincere feeling of respect was rife between the two nations and while the over-looked in object held in view would understand prejudices and old pass away. Day, he said he loyalty which the for their national of the Empire.

THE RIGHT Warrant, the porphets stand purely on the the etymology wrong, the two priv- but for the true ma- of the final outcome of the Empire. Phillipson, Hebrew, C.

Theodore D.

STATUTORY NOTICE. Notice is hereby given and other persons having claims against the estate of Theodore D. are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the City of Victoria, B. C., on or before the 15th day of August next, at which time the executor of the said estate will receive and pay the same.

Directors for San Juan Antonio, B. C., are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the City of Victoria, B. C., on or before the 15th day of August next, at which time the executor of the said estate will receive and pay the same.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Le One of the best fishing boats in the world, built by Quamichan Lake, two fishing boats, one of which is a preferred (near) fishing boat, and one of which is a fishing boat, both of which are in excellent condition. Major Muttar, Somers, B. C.

TENDERS will be received for repairing the roof of the building at the Duke of North Head. The tenders will be received on or before the 15th day of July next, at which time they will be opened.

FOR SALE—The attention of the public is called to the fact that the undersigned has for sale a large quantity of building materials, including lumber, shingles, and other goods, at a very low price. The goods are located at the Victoria Wharf, and are available for immediate delivery.

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