SPLENDID SHOWINGS.

Encouraging Developments in the Vicinity of Rossland and Trail Creek.

The Handsomest Showings the Josie Ever Had—Solid Copper Ore on Record Mountain.

[From the Rossland Miner.]

The Evening Star tunnel is now six feet into the vein and the ore averages $20 per ton. The tunnel was run 147½ feet before the vein was cut, which proves that it dips at about an angle of 45 degrees. The ore is highly silicious but carries a fair percentage of both iron and copper. Only one average sample has been taken and that went $20. The same ore on the foot wall on the surface only went $3 to $4, so that a chute of higher grade ore may be expected before the hanging wall is reached. The shaft to connect with this tunnel is down about 12 feet. Owing to the dip of the vein it will have to be put down nearly 100 feet to make the connection. The shaft shows six feet of ore between two well defined walls and the ore on the hanging wall averages about $40 per ton. There are now between 75 and 100 tons of shipping ore on the dumps of the Evening Star.

The owners of the C. & C. are saying little, but are keeping right on at work. The shaft is down 65 feet all in ore. For some distance it has been wider than the workings and is a solid sulphide of fine grain. The percentage of copper is very uniform, averaging from four to five per cent. Only one assay of silver was ever taken and that went ten ounces. The gold assays run all the way from a trace to $80, as they do in all the other big mines of the camp.

The Novelty was sold last Wednesday for $20,000. This claim is situated on the south slope of Red mountain, adjoining the California on the north. The work of developing the property had just been commenced. The sale was negotiated by J. B. Jones, of Spokane. The work on the California shows a good vein of ore coming into it from the Novelty. The Novelty is crown granted and has therefore a perfect title. It is a large piece of ground and has a strong surface showing.

The east tunnel of the Josie, which originates on the Poorman fraction, now shows ten feet of solid sulphide ore, which averages $60. It is the handsomest showing the Josie has ever had and has seldom been equalled in the camp. The War Eagle and Le Roi are the only mines in the camp which can show ore bodies of such a width and grade.

O. G. Labaree has arrived from Toronto and will at once begin work with a good force of men on the Mascot, Eldorado, Snowshoe and Southern Belle, in addition to the properties he is already working. Before leaving the East he placed large orders for machinery with the Rand Drill Company of Sherbrooke, Que., for use in these mines.

Mr. Gordon, of the Trail Mining Company, has been making a number of tests of the ore from the Kootenay mine. The assays run from $8 to $50 and the average is above $25. This makes it a safe shipping ore.

The O.K. compressor was brought up from Trail Tuesday and is being put in place. As soon as this new plant is in operation the O.K. will be heard from, as there is a great quantity of ore to be taken out.

A shaft is being sunk on the east end of the Celtic Queen and is down about 30 feet. The first 20 feet was in drift, which is very heavy. The ledge was found wide and strong and some very good ore is in sight. The indications for a body of reasonably high grade ore are very good.

Solid copper ore is now found in the Wallingford, on Record mountain. The improvement in the ore during the last few days has been very marked. There is hardly a doubt now that Record mountain is cut by at least one copper bearing ledge.

Col. S. M. Wharton yesterday showed a Miner representative a letter from F. T. Kelley, one of his partners in the Reco mine near Sandon. In the course of his letter he states that No. 6 tunnel has for the past two weeks shown six inches of galena which will ship 700 to 800 ounces in silver per ton. The No. 2 tunnel shows from six to ten inches of ruby silver galena. Mr. Kelly estimates the amount of ore in sight at $1,000,000.

Clive Phillips-Wolley, provincial sanitary inspector, arrived in Rossland Tuesday. He entered on the discharge of his duties at once, and is busily engaged in putting the town in good sanitary condition.

There is a prospect that the West Le Roi and Josie property will soon be rid of all its entanglements and sold to a strong company. There were large transfers of the company's shares last week and it transpires that the Jones Warren wing have secured control, they now holding over four-fifths of the shares.

The new blast furnace of the Trail smelter has a capacity of 150 tons a day, and when it is in operation the total capacity of the plant will be 450 tons. It is believed this will be sufficient to meet the present requirements of the camp, especially since three of the leading mines are sending their ore to Nelson. The Le Roi would alone be able to keep the Trail smelter running for many months with even its increased capacity of 450 tons a day, if the ore could be treated alone, but it is so silicious that ores having a greater percentage of copper and a greater percentage of iron are absolutely necessary. The Le Roi consequently ships a goodly percentage of its output to American smelters. The Josie output will now cut an important figure in the shipments from the camp. The ore body in the face of the tunnel running into the Josie from the Poorman end is now so large and so solid that almost a carload is knocked down with each round of shots. And it may be added every carload of this ore is worth nearly $1,000.

The new steam hoist for the Iron Mask is approaching completion. It is a superb piece of mechanicism, and it will have plenty to do, for there are now five feet of solid, high grade ore in the Iron Mask shaft.

The new shaft on the Josie Mac in the South Belt is down eight feet and the indications are highly favorable for finding a body of good ore. An assay made last week showed $25 in silver and $5.50 in gold. The ledge matter is thoroughly mineralized and is improving in character every day.

The building for the Monte Cristo compressor is approaching completion. The new plant will be complete and in operation in a short time. When it is there will be five compressor plants in Centre Star gulch. A year ago there was not a compressor from one end of it to the other.

Ed. Welch, superintendent of the Sovereign, has issued a notice for tenders for running a tunnel 100 feet and sinking the present shaft to a depth of 75 feet. The tunnel when completed will be 400 feet long and will have a vertical depth of 185 feet.

The great compressor plant of the Trail Mining Co. will be in operation in a few months. The Trail Mining Co. owns the Columbia, Kootenay, Tip Top and Copper Jack claims. The plant has a capacity of 30 air drills and was built by the Ingersoll-Sergeant Co. It is the largest compressor plant ever supplied by this or any other concern to any place in British Columbia. It is a splendid piece of mechanism, complete in every detail and a triumph of modern inventive genius and mechanical skill.

A local syndicate has purchased the Cambridge mineral claim and has let a contract to sink the present shaft to the 50-foot level. The claim is situated at the west base of Lookout mountain near the St. Mary. The showing at present averages $20 in gold and copper.

In the Deer Park, at a depth of 70 feet, the shaft now shows 13 inches of $24 ore.

The Wild Horse district is about half way between Waneta and Nelson on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad. The Pietre brothers made locations in there about a year ago, but it was not until two or three weeks since that attention was aroused to any considerable extent. Joe Young, of Seattle, in charge of the Mugwump mine, acquired an interest in a claim called the Elsie and had a number of assays made of the surface ore. None of the assays went below $50 in gold and many of them went $100, and one as high as $1,048. The ore is carried in quartz and the ledges run from southwest to northeast. The country rock is slate and the veins are true fissures, both the foot and hanging walls being smooth and there being a talc seam between the walls and the ore.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Butter Advances Two Cents per Pound—New Grain Beginning to Come In.

The past week has been particularly quiet with grocers and retailers generally, business being far from normal and presenting much of that holiday appearance which has characterized it for many weeks. Quotations have not changed in a single instance, but in the wholesale market prices on butter have advanced, that of Cowichan and Delta creamery two cents a pound. The advance not being sufficiently great to warrant a corresponding or rather a five-cent raise in retail figures (the smallest possible to be made), consequently comes out of the pocket of the grocer. Grain merchants are now preparing for the new crops. Threshing is in progress all over the Island, and it is expected that the coming week will will see much buying and selling done. Some little new grain has already been sold, but merchants as yet have decided on no fixed price.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl	$5.25
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.25
Victoria XXX	4.75
Lion	4.75
Portland roller	5.00
Salem	5.00
Rainier	5.25
Snowflake	5.00
Olympic	5.25
Premier	5.00
Three Star	5.00
Two Star	4.00
Superfine	4.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Barley, per ton	25.00@26.00
Middlings, per ton	20.00@25.00
Bran, per ton	18.00@20.00
Ground feed, per ton	22.00@25.00
Corn, whole, per ton	35.00@40.00
" cracked, per ton	40.00@45.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@50
Rolled oats, per lb	3½
Potatoes, per lb	1¼
Cabbages, per lb	2
Hay, baled, per ton	$9@12
Straw, per bale	50@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Green Corn	35
Eggs, Island, per doz	30
" imported, per doz	20
Butter, fresh, per lb	20@25
" Creamery, per lb	25
" Dairy, per lb	20
" Delta	25
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
" Canadian, "	15
" Boneless, "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	15@18
" Rolled "	14@16
" Long clear	10
" Canadian	14@16
Shoulders, per lb	12½
Lard, per lb	12½
Golden Cottolene, per lb	12½
MEATS—Beef, per lb	5@12½
Sides, per lb	7@7½
Veal "	10@15
Mutton, "	5@12½
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Chickens, each	50@75
Pigeons, per brace	50@60
FRUITS—California apples, per lb	5
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
Bananas, per doz	25
Pears, per lb	6@8
Peaches, per lb	8@10
Plums, per lb	5@7
Tomatoes, per lb	5
Grapes, per lb	10@12
Nectarines, per lb	10@12
Melons	35@60
Island Pears (small) per 10 lbs	25
FISH—Salmon, spring, per lb	6@10
Cohoes, apiece	35@50
Halibut, per lb	10@12
Rock Cod	8@10
Smoked Salmon, per lb	12½

BABYLONIAN EXCAVATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—News of the great success of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia has been received here. The most notable result of the expedition is that the history of the Babylonian people as recorded in cuneiform writing on tablets is carried back at least 2,250 years further than yet known. There is now abundant evidence that the Babylonian people existed and were civilized enough to be able to write at least 7,000 years before Christ. Prof. Hilprecht is at present in Constantinople arranging for the classification of inscriptions on objects of priceless value.

Fifty years of success in curing Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Cramps, Bowel Complaints of summer and fall, etc., stamp Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best remedy in the market. It saves children's lives.

CRETANS AND TURKS.

Defeat of Mussulmans by the Christians—The Sultan Implored to Interfere.

Revolutionary Conspiracy in Barcelona—Nansen Will Next Explore Antarctic Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Athens says the most serious fighting recorded up to the present time occurred on Friday, when the Christians in the mountains organized a strong expedition against a number of Moslem villages in the Haraklion district and a thousand well armed Turks left Heraklion to defend their property. In the pitched battle which followed, the Turks were defeated, losing 80 killed and 47 wounded. The losses of the Christians were smaller. The Cretans captured an enormous amount of booty, hundreds of rifles and thousands of sheep and cattle falling into their possession.

The news of the reverse, according to the Athens correspondent of the Telegraph, has terribly excited the Moslem population at Heraklion. The Mohammedans gathered in front of the palace of the governor and clamored furiously for arms. The governor refused to accede to their request but was powerless to restore order. In conclusion, the Athens correspondent says that after the battle several villages were burned, both Christians and Turks taking hand in the destruction of the towns.

A despatch to the Times from Canea says: "A large body of Mohammedans, Mohammedan refugees and Bashi Bazouks, many of whom are supplied with arms by the government, left here yesterday to attack the town of Archanes, where thousands of Christian refugees are assembled. The people of Archanes have telegraphed the Sultan imploring His Majesty's protection. Several Mohommedans who were killed and wounded in the conflicts in the vicinity of Archanes were brought back to Canea to-day. It is impossible to obtain any details of the fight."

The death of Leopold Herz, of New York, father of Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama canal fame, was announced this morning in the Times. It occurred at Bournmouth, where Mr. Herz was visiting his son: His death was the result of a surgical operation. He intended to return to New York on Saturday.

A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated at Gerona, capital of the province of the same name, about 50 miles northeast of Barcelona, Spain.

President Alonzo, of Bolivia, has assumed the duties of his office and prospects for a long-continued peace are excellent. The members of his cabinet are as follows: Interior, Gen. Sanguinez; foreign affairs, Manuel Maria Gomez; war, Jorge Oblitas; justice, Macario Pinilla; finance, Lisimaco Gutierrez.

It is reported that Dr. Nansen intends to conduct an expedition to the Antarctic ocean in search of the South Pole before returning to the Arctic region.

The danger of a cabinet crisis in Germany and the resignation of Chancellor Hohenlohe seem to have been averted by the statement of the Reichsanzeiger that Emperor William desires a bill to be drawn up and submitted to the bundesrath relative to reform in the criminal procedure of the army. This acceptance of a measure along the lines of the recent speeches of Prince Hohenlohe indicates that the steady pressure of public sentiment has resulted in the defeat of the irresponsible military coterie whose growing influence in the highest quarters had threatened to render the imperial chancellor's position untenable.

SMELTER FOR VANCOUVER.

Construction to Begin in Thirty Days—British and Eastern Capitalists Interested in the Enterprise.

TACOMA, Aug. 26.—W. R. Rust, superintendent of the Tacoma Smelting & Refining company, left the city this morning for Vancouver, B. C., to meet a number of representatives of British and American capitalists. They will select a site in the vicinity of Vancouver, for a large smelting and refining works, of which Mr. Rust will be manager. Mr. Rust returned last week from a visit to the East. One of the results of his trip was the organization of a company which will construct and operate the smelting and refining plant referred to. Mr. Rust said:

"We expect to be at work on the construction of the new plant within thirty days. It will have a capacity of about 400 tons of ore per day, or four times the present capacity of the Tacoma smelter, and will smelt and refine copper, lead, gold, silver and other metals. Four stacks will be erected and the works will run day and night, employing 250 men steadily. I expect the plant will start up about six months hence.

"The company which will erect and operate the works was organized, during my late visit East, after conferences held at Montreal and New York with capitalists. The head of the syndicate is C. D. Simpson, of Scranton, Pa., one of the most extensive miners in that state, and reputed to be worth $3,000,000. Other members of the syndicate I am not at liberty to name. Neither can I state the names of those whom I will meet at Vancouver to-morrow. The capital stock of the syndicate is one million dollars, and every cent of it is now paid up. The smelting and mining company will be incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

"The ore for the new smelter will come from mines in the Rossland and Slocan mining districts, in British Columbia."

Replying to a question why the new smelter is to be erected in British Columbia instead of American territory, Mr. Rust said that the tariff on silver and lead ores had considerable to do with it, and that Eastern capitalists were timid about investing money in smelting enterprises until the election is over and they knew what the policy of the government is to be.

A prominent citizen yesterday quoted Mr. Rust as saying that the reason the smelting plant was going to British Columbia was because English capitalists, who are largely interested in the scheme, would not invest money in the United States, owing to the free silver craze. If McKinley is elected and a sound and stable currency is assured, foreign capital will then take hold and be invested for the development of American resources.

It is well known that under the McKinley law large smelting plants were established all over the West, and they all prospered because an era of good times reigned, and American workingmen were given a chance to earn honest money. During that period, also, not a single smelter was erected in British Columbia or in any of the Canadian provinces, although then the tariff on lead, silver and copper ores was more than double what it is to-day.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DEAD.

British Sailors Landed to Maintain Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The state department received a cable message that the Sultan of Zanzibar died at 11 a. m. yesterday; that Said Ali holds the palace, that sailors and marines have been landed, and that rioting to-night is feared.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 25.—The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamed bin Thwain bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of age, a nephew of the late Sultans Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, and suceeded to the sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 5, 1893. He was one of a number of claimants, and was selected as the most fitting by the British government, which exercises a protectorate over the sultanate.

Seyid Kalid occupied the palace, taking possession of that building immediately after the death of Hamid bin Thwain bin Said became known. He proclaimed himself Sultan, and barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaris.

Sailors from the British warships Philomel, Thrush and Sparrow have been landed to protect property ashore, and all the ladies have been lodged in the British consulate, which is guarded by the sailors. Trouble is feared.

Last night passed quietly. Seyed Khalid is still is possession of the palace square, the guns of which are trained on the British warships, Philomel, Thrush and Sparrow, which have landed sailors to protect the British consulate, where all the ladies lodged. The warships are moored opposite the palace square, and the commanders are awaiting orders from the British government. Seyed Khalid has barricaded himself in the palace square with 700 armed Aiskris, following the example of his father, who took the same steps, but was overawed by the British forces, which established the late Sultan instead.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The Dead Meat Scheme Revived—Major Perley Dismissed—Well Known Citizen Dead.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—There was a meeting of members of parliament to-day to discuss the Three Rivers or Quebec dead meat scheme. What the promoters want is $250,000 per year for ten years. It is not likely that the scheme will mature. The promoters will interview the government to-morrow.

Major Perley, formerly chief engineer of public works, but during the last two years on the engineering staff of the railways and canals department, has been notified that his services are no longer required.

Henry Wentworth Monk, who has been well known around Parliament hill for years and was noted for his eccentricities, is dead. A great idea of his was that Great Britain might purchase Palestine and present it to the Jews, and that the Jews might be congregated in their native land and form once more a royal race. This idea he had connected with international arbitration, by which peace was to be assured to the world at large.

BROWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

His Friends Endeavoring to Prevent His Prospective Expulsion From the Bay Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The friends of ex-Pastor Brown are beginning a systematic effort to prevent his expulsion from the ministry by the Bay conference. Since the confessions of Mattie Overman and Mrs. Tunnell have been made public, many of the ministers composing the Bay Association are outspoken in their desire that he should at once be summarily dismissed from the ministry, and were conference convened at once it is probable that such action would find few opponents. The conference, however, cannot legally convene until December, and in the meantime Dr. Brown's friends hope to rally a sentiment in his favor. The conference is composed of the pastor and two lay delegates from each of the Congregational churches about the bay. Deacon Isaac N. Morse flatters himself that he has yet some influence with many of the pastors by reason of his still controlling the affairs of the First church, and this is to be exerted to the fullest extent in Brown's interest. A meeting of Dr. Brown's former adherents will be called in a day or so, when some plan to save him from summary expulsion from the ministry will probably be decided upon.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — Secretary Hoke Smith briefly outlined his plans in an interview to-day. He said: "I will retire from office on September 1, and it is my purpose to return to Atlanta at once. My resignation was due alone to the fact that I intend to support Bryan and Sewell. I have always voted the regular Democratic ticket and shall make no exception this year. It is my purpose to devote my time to the practice of law and to my private business. I have, however, signified my willingness to make two or three speeches in Georgia for the State and National ticket, but the time necessary to the resumption of attention to my professional and private business will not permit me to enter actively into the campaign outside my own state."

Colic Cured.

DEAR SIRS,—I was very bad last summer with colic and a few doses of Wild Strawberry cured me. I am safe in recommending it as the best remedy ever used. I cannot speak too highly of it.

MRS ALFRED VICE, Berlin, Ont.

MILLINERY MATTERS.

Ostrich Feathers on Large Hats—Flowers of Fine Quality.

Flowers are worn in profusion, and they are finer in quality and more perfect in design than any heretofore shown in the market. It would be difficult indeed to select the natural from the artificial without touching them, so perfect is the imitation. Among the popular flowers are mignonette, cornflowers, poppies, roses and orchids, with an abundance of greenery. Foliage in rich red bronze and autumn leaf colors is much liked.

Feathers are even more favored by the better dressed among fashionable women than flowers are. Rich, thick ostrich plumes, either black or white, are most in fashion. On very large hats the profusion of feathers is preposterous. Sometimes as many as 11 are used to trim. One large plume is carried around the crown, two or three fall over the hair at the back, and the others stand erect or are laid about in various directions. If the present fancy for feathers continues for any length of time, the business of ostrich farming will be an exceedingly profitable one, as good feathers

STRAW HAT.

always bring a high price. Ostrich plumes are a luxury in which bird lovers may indulge without any qualms of conscience, as, unlike breasts, wings, paradise plumes and aigrets, the feathers are not obtained at the cost of the bird's life.

Jeweled insects—butterflies and dragon flies in particular—ornament many fashionable articles of headgear. Sometimes these artificial flies, particularly the dragon flies, are wonderfully good imitations of nature. The French nation excels in mimicking insect life, in both genuine and imitation gems and metals, and the most perfect specimens of the art are seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic.

An illustration is given of a hat of crimped straw of a bright poppy red shade. It is trimmed in front with straw colored gauze and at the sides with yellow roses. A cluster of black ostrich plumes is placed near the back. With this is worn a collar of red velvet, above which is a frill of embroidered white gauze. The cravat is also of embroidered gauze.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

COSTUME OF THE PERIOD.

Serviceable Lace Dresses—Full Belts on New Parisian Costumes.

Efforts are being made to revive the lace dress, but thus far with only indifferent success. It was always a comfortable, becoming and every way desirable style, and arrayed in one of these a woman felt herself presentable for almost any occasion. A great deal of crape, crepon and soft crinkled goods will be worn, and the woman who buys a genuine Japanese crape may feel sure of getting her money's worth, even though she pays a good price for it. Made up either with silk, or in a complete

CREPON COSTUME.

costume over a silk lining, there is nothing that will give better service or be more comfortable and becoming.

A full belt, soft in appearance, but as high and well fitting as a corselet, is a feature of many Parisian gowns of the moment. It is made over a close lining, of course, and in order to drape well the material should be cut on the bias.

In spite of attempts to introduce double and trimmed skirts, the plain one clings to general favor most tenaciously, and with good reason. Like every other part of the costume, it must be well cut and well made, and, that taken for granted, it has the merit of leaving the upper part of the figure the most important. Upon that fancy may exercise all her ingenuity and attention will not be distracted by the vagaries of skirt trimmings. Properly the eye of the observer should be drawn toward the face of the person observed rather than away from it, and the plain skirt is a great assistance in that direction, as well as being more becoming to the figure.

The cut shows a costume of woolen crepon of a dust gray shade. The skirt has godets at the back and is slashed at either side of the tablier to show a lower skirt of maroon and rose glace taffeta. Maroon and gray applications adorn the lower part of the tablier. The Louis Quinze bodice is ornamented with applications and has a vest of changeable taffeta and a chemisette of white gauze. The balloons of the sleeves are trimmed with plaited coquilles of gray gauze and the close lower part of the sleeves is slashed to show taffeta panels. The cravat is of gray gauze.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

No Advertising on Street Vehicles.

Liverpool has a city ordinance forbidding the use of the streets to vehicles displaying advertisements. A man who undertook to show an advertisement on a bicycle was fined recently under this law.

THE CANADIAN TROPHY.

International Cup and Purse Won by the Dominion Yacht "Canada."

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Yesterday the Canadian yacht Canada defeated the American yacht Vencedor in the first race for the international trophy, making the course in 5 hours 40 minutes, or 11 minutes within the limit.

The race was for the most part a drifting match with occasional light breezes in which the Canada did the best work. During a 12-mile an hour breeze the Vencedor gained on her rival, but there was not enough of that sort of weather. The following were the figures:

Canada, start 11:00; actual time, 11:01:20; finish, 4:19:08; corrected time, 4:14:23.

Vencedor, 11:00; 11:00:40; 4:37:07; 4:37:07.

This morning the wind was higher, and the course was five miles to windward and return, the course to be sailed twice, making the sail one of 20 miles. The start was delayed half an hour by the Canada carrying away her topmast halyards. The gun was fired at 11:30. The Vencedor got over the line 12 seconds after and the Canada 40 seconds after. The Vencedor was carrying her spinnaker, club topsails, balloon jib and staysail. The Canada had out her club topsails, big jib topsail and spinnaker. Some of the prettiest jockeying ever seen in a yacht contest was displayed before the start. The wind blew 20 miles an hour with a tendency to shift into the west.

Almost unexpectedly the Canada won by 26 seconds; thus taking the trophy. The races were the best two in three, under the New York Yacht Club rules, with a few amendments. The trophy to be sailed for is a cup valued at $500, which is to go to the club from which the winner shall sail. This latter, according to the conditions imposed by the donors, becomes a perpetual interlake trophy. Besides these prizes there is $1,500 in cash donated by citizens of Toledo through the international yacht race committee.

THEORY OF POPULISM.

Bourke Cochran Declares Its Conception of Society to Be One of Warfare and Strife.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—In the course of his great speech in Madison Square Garden last night on the subject of Opposition to Repudiation, Bourke Cochran, the champion of the gold Democrats, said:

"Wherever Populists are assembled you will find discussion proceeding upon the theory that men are hostile to each other in their interests; that the condition of life is one of contest. At Chicago Mr. Bryan declared: 'When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests.' I answer that he was right. My friends, when a man loses all sense, he has a right to defy those who possess any. (Laughter.) In a convention of extremists the most excitable will always be selected for a leader.

"I merely desire to call the attention of this gathering to the character of that speech, to the underlying spirit that pervades it, and to ask the workingmen of this country, to ask the citizens of this nation, if the government should be trusted to the hands of men whose conception of civilized society is one of warfare and strife. We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interest, mutual forbearance, mutual cooperation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats. We believe today that men should stand shoulder to shoulder working together for a common purpose beneficial to all, and we believe that this attempt to assail wages, which means an attempt to attack the prosperity of all, will be resisted, not by a class, but by the whole nation. What labor has gained, that shall it keep. The rate of wages that is paid to it today is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. We look forward to a further and further increase in the prosperity of the workingmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wages, but by a further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the prices of farm products have fallen, and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer, forgets that while the price of wages has risen off the farm, the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery, while the wages of the individual laborer may have risen. While wages remain at their present rate, I hope there will be a further and further continual decrease in the cost of living.

"While we have in existence a system of mutual co-operation, which is but another name for civilized society, all are admitted to share in every bounty which providence showers upon the earth. The dweller in the tenement, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of providence, in the purifying influences of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. (Applause.)

"It is from his share in this bounty that the Populist wants to exclude the American workingman. To him we say, in the name of humanity, in the name of progress, you shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, nor press a scourge upon his back. (Applause.) You shall not rob him of study, of progress in the skill of his craft, and of the careful organization of the members who work with him at the same bench. You shall not obscure the golden prospects of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening of the cost of living, as well as by a further depreciation of the dollar which is paid to him. (Applause.)

"The man who raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production; he seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind, but this attempt will fail.

Why Some People Fail.

The world is full of people who have failed because of Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation, which are responsible for nine-tenths of life's miseries. Burdock Blood Bitters cures these diseases as well as all other diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood in 99 cases out of 100.