TARTAN
CUT SMOKING
TOBACCO
J. RATTRAY & Co.
MONTREAL, CAN

treasury of the company and be am- to pay all expenses of developing and uipping the mine. Another interest- feature of the sale is that Deer Park ll now stiffen in price, as there is now probability of the treasury stock be- scattered broadcast in small lots er the country. As the mine is all ht so far as pay ore is concerned the ock will now probably take a jump.

B. A. C. IN CONTROL.

Secures 284,000 Shares in the Le Roi Mines.

Spokane, July 22.—The famous iron d pool of the Le Roi company, in hich about four-fifths of the stock was eld, has finally been dissolved, and the eyton faction has sold its holdings to e British American corporation. The le was on the basis of $6 per share and volved 284,000 shares, so that as the pitalization of the Le Roi is only 500,- 00 shares, the B.A.C. now has a sub- antial majority in the company.

What the Pepton faction could not do violent means has at last been accom- lished amicably, and the pool was roken on Tuesday with the consent of e Turner interests under the clause of e pooling agreement which provided at, while the pool was to last for ten ears, yet it could be broken in the mean- me by a majority vote of the shareholl- rs interested in it. The majority vote voring the breaking of the trust was ecured on Tuesday, when the combina- ion was dissolved by general consent. The Peyton faction, controlling nearly 84,000 shares, promptly turned in its ooled receipts, secured its stock certi- cates, and turned them over to the British American corporation, represented by messenger from the Bank of British North America at Rossland. The hares are held in escrow by that insti- ution, and the B. A. C. has paid on ac- ount in escrow a half million dollars. The rest of the payment becomes due inside of six weeks, in one lump sum.

The B. A. C. had pooling receipts in escrow for several days previous to the meeting on Tuesday, but at that meeting when the pool was broken, it became possible for the first time for the Peyton faction to convert the pooling receipts into actual stock certificates.

It now looks as though the B. A. C. is practically in control of the company's affairs, and as was said to-night by a man who is closely allied with the big Wright-Mackintosh syndicate, "the mine- ty is going up against a buzz-saw."

A meeting of the Le Roi directors was held here to-night, when in accordance with the policy of the interests now at the head of the company, the superintendent of the mine, Nicholas Tregear, was given instructions to cut the shipments down to 100 tons per day. The output is now ranging around 250 tons per diem, and W. J. Harris, the present manager, who is closely connected with the Turner, or minority interests, lately announced that the shipments were to be increased to 350 tons daily. This reduction of the ore output arrived at in the directors' meeting to-night indicates that the Turner interests will soon retire from the management of the property. In fact, it is declared that the B. A. C. intends to make W. A. Carlyle, its chief engineer, the manager of the property.

The reason given out by the directors for the cutting down of the ore shipments is that larger production retarded the successful development of the mine.

FLANIGAN BREAKS THE RECORD

Threw the Sixteen-Pound Hammer 158 Feet 4½ Inches.

Boston, July 23.—John Flanigan, of the New York Athletic Club, broke the world's record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer at the big athletic meet of St. Augustine's parish, in South Boston, to-day; his throw being 158 feet 4½ inches. In the 100-yard M. Schoonmaker, Fitchburg Athletic Association, finished first in 10 2-5 seconds; B. J. Wefers and J. Frank Quinlan, both of the New York Athletic Association, tied for second place, Wefers winning the toss.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ward and Davis Defeat Bond and Collins at Tennis.

Chicago, July 23.—The finals in the doubles and the remaining semi-finals in the singles were played to-day at the western championship tennis tournament. Ward and Davis, of Harvard, defeated Bond and Collins in the double finals. Summaries:

Finals in doubles—Ward and Davis defeated Bond and Collins, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-finals in singles—Belden defeated Wrenn, 6-2, 6-3.

BISHOP CHRISTIE.

Arrangements for Receiving the New Dignitary of R. C. Church.

As previously announced the successor to the see of Vancouver Island is expected to arrive in Victoria on August 5, being met at Tacoma by Rev. Father Nicolaye. Archbishop Gross will accompany Bishop Christie, and upon their arrival a reception will be tendered them at the wharf, whence they will be escorted to the cathedral and the formal installation of the new prelate will take place. The public will not be admitted to this service, but at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Institute Hall, a general reception will be tendered, at which a programme of music will be gone through. His Lordship will be welcomed on behalf of the congregation by Mr. A. E. McPhillips, and it is expected that a brief acknowledgment will be made by Bishop Christie.

On Sunday, August 7, special services will be conducted in the cathedral, the bishop celebrating his first pontifical mass in his new diocese.

A woman who cries a great deal is usually a great kisser.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Britain and the United States Decide Upon the Subjects To Be Considered.

Mr. Foster an Advocate of Party Lines in Provincial Election Contests.

Ottawa, July 23.—The British government and the United States have finally decided upon the subjects which are to come up for consideration at the approaching conference at Quebec. Protocols have been exchanged between the governments of both countries, but the subjects will not be officially announced for a few days yet. Indeed, they may not be given to the press until the arrival of Baron Herschell in Ottawa from England. He is expected to reach here shortly. The subjects to come up for consideration at the convention are as follows: Fur seals in Behring sea and North Pacific ocean, Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries and fisheries in inland waters contiguous to the frontier, delimitation of the Alaska-Canadian boundary, transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada, alien labor law, mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other, reciprocity of trade, naval vessels on lakes.

Other subjects are described as of minor importance, except provisions for the conveyance of persons in the custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Mr. Foster, who has just returned from New Brunswick, congratulates the Conservatives of that province on having decided in convention to adopt straight party lines in provincial elections, the same as in federal, and to work hand-in-hand with the Ottawa Conservatives. Mr. Foster leaves for British Columbia on Monday.

THE BROOKLYN'S WORK.

Her Guns Landed Many Shells on the Spanish Fleet.

Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—There has been so much discussion over the parts taken by the American ships in the battle that destroyed Admiral Cervera's squadron, and there have been so many accounts by eye-witnesses giving the credit to one or two ships, that some figures taken from the tables and charts prepared by the examining board will be of interest.

An examination of the hulls of the Spanish vessels above the present submerged water lines shows the following:

Four inch shells (fired only by the Iowa)—Infanta Maria Teresa, 1; Almirante Oquendo, 5; Vizcaya, 2.

Five inch shells (fired only by the Brooklyn)—Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; Vizcaya, 6; Oquendo, 5, one of which exploded a torpedo; Cristobal Colon, 4.

Eight inch shells (fired by Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon and Indiana)—Teresa, 3; Oquendo, 3 Vizcaya, 4.

As the Indiana did not follow the chase she had nothing to do with the hits on the Vizcaya.

Twelve or thirteen inch (only two on the Teresa) must be credited to the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Texas and Iowa, although it is quite certain that the Texas fired.

All the Spanish ships were riddled with the rapid fire of the one and six pounders, carried by all the American ships.

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of large shells effectively landed came from Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, and that she placed 20 five inch shells in the vitals of the different vessels of the enemy, pretty equally divided, except that the Vizcaya caught one extra. This demonstrated that the Brooklyn fought every ship of the Spanish squadron in turn, and landed nearly twice as many five inch shells as the other vessels did eight inch ones, and as many as all other kinds combined.

The Iowa comes next, with eight four inch shells, five of which were planted in the last vessel out of the harbor, the Almirante Oquendo. The ten inch shells must be divided between the four vessels firing them, although two placed in the Vizcaya undoubtedly belong to the Brooklyn's list of hits.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The Hospital Ship Relief Arrives and is Quarantined.

New York, July 23.—The United States hospital ship Relief arrived at quarantine this afternoon from Siboney, with 125 sick and wounded officers and soldiers aboard. During the twenty-one days that the relief has been in commission she has received on board 265 sick and wounded soldiers; of this number thirteen have died, and a large number have been transferred to the Seneca, Solace and Hudson. Out of the 125 men on board the Relief there are only five dangerously wounded. Among this number is Private Robertson (colored), of the Tenth cavalry, who was shot through the bowels. His case is said to be hopeless. The Relief left Siboney on July 2, making the passage in twenty-one days and twenty-one hours.

When the Relief arrived at quarantine early this afternoon, she was boarded by Health Officer Doty, who found one of the patients suffering from fever. As a precaution, however, he decided to keep the relief until a period of five days had elapsed from the time of leaving the Cuban coast, so she dropped anchor off quarantine, where she will remain until to-morrow afternoon.

The following are the names of those who died on board the Relief, all of whom were buried at Siboney, except Privates Mamilton and Burgess, who were buried at sea:

Otis Marr, private, Thirty-Third Michigan, July 11; William C. Nearly, first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, July 9 — Werney (supposed), brought on board at Siboney unconscious, and died July 10; Edgar Wass, private, Company F, Second Artillery; Philip Schermerhorn, private, Company D, Ninth Infantry, July 12; D. L. Butler, private, Company C, Sixth Infantry, July 15; Dave Johnoon, private, Company E, Tenth Infantry, July 13.

A MINE CAVES IN.

Three Men Killed and a Number of Buildings Wrecked.

Prescott, Ariz., July 23.—A cave-in occurred in the United Verde copper mine this morning, causing the destruction of the assay office and part of the foundry on the surface. E. W. Johnson, civil engineer, a nephew of W. A. Clark, of Butte, the owner; C. E. Beveridge, the assayer, and a laborer named Larson were killed. A mining expert from New York, whose name is not known, was seriously, probably fatally, injured. Supt. Giroux, whose office is in the assay building, had just left the building when it collapsed. The news of the disaster came in a special dispatch to the Journal-Miner from Jerome. No other particulars besides those sent have been received here.

WERE FROM MICHIGAN.

Owners and Passengers of Wrecked Steamer Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 23.—Twelve men from this city were aboard the steamer Kalamazoo, which is reported wrecked on Thirty-Mile river, in the Klondike region. When last heard from the party had shot White Horse rapids and expected to reach Dawson in five days.

The names of the passengers who were going down the Yukon river on the wrecked steamer Kalamazoo were: William A. Doyle, James Doyle, James K. Evers, Arthur Rickman, Stewart Campbell, Henry Greendyke and John Ensing, all of whom have families here, and Harvey Denblyker, Wm. Aunger, Fred Schiel, Arthur Pierson, of this city, and Fred Longwell, of Pow-Pow, Mich.

ARE SICK WITH FEVER

Many Cases Reported Among Shafter's Troops—Not a Regiment Escapes.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Down With Yellow Jack—Ten Per Cent. Stricken.

Washington, July 23.—At midnight to-night the war department made public the folowing dispatch from General Shafter regarding the yellow fever situation:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23.

"Adjutant-General, Washington: Following men died at yellow fever hospital to-day: Jack Dongan, civilian; Bert Louis, bandsman, Seventh Infantry; Private F. A. Percival, Company F, Twenty-Third Michigan. On the 21st, Sergt. J. Britton, Troop G., First Cavalry; William J. How, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

"No deaths at the front have been reported. A complete report will be sent in the morning.

"The situation is not alarming, although there are many sick with fever, about 1,500. The exact number will be given in the morning. Only a small number of those sick are down with yellow fever, about 10 per cent., or 150 in all.

"Slight changes of all the troops have been made, to get them on fresh ground, and the artillery has been moved about thirty miles."

The war department authorities say the yellow fever situation among the troops, as shown by to-night's dispatches, is less alarming than they expected. With 27,000 men before Santiago, the officials say that, with conditions considered, the proportion of victims and of sick is less than might have been expected.

Adjutant-General Corbin said to-night that the men were largely affected by exhaustion and over-exposure.

"There is not," he said, "one regiment that is not infected, and for that reason none of the men from the command at Santiago will be taken on the Porto Rican exoedition."

Relieving the distress.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.—General Shafter and his staff established headquarters on the plaza here to-day.

General Wood will remain as military governor. The health of the troops is about the same as reported in dispatches.

James Gough, Company A, Ninth Infantry, died this morning of malarial fever.

The cargoes of supplies on vessels are being unloaded and the prevailing distress is being relieved rapidly.

The condition of the sick has been greatly improved in the last two days. The Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas has unloaded her cargo and returned north. Her charter has been canceled.

Clara Barton and her staff remain here, doing efficient work in the city.

THE TIMES REPLIES.

To Premier Turner and Knocks Him Out of Court.

New York, July 16.—The Evening Post's London cable says:

A colonial premier, emboldened probably by Hooley's blackmailing charges against leading London journals, has had the effrontery to level a kindred accusation against the Times, that ark of British respectability and rectitude. Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of British Columbia, is this daring man. He charges the Times with having criticized adversely his conection with certain British Columbia Klondike mining companies, and then on receipt of full page advertisements quietly stifling future criticism. Other journals at once laughed down the charge as obviously preposterous, for whatever one may think of the Times' politics, every Englishman has supreme faith in its honesty.

The Times itself takes the charge very seriously and literaly knocks Premier Turner out of court by a quotation of the criticisms of his conduct which appeared after the advertisement, even longer and severer than those published before the advertisement. This exposure of Mr. Turner will increase the growing public opinion that ministers of the crown should not be concerned in company mongering of any kind.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, July 25.—Deputy Minister of Justice Newcombe, who has been to Great Britain on business before the judicial court of the privy council, has returned. The principal case with which he had to do was an appeal to determine whether the Canada Sugar Refining Company could enter a cargo of sugar under a schedule in force prior to Mr. Foster's tariff revision of 1895. The vessel called at Sydney April 29, the tariff was increased May 3, and the vessel arrived at Montreal on May 4. The government collected duty under the new tariff. The amount involved is $30,000. The probability is that the decision will be in favor of the government.

H. McKenzie, Inverness, Scotland, is at the Victoria.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS

Spaniards Accepting Change of Government at Santiago With Good Grace.

Cubans Dissatisfied at the Treatment Accorded Them by the Americans.

Washington, July 25.—Major-General Brooke, comandin gthe first army corps, will sail to-day to join General Miles at Porto Rico. General Brooke will embark on the St. Louis, and as she will proceed immediately, he should arrive off Porto Rico some time on Friday or Saturday. The St. Louis will be accompanied on the run down the coast by the St. Paul, on which will be the headquarters of General Haines. The remainder of the troops at Chickamauga will be embarked at Hampton Roads as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the last of them will be aboard ship by Wednesday.

Sickness Among Soldiers.

San Francisco, July 15.—Sickness among the soldiers here is increasing. The division hospital contains 208 patients and the the Presidio barracks hospital are 45, not counting perhaps a hundred less severe cases in regimental hospitals. More soldiers are sick now than during the bad weather, when about 14,000 men were at Camp Merritt, where to-day there are only over half that number.

Germany Wants Information.

London, July 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

According to a dispatch from Washington giving an interview between Dr. Von Hollebon, the German ambassador, and President McKinley, the ambassador assured the president of the friendly feeling of Emperor William towards the United States. Dr. Von Hollebon conveyed Emperor William's desire for an amicable statement of America's intentions regarding the Philippines. It is not known whether Mr. McKinley responded.

German firms at Manila have decided to petition the government again to get from the United States indemnity for their losses. They wanted British traders to join in the appeal; but the latter received a hint from Washington not to join, Lord Salisbury having already received favorable assurances from Washington.

Austria's Attitude.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"Austria remains neutral: Emperor Francis Joseph has said it, and he never breaks his word." This was the only comment of the captain of the Austrian warship Maria Therese would make on the Spanish-American war. The Maria Therese came into Port Royal harbor on Saturday morning. Captain Von Ripper said: "Austria will be neutral. Any American fears that Austria will help Spain are groundless."

Morocco's Attitude.

Madrid, July 25.—According to a dispatch from Cadiz to the Imparcial, of this city, advices from Tangier say the foreign minister at Morocco declares that if the Americans come to Morocco ports they will be notified to leave in 24 hours, and, it is added, if they refuse to do so, Morocco will place herself under the protection of the powers.

Peace probabilities are anxiously canvassed at Tangier since the arrival of the new United States consul and the belief is increased that the United States does not intend to deprive Spain of anything but the Antilles.

Disorder in Spain.

Paris, July 25.—Private letters received here from Madrid under date of July 23 announce that internal disorders in the Spanish provinces continue. Some demonstrations have taken place at Granada, supposed to be due to the opposition manifested towards the Octroi tax and owing to other local disputes; but in view of a rigorous censorship on all questions of a public nature it is difficult to ascertain the facts.

At Gariga, province of Barcelona, a mob recently fired on the gendarmes, and a band, said to have been composed of jail birds, appeared at Banoe and Valdorras. The police are pursuing them.

Bishop Follows's Views.

Chicago, July 25.—The changed relations between the United States and other nations which may result from the war with Spain, and other problems imposed upon this country by question of territory, was discussed in many Chicago pulpits on Sunday. At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church Bishop Samuel Follows spoke from the text: "In the name of our God, we will set up our banners."

He said in part: "In the first time of the history of the world has a nation's banner been carried forward by strong, brave hands, purely in the interest of humanity. The American flag, which is expressive of the most advanced political ideas in the possession of man, has been set up over a territory wrested by force of arms from a nation noted for its misrule and cruelty. The Old World, with one notable exception, derisively smiled when we announced humanitarian purposes in the present war. The lust of conquest was believed to be our real animating purpose. The world will yet see we were thoroughly honest in our statements."

Spaniards Cheer "Old Glory."

New York, July 25.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn yesterday. The sight was all the more significant, as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line. Just as she backed out of the dock one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people of Brooklyn, and could be heard to Governor's Island. It was the best they could do in thanking the United States for the kindness lavished upon them while they were prisoners. The Hesperia left at 3 p.m., bound for Italian ports. She will put the prisoners ashore at Gibraltar.

One of the Spanish officers said: "If our men in the field realized either the hopelessness of our cause or the treatment they would get at the hands of the Americans they would fight no longer. They can get home quicker by surrendering, and in the meantime be well fed and taken care of. But they think the Americans will murder them."

Situation at Santiago.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch from Santiago to the World says:

The Spaniards are accepting the change of government at Santiago with good grace.

The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone 20 miles further into the interior. They have been warned, under threat of extreme penalty, not to molest the Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage.

Garcia has written a letter to Gomez, declaring that the United States government is unfriendly to the Cuban cause. The letter was sent on Thursday last to Gomez, wh is 150 miles from here.

There were 50 funerals here yesterday of refugees, who died as a result of the scarcity of food at El Caney. Santiago is still short of food. The streets are full of beggars. Householders have been ordered to clean their houses, and a big sanitary force is at work.

Cubans Disappointed.

Santiago de Cuba (via Kingston Jamaica), July 25.—The Cubans here resent General Shafter's attitude in ignoring General Garcia and in refusing to allow Cuban troops to enter Santiago or consult General Garcia on the terms of the surrender of the city. General Garcia's action in withdrawing his troops into the interior, his letter to General Shafter and the resignation of his command, forwarded to General Gomez, are approved and applauded by all classes of natives. General Garcia refused to accept a subordinate place, insisting that he was an ally. General Shafter's answer, saying that this was a war between the United States and Spain, irrespective of Cuba's individual interests, and President McKinley's instructions with reference to the administration of the surrendered districts, published here yesterday, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of America's intentions to annex the island and not to grant independence. This is opposed by the Cubans. Senor Joaquin Castillo, president of the San Carlos Cuban club, and a brother of General Castillo, urges an official protest to President McKinley without delay, saying: "Silence now would indicate our consent to America's attitude, which is a plain breach of faith to the Cubans, and cannot possibly be tolerated."

A meeting was held yesterday at the San Carlos club to discuss this matter, and a protest was drawn up, which will be submitted.

The United States forces are suffering in great numbers from heat and malaria. There are 200 cases in General Kent's division, 70 in General Lawton's and 80 in General Ludlow's report this morning. Horses are also prostrated. Of six companies of the Ninth infantry, companies B, C, D, F and H, quartered at the theatre here, 117 are reported to be on the sick list.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Toronto, July 25.—Louis W. Pearse, a young Englishman, 26 years of age, was found dead in a bathroom at a Spadina avenue boarding house this morning. His parents live at Melbourne, England, and remitted money regularly to Louis. There is no apparent cause of death. An inquest will be held.

There was a bush fire at Arderea, Simcoe county, on Sunday, but the wind went down when the fire had reached within 500 yards of Mickle Doyment & Sons lumber yards, and they were saved from destruction. Assistance has arrived from Allandale. The fire is still burning.

THE WONDERFUL KLONDIKE.

San Francisco, July 25.—C. H. Cline, who represents a New York syndicate, has returned from the Klondike, which he regards as the richest mining region in the world. He said in an interview: "What greatly impressed me was the wealth and extent of bench claims. As an instance, I saw a claim on the ninth tier of French gulch which appeared to be 1,000 feet above the creek bed, which was turning out $1,000 a day."

LEITER'S BIG MORTGAGES.

Has Borrowed $2,000,000 to Settle His Son's Wheat Losses.

Chicago, July 23.—Seven mortgages, aggregating $2,000,000, were filed for record to-day by Levi Z. Leiter. They run to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for 10 years, with 4 per cent. interest. The properties mortgaged are in the heart of the downtown district, among them the Grand Pacific hotel. Revenue stamps to the amount of $996 were on the papers. This is to sustain the heavy losses by Mr. Leiter to help his son, Joseph Leiter, through his disastrous wheat speculations.

A LUCKY POLICEMAN.

One of the N. W. M. P. Who Got in on the Ground Floor.

Ex-Constable Arthur Pinkerton, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who came down to Seattle on the Lakme, spent a few days at the Occidental hotel before leaving for the east on Saturday night. Mr. Pinkerton was one of the lucky number who went up with Inspecor Strickland's first party and seeing what was in the country bought out of the force and devoted his attention to washing gold. He has a number of claims on Bonanza creek, one of which he has just sold, and is now on his way home to Ontario to spend two or three months with his friends near Paisley. He intends returning this fall to the Klondike to work his other properties.

Speaking of the possibilities of the district he stated that there would be, for ten years yet, gold diggings equal in richness to those which are producing treasure for northern steamers at the present time. Good health and ability to stand privation are the two principal requisites, in Mr. Pinkerton's opinion, for a successful Klondiker, and without these the trip should not be attempted. Mr. Pinkerton would say nothing regarding his own wealth, but evidently has made one of the best stakes in the country.

According to El Heraldo de Madrid Don Pedro Verdie, a lieutenant colonel in the Spanish army, has been compelled to stand on the street corners in that city and beg for alms that his wife and children may not starve. He commanded a regiment in Cuba, and having been severely wounded, was invalided home. He was unable to collect his pay, and, therefore, was forced to beggary. When he begged he wore full uniform, with all his medals.

Captain Morley and Captain North, of England, are at the Victoria.

SUCCEEDS ABERDEEN

The Earl of Minto To Be the Next Governor-General of Canada.

Distinguished Military Career of the Appointee—Saw Service in Canada.

Toronto, July 25.—The following is dated London, July 25: The Earl of Minto is to be the successor of Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada. The appointment has been approved by the Queen.

Gilbert John Murray Kynmend Elliott, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845. In 1883 he married the daughter of Hon. Charles Grey. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after completing his course was appointed ensign of the Scots Guards, in 1867. The Earl of Minto in 1875 served with the Turkish army, took part in the Afghan war of 1879, and in 1881 became private secretary to General Lord Roberts at the Cape. He went as a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and from 1883 to 1885 was military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor-General of Canada. He was chief of staff in the Northwest rebellion of 1885. His estate comprises land to the extent of 16,000 acres.

BELLE ADAMS'S TRIAL.

Another Adjournment Asked by Prisoner's Counsel—Postponement Until To-morrow.

When Belle Adams, accused of murdering Charles Kincaid in this city, came up for trial again this morning, her counsel, Mr. G. E. Powell, explained to his lordship, Mr. Justice Irving, that the material witness on account of whose absence the adjournment of two weeks ago was granted, had not yet arrived, the Danube, upon which boat he is believed to be, not having yet returned from the north. His lordship ordered a postponement until to-morrow afternoon at half-past two, to enable Mr. Powell to file an affidavit showing cause why a further adjournment should be granted.

The prisoner, who was again attended by the lady who has interested herself in the girl's case, looked much better than when she first came before the court, the startled air she then displayed being much less marked.

There is a rumor current in the city to the effect that Foss, the man for whose evidence the defence are waiting to enable them to proceed, will not be on board the Danube when that steamer arrives. It is said that information has reached him since the commencement of the trial that he is needed as a witness, and having no desire to appear he will remain at St. Michaels or some other northern port in order to avoid being called upon. As his evidence is believed by prisoner's counsel to have a very important bearing upon the case it is hoped Foss will be available before the prisoner comes before a jury.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Fry, a Passenger on the Garonne, Makes an Explanation.

In Saturday's Times an unintentional injustice was done to a gentleman and his wife who came down on the Garonne. Referred to under the name of Fay they were said to be the parents of the first white baby born at St. Michaels and to have been married at Tanana by the captain of a river steamer. Mr. Fry, as his name seems really to be, says that the first white baby was born at St. Michaels a year ago to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of the A. C. Co., and that Mr. and Mrs. Fry were married at St. Michaels by Rev. Father Barnum. As to Mrs. Fry's mother having been accused of murder in New York, the facts, as stated by Mr. Fry, are that Mrs. Fleming, although held on suspicion, was acquitted by the coroner's jury, by the grand jury and by a special and independent jury of twelve ladies of Trinity Church, New York, who, although having no connection with her, appeared in court actuated by a desire to see an innocent woman freed from a wrongful suspicion. Finally, Mr. Fry was never a German comedian, and disclaims any ambition in that direction. On the contrary, he produces credentials showing him to be Alaskan manager of the Alaska Transportation & Development company, of Chicago.

In justice to the Times reporter who is responsible for the paragraph complained of by Mr. Fry it should be stated that his information was obtained from three passengers on the Garonne, and was used in good faith, relying upon their veracity. Mr. Fry says that the informants were actuated by motives of an uncharitable nature.

SENT TO SITKA.

The Thieves who Stole Stewart's Gold Committed for Trial.

The latest news from the troubled city at the gateway to the Klondike tells of the trial of the gang of thieves who stole the gold belonging to J. D. Stewart. The bag of gold dust was found hidden in an old trunk in a shack at the back of Soapy Smith's saloon. After the discovery of the gold Bowers and his accomplices was begun on the Juneau dock, at the entrance to which the desperado was killed. The prisoners were each bound over in the sum of $25,000. They being unable, however, to obtain bonds, were handcuffed and placed in gaol to await the arrival of the steamer Humboldt, on which they were shipped to Sitka for trial at the next assizes. The citizens' committee are continuing the work of reform, and anyone who had any connection with the gang of the dead highwayman is being run out of the city.

POLICE COURT.

Some Minor Cases Summarily Dealt With by the Court.

Magistrate Macrae disposed of two drunks named Philip Chalk and Jesse Holmes, this morning by fining the first $10 or one month's imprisonment with hard labor and the last $5 or ten days.

Owing to an interpreter not being present the trial of Ah Bing for the theft of four cigars, valued at 40 cents, was postponed until to-morrow. The offence is said to be a common one with Ah Bing.

John Wilson was fined $5 and $2 costs, or 14 days' imprisonment, for infraction of the pound by-law. Wilson works for Frances Curran, whose cows (eight in number) were impounded while they were being driven to the pound. Wilson obstructed the officer and drove them home. This is his second appearance in court in connection with such offences.

NEWFOUNDLAND, TOO.

London, July 25.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, confirmed the report that Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, would represent that colony at the approaching conference at Quebec on the subject of matters in dispute between Canada and the United States.

BIDDING FAREWELL

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen Arrive in Victoria.

The Reception at the Wharf—Visit to the Parliament Buildings—Reception To-Night.

Under a salute of 21 guns and with a guard of honor of 100 men under the command of Captain Franks from H. M. S. Amphion, lining the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf, Vancouver, His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Aberdeen and suite, embarked on Saturday afternoon on the D.G.S. Quadra, which had been brought alongside the wharf for that purpose by Capt. Walbran.

The weather was all that could be desired, and as the Quadra cast off from the wharf and proceded for Victoria the Governor-General's flag was run up to the mainmast head in lieu of the pendant carried by the government vessel, the flag being again immediately saluted by 21 guns by the Amphion, which also manned yards as the Quadra steamed past with the vice-regal party aboard.

The weather during the passage to Victoria was excellent, the sea like a mill pond, and the scenery of forest and mountains was seen by the party to the greatest advantage. Vancouver was left at 1:50 p.m., and the ship arrived at the outer wharf at 8:10, a clear summer's evening.

A great throng of citizens assembled at the outer wharf to greet the Earl and Countess upon their arrival in Victoria, their farewell visit as the representatives of Her Gracious Majesty. Accompanying them were Mrs. Boomer, vice-president for Ontario of the National Council of Women; Miss McLeod, chief superintendent of the Victorian Order of Home Nurses; Capt. Thorp, A.D.C.; Mr. C. E. Moss, artist, of Ottawa; and Mr. William Campbell, acting secretary.

They were received at the wharf by His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Col. Prior, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Hon. Col. Baker, Bishop Perrin, the board of aldermen, and other prominent citizens. A guard of honor from the Fifth Regiment, under Capt. Monro and Lieuts. Hibben and Foulkes, received the vice-regal party with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. The party then entered carriages and drove to Mount Baker hotel, where they were received by His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. playing the National Anthem. A pleasing feature of the reception at the wharf was the presentation to Lady Aberdeen of a beautiful bouquet by little Miss Redfern.

Yesterday, their Excellencies had luncheon with Bishop Perrin, having previously attended the morning service in Christ Church Cathedral, the remainder of the day being spent at Oak Bay.

This morning their Excellencies, accompanied by Mrs. Boomer and Capt. Thorpe, A.D.C., visited the parliament buildings. They were received by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Hon. Premier Turner, Admiral Palliser, Hon. Col. Prior, M.P., A.D.C., Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, the members of the cabinet, His Lordship Bishop Perrin, Capt. Adams, R.N., and others. They were escorted through the buildings, both Lord and Lady Aberdeen expressing their admiration of the magnificent pile. The vice-regal party, after viewing the building, entered a special car and were taken to Esquimalt, where they had luncheon with Admiral Palliser on board the flagship.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the vice-regal party arrived at the Jubilee hospital from Esquimalt, there being present ten members of the board of directors and a large number of nurses. Her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, was commencing her address on the aims and objects of the Victorian Order of Nurses as the Times went to press.

A reception in honor of the distinguished visitors is being held this afternoon at Government House. The ballroom is tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the list of invited guests includes the names of about 900 of the leading citizens of Victoria.

This evening in the drill hall the public function of the visit will take place, commencing at half past eight. The principal item will be the presentation to their Excellencies of the civic address which will be read by Mayor Redfern, and briefly acknowledged by Lord Aberdeen. Then will take place the presentation of an address to Lady Aberdeen from the Local Council of Women.

His worship requests that the audience be in attendance before the time of commencement as the proceedings will open promptly at 8:30.

DOCTORS' LATIN.

"Why doesn't the doctor write his prescription in English instead of Latin?" asked a man of a druggist, who gave the following reply:

"In the first place, Latin is a more exact and concise language than English, and being a dead language does not change, as all living languages do.

"Then, again, since a very large part of all drugs in use are botanical, they have in the Pharmacopocia the same names that they have in botany—the scientific names. Two-thirds of such drugs haven't any English names, and so could not be written in English.

"But suppose a doctor did write a prescription in English for an uneducated patient. The patient reads it, thinks he remembers it, and so tries to get it filled from memory the second time. Suppose for instance, it called for iodide of potassium, and he got it confused with cyanide of potassium; he could safely take ten grains of the first, but one grain of the second would kill him.

"That's an extreme case, but it will serve as an illustration. Don't you see how the Latin is a protection and safeguard to the patient? Prescriptions in Latin he can't read, and consequently does not try to remember.

"Now for a final reason. Latin is a language that is used by scientific men the world over, and no other language is. You can get a Latin prescription filled in any country on the face of the earth where there is a drug store.

"We had a prescription here the other day which we had put up originally, and which had since been stamped by druggists in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. What good would an English prescription be in St. Petersburg?"—Young People's Paper.