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The Toronto World.

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EIGHTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JULY 19 1897—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
Jan98
SENATE P O

IT BEATS THE WORLD!

Miners Return from the Klondike Loaded Down With Gold

GOT IN THE CANADIAN YUKON COUNTRY.

One Miner Secured No Less Than $135,000 Worth for Last Winter's Work.

Over a Ton of Solid Gold Brought From This Rich Klondike Region to Seattle by Steamer Portland—The People of the Pacific Coast City Go Mining Mad—Everybody Wants to Go North—Fortunes Waiting for Daring Ones in the New Gold Fields Almost Within Reach of the Arctic Circle—Alaska Steamer Crowded on the Trip North—Dirt Pans a Dollar a Pound, and Some of It Ten Times That Amount—Montreal Man's Luck.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—The excitement about the great gold strikes in the valley of the Canadian Yukon, which has been at fever heat for several days, was increased immensely yesterday by the arrival of the steamship Portland from St. Michael's, Alaska.

The tales that had been told heretofore about rich strikes pale into nothingness when compared with the reports brought down yesterday. The steamship arrived shortly after midnight, and within two hours it was known that she carried a score of prospectors who had struck it rich, and who declared that the gold mines of the States were poverty hollows when compared to the wealth of the Klondike camps.

The Half Not Told.

More than $1,000,000 in gold dust was brought down from Dawson City and the surrounding claims. The miners who were aboard the boat say that enormous quantities of the precious metal are being hoarded in the camp, and that the lucky prospectors are not telling of half their wealth. New claims are being worked, and the rush to Dawson City is so great that sufficient food cannot be transported. Scores of new finds are in everybody's mouth throughout the valley, and the men who arrived this morning are telling tales that make the brains of the listeners swim.

Over a Ton of Solid Gold.

The Portland brings more than a ton of solid gold and eighty-six passengers. In the captain's cabin are three chests and a large safe filled with the precious nuggets. Most of the metal was taken out of the ground in less than three months of last winter. The nuggets range in size from a pea to a guinea egg. Of the sixty-eight miners aboard hardly a man has less than $7000, and one or two have more than $100,000 in dust.

Strikes by Tenderfeet.

One peculiar feature of the stories told to-day is that the big strikes were made by tenderfeet, while the old and experienced miners of many years' experience are suffering indescribable hardships and privations in Alaska and the Northwest Territories and have only a few thousand dollars to show for their labor. The stories the fortunate ones tell seem almost beyond belief. Single individuals have taken out in two and a half months over $150,000 in gold.

One Winter's Work.

Clarence Berry of Fresno, Cal., went to the Yukon in 1890 and prospected several years without success. He returned home last autumn, was married and took his bride to the Klondike last November. He returned on the steamship Portland to-day with $135,000, the result of a winter's work.

Frank Physcator of Bactoba, Mich., is another lucky miner. He went to the Klondike last autumn and is now returning with $96,027, having worked two claims with nine men three months, and he still owns the claims. He was one of the original discoverers of the Eldorado district. The others tell the same story of the great wealth of the Klondike.

They Are Mining Mad.

The reports brought by the Portland's passengers to-day have literally made the city mining mad. Policemen are resigning from the force, every street car man who can raise a stake has given notice to his company; in fact, all classes of society are represented in the feverish rush to get north. Men neglect their business and congregate in groups on the streets in excited discussions. People are telegraphing friends and relatives in the East to come and join them in the new Eldorado. Merchants are fearful that their help will desert them, and they would be unable to fill their places. The pier of the North American Trading & Transportation Company, where the steamship Portland is, has been crowded with people all day. The rush will be tremendous next spring. Hundreds will not wait till then, however, but are going this month and next month, to be on the ground when the season opens.

Fortunes for the Daring.

The stories of the great gold find are surrounded with the frozen breath of winter, for the new gold field is almost within reach of the Arctic Circle, and the miners are snow and ice-bound for six months in the year. Fortunes await the daring and the hardy who have money enough to buy a season's provisions and strength enough to withstand the extreme cold. Those who were in the gold region of Alaska have been able to withstand everything, and are now returning to warmer and more civilized climes with plenty of money. In the summer the miners find the climate delightful. Those who do not care to fight the rigors of the journey over the divide north of Juneau reach the gold fields by the steamer route along the Yukon River. But the fight for gold is one in which all the natural forces of winter are combined against those who seek some of the conveniences of cities.

Words of Warning.

The miners are raising their voices, however, in solemn warning to those who would go to the gold region without sufficient means and plenty of supplies. L. B. Rhoades tells an interesting story. He says:

"I was among the fortunate ones, as I cleared about $40,000, but brought only $5000 with me. I was the first man to get to bed rock gravel and to discover that it was lined with gold dust and nuggets. The rock was seamed and cut in v-shaped streaks, caused it is supposed by glacial action. In those seams I found a clay which was exceedingly rich. In fact, there was a stratum of pay gravel four feet thick upon the rock which was lined with gold, particularly in these channels or streaks."

Mr. Rhoades said that at one time flour was $45 a sack.

Winters Are Cold.

Alexander Orr says: "In winter the weather is extremely cold at Dawson and it is necessary that one be warmly clad. The thermometer often goes 60 or 70 degrees below zero. Ordinary woolen clothes would afford little protection. Furs are used exclusively for clothing. Dawson is not like most of the large mining camps. It is not a tough town. Murders are almost unknown. A great deal of gambling is done in the town, but serious quarrels are an exception. As a gambling town I think it is equal to any I have ever seen, and this, by the way, is always the test of a mining camp's prosperity. Stud poker is the usual game. They play $1 ante and oftentimes $200 or $500 on the third card."

Other Stories.

Albert Fox, said, when asked his experience: "My partner, Arthur Cook, stayed by the claim and will remain till I return. I brought down 300 ounces; that will be over $5000, as it will give more than $17 an ounce. We sold one claim for $45,000 and kept another which we will work when I get back. I wouldn't advise anyone to go there this fall, for people are liable to go hungry before spring."

Mrs. Lippy, the "Pride of the Klondike," who came out with her husband, said: "When we got to Eldorado Creek we lived in a tent until Mr. Lippy got our house built, a log cabin. It is 12 feet by 18 feet, eight logs high, with a mud and moss roof and moss between the chinks, and has a door and a window. Of course, we missed fresh food dreadfully, but we kept well and strong. We had no fresh milk or meats or fruits or eggs. I used egg powder—it's not a good substitute—in omelets, but it makes good gingerbread. Amusements? Well, nobody bothered much about amusements. Everyone was busy and kept busy all the time. I did my work. The mining is hard work. One doesn't pick gold off the ground. I wasn't ill all the time we were there, except with a headache or toothache. We were very fortunate in every way. The country is beautiful and quite warm in the summer. In winter it's different, with the mercury away below zero. Still, I went out every day, but when the snow was on the ground I didn't go far from the cabin."

WHERE THE KLONDIKE IS.

Fifty Miles by River Into the N.W.T. from Forty Mile on the Alaskan Boundary.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—From San Francisco to the furthermost point in Alaska the coast is wild with the excitement growing out of the fabulous finds in the Klondike, which is a river emptying into the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories. It is fifty miles by river from Forty Mile on the Alaskan boundary to the scent of the recent finds, and about forty miles in a straight line. The discoverer of the Klondike placer diggings was George Carmack, a poor miner, who was known as "Siwash George." The first claim was staked on Bonanza Creek, emptying into the Klondike, Aug. 17 last. Since that time 400 claims have been located, and the population of the camp has grown from nothing to 4000.

$10,000,000 in Five Years.

Reliable estimates made by Canadian officers and experienced miners give the probable output of the district during the next five years at over ten millions.

Among those holding and working claims are: C. Anderson, British Columbia; Richard Blake, Dungeness, B. C.; William Sloane, Nanaimo, B.C., John Wilkenson, Nanaimo, B.C.; Patrick Coteland and Joseph Casclais, Montreal.

More About the Climate.

Among the passengers on the Portland was Joseph Keller. In speaking of the new country he said: "It was 68 degrees below zero last winter, and the ground was frozen to the depth of 40 feet. The snow does not fall to any great depth, three feet being the greatest, and that was light and fleecy frost. All the gold is taken out of gravel by thawing in the summer. There are nine months of winter. We left Dawson City in a river steamer on June 19, and were eight days reaching St. Michael's, 1800 miles. The weather in Klondike was warm and sultry, much warmer than it seemed, and mosquitoes were in myriads. They are in the water one drinks; they give a man no rest day or night. It is a horrible country to live in, but it is extremely healthy."

A Montreal Man's Luck.

Another one of the passengers was Joseph Casclais, a French-Canadian from Montreal. He went to the Yukon in 1886. He returned to-day with $15,000, which he made in six weeks. He sold out his claim, after taking out $5000 in nuggets. His health had given way under the long strain of hardship in Alaskan winters. "I'm going home to rest awhile," he said. "I came out to keep from dying in the camp. If I get well I may go back."

Casclais' wealth was packed in small buckskin sacks like the others, and he carried it with him from the steamer to the hotel.

The Move Is On.

The regular Alaskan steamer sailing to-morrow from Seattle has all her rooms engaged, mostly by men for Klondike. The Portland, making a return trip on July 20, is engaged ahead, and booking passengers for the next trip, while several schooners are outfitting to sail within the next few days.

What Mr. Weare Says.

Chicago, July 18.—Mr. P. B. Weare, the President of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, and an authority on Alaskan matters, was interviewed yesterday at his office in the Old Colony building in regard to the latest discoveries in the Yukon. "The people," said Mr. Weare, "are just finding out a thing which we knew and announced several months ago. In January Mr. E. E. Gage brought out letters and information which accurately foretold the spring developments. As the reports were so big, and, being the first, they were not given credit until they were corroborated. It was well known at that time that the Klondike was the richest placer field ever discovered."

"Have you any late word from Alaska?" was asked.

Home With Fortunes.

Mr. Weare picked up a bulky package enclosed in a canvas covering and said: "I have here a letter just received from Capt. J. J. Healy, our resident manager on the Yukon. The letter is dated June 5, and is a little later than the press despatches wired from San Francisco, as it came up the Yukon and over Chilcoot Pass by United States mail. The press reports do not exaggerate the situation a particle. Many of those that are more easily satisfied are coming home for the winter with from $5000 to $60,000 apiece."

"How much has the Klondike field produced this season?"

"I should say, from present reports, $2,000,000, although they are as yet only getting started."

"What do you think of the extent of the field?"

"Oh, as to that, development has hardly begun! There is reason to think that other discoveries as rich as that of the Klondike will be made the present season. Some few others have already been made."

THE DISCOVERER CARMACK.

He Went Into the Yukon Country Eight Years Ago and Prospected the Klondike.

Omer Maris, who a year ago went through the Yukon country as a newspaper correspondent, writes: "The honor of discovering the very richest placer mines in the world belongs to an Illinois man named George Carmack, who went to Alaska eight or ten years ago. Last summer I was drifting and sailing with a small party of men down the Yukon. We had left Sixty-Mile post before noon of the day that I have in mind—about July 9—and at 5 o'clock

Continued on Page 2.

U.S. DUTY ON LUMBER.

The Rate Fixed Will Be Two Dollars Per Thousand.

WILL CANADA RETALIATE

By Placing An Export Duty on Sawlogs Sent to That Country?

Result of the Conference of Both Houses at Washington on Saturday—An Entirely New Sugar Schedule Has Been Prepared—It Means An Increased Revenue to Uncle Sam of $2,000,000 a Year—Hides Not on the Free List—Many Articles Dealt With.

Washington, D.C., July 17.—When the Republican conferees on the tariff bill representing the two Houses of Congress adjourned at 6 p.m. to-day the announcement was made on behalf of each of the houses that they had agreed upon all the items of the bill and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held on Monday.

The bill as agreed upon will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least in the main item of duty on raw and refined sugar, the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recess of the Ways and Means Committee.

The wording of the new paragraph is as follows:

"Sugars not above number 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 16 degrees, 95-100 or one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test three and one-half one hundredth of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above number 16 Dutch standard, in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining 125-1000ths of one cent per pound additional."

It will be observed that the modification of the sugar schedule still leaves the rate on pure sugar testing 100 degrees 1.95 cents per pound, which was the Senate rate. The differential on refined sugar is, however, 3/8 of a cent per pound, while the Senate differential was 1-5. The House also secures the elimination of 1-100th of a cent reduction allowed on low grade sugars testing below 87 degrees by the polariscope. It is claimed that the increase on the higher grades of sugar which will result from the increase of the polariscopic graduation allowance will add materially to the protection to the beet sugar industry. The refiners necessarily receive incidental benefit.

It is estimated that the changes in the sugar schedule will raise about $2,000,000 additional revenue.

Following are among the more important changes made in other schedules: Hides, 15 per cent. ad valorem, in place of the 25 per cent. fixed by the Senate. The House representatives made a strong fight to have hides restored to the free list, but they were compelled to submit to the unyielding demand of the Senate.

Wool (as heretofore sent out), first class, 11 cents per pound; second-class, 12 cents per pound; third class, four cents on that below 12 cents per pound in value and 8 cents on that above 12 cents in value.

Lead, 1 1-2 cents per pound; pig lead, 2 1-4 cents, the Senate rates.

Coal, bituminous, 67 cents per ton.

Tobacco, $1.75 per pound on imported wrappers.

White pine lumber was restored to the House classification and the House rate of $2 per 1000 feet, instead of the Senate rate of $1.

The reciprocity clause has been transferred into a modification of both the Senate and House schedules—that is, the number of articles which can be used as basis for reciprocity agreements has been increased, but the President's discretion as to rates and the ratification of treaties by the Senate, which was the main feature of the Senate provision, has been rejected.

One of the biggest victories won by the House was in the restoration to the dutiable list of burlaps, jute and jute bagging, cotton bagging, gunny-sacks, floor matting, and cotton ties, which the Senate placed in the free list. While restored to the dutiable list, however, the rates are lower than they have ever been on this class of articles.

Another victory of the House was the elimination of the Senate stamp on bonds and stocks.

Will Canada Retaliate?

By legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, power was given to the Governor-General-in-Council to declare an export duty of not exceeding $3 per thousand on Canadian sawlogs and pulp wood in consideration of the action of the Republican Conference in regard to the lumber schedule.

When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti see that you get it. Some dealers to obtain a big profit try to palm off imitations.

Religion and Jollity.

An event to be marked with a large white stone is the gathering of Americans in our midst to-day. These worthy disciples of John Wesley, who have named their society after his native town, have captured Toronto almost as effectively as their famous pioneer captured the Georgians in 1736-37. We hope that during their stay the feet of the Leaguers may be turned into paths of pleasantness, and incidentally into Quinn's great necktie house, on King-street, where lovely little souvenirs of Toronto are given free with every purchase during the convention. All our high-grade bow ties are reduced to 25 cents. ed

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

Grand Toy's Snaps

$1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, we are full of Letter Books. If it is a good thing we have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

A BATCH OF WINNIPEG NEWS.

Jubilee Members of the 90th at Home—The Industrial Exhibition—More Men Off to the Yukon.

Winnipeg, July 18.—(Special.)—The four men of the 90th Battalion who went to England with the Jubilee contingent arrived home to-day. They were met by the battalion and escorted to the armory.

The Winnipeg Industrial Fair opens to-morrow morning, and the city was never so crowded with visitors. Hotel and other accommodation is being severely taxed. The managers have put forth special efforts this year, and say they hope to rival even Toronto's big exhibition.

Recently a lunatic escaped from Selkirk Asylum. To-day his body was found floating in the river near there.

Winnipeg is well satisfied with the showing her oarsmen made at Henley, and will give them a warm reception.

The C.P.R. station at Morden was completely destroyed by fire this morning. It was struck by lightning.

George Gibson, a popular member of the 90th Battalion Band, fell from a special excursion train Saturday, and now lies in the hospital in a very critical condition.

Another party of well-known young Winnipeggers left to-day for the distant Yukon gold fields in search of wealth.

MR. CHOING HOY ON CHINA.

Mandarinism Curse of the Country—Railway Building and Indiscreet Missionaries—News from Montreal.

Montreal, July 18.—(Special.)—An eminent Chinese merchant of Hong Kong, Mr. Choing Hoy, of the firm of Robert Jack & Co., is in the city, and, although he never was out of China before, speaks perfect English. He says that Mandarinism is the curse of the Celestial Empire, but that this will cure itself in time. He believes that the crisis will come when China, being unable to pay the interest on the Russian loan, the latter country will attempt to take liberties that England will resent. All Chinese business men, he says, favor English ascendency to that of Russia. Mr. Hoy adds that there is no likelihood of the great railways spoken of in the press being built in the near future. One road is being constructed, but it will take some time yet to educate the Chinese mind up to the utility of railway building. He states, however, that there is no feeling against foreigners in China, unless provoked by indiscreet missionaries. Choing Hoy would not discuss the missionary problem, except to say that they would do more good if they did not start out with such a misconception of Chinese character. Canada, he says, will never be properly developed until Chinese are allowed to freely enter the country, and if they once brought their families here they would become British subjects and spend their money here instead of sending it home to China.

Montreal News Notes.

Moise Daust, who had for years kept a little lighthouse on Lake St. Louis, just above Lachine, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

William McKenzie of the Toronto Street Railway arrived on the Parisian yesterday, and remained over in Quebec. He reports the Birmingham road proceeding quite rapidly.

The police here have been notified that Henri Martin, hardware merchant, of Kingston, has eloped with his sister-in-law, the wife of Oscar McEwen, and they are supposed to have come to Montreal.

FELLOWS WOULDN'T FIGHT

He Had Already Captured Ireland and Was Having Religious Services When the Enemy Opened Fire.

London, Sept. 17.—The whole program of naval manoeuvres came to a ludicrous fiasco owing to a misunderstanding of the orders of the admiralty. The fleet was divided into two parts, one commanded by Admiral Fellows. He had instructions to steam out of Blacksod Bay, Ireland, to await a declaration of war, and then to endeavor to return into the bay without being intercepted by the other division.

When still 90 miles from the rendezvous a cruiser overtook Admiral Fellows and told him that war had been declared; whereupon he turned about and, meeting no enemy, entered the bay and telegraphed to the admiralty, "The war is over." After several hours' silence the admiralty sent him a curt order to go to a rendezvous 200 miles west. This he did and then turned about again. As he approached Blacksod Bay last Sunday morning the enemy appeared and cleared for action. The flagship Majestic opened fire, but Admiral Fellows did not respond. On the contrary he signalled that he had already captured Ireland, that church services were being held in the various ships of his division and that he must decline to fight. The admiralty was furious, and it will be a long time before the last is heard of this fiasco in naval circles.

LEAGUERS IN LINE.

Getting Ready to Leave Town—Making Some Purchases Before They Go.

Leaguers, before you quit the city we invite a visit to the store—we are the recognized greatest dealers and makers of high quality hats and furs in Canada—our stocks are very complete and our styles and prices will please you to a nicety—the saving to you on a fur purchased will almost compensate your expense in coming to our city—look in and see W. & D. Dineen, 81 Yonge-street.

Doctors recommend "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

Turkish Baths, Best Equipped in Canada. 127 Yonge.

Moonlight Excursions.

Every night this week the Metropolitan Railway Company will run a moonlight excursion to Richmond Hill (the Highlands of York), leaving C. P. R. crossing, Yonge-street, at 7.30 o'clock, returning at 10 o'clock. New Pullman cars. Fare for round trip 25 cents.

Pember's, Turkish Bath and Bed $1. 127 Yonge.

Flour Millers

Who put up their flour in paper sacks have been alive to the importance of strength in these packages. Sacks that burst and tear with ordinary usage are a loss of money. The E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull make flour sacks that are noted for their tensile strength, and would like to send samples and quote prices to any miller asking for them.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Sanks Commerce Building, Toronto.

Monuments.

See our designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are manufacturers. D. McIntosh & Sons, office and showroom, 524 Yonge-street, opposite Maitland-street. Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Strawberries and cream at Glenleven.

DEATHS

ROSS—At her late residence, 9 Britain-street, July 18, Mrs. Ross, relict of the late James Ross, aged 76 years, formerly of Quebec.

Funeral private.

Quebec papers please copy

GREAT CABLE OCTOPUS

Said to Have Hold of the Canadian-Australian Project.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

At First Threatened to Kill the Scheme, but a Change of Front Has Come.

A Correspondent Sniffs Some Sort of Secret Agreement by Which the Big Monopoly Has Secured Control, as It Is Now Booming the Project in Which Canada Is So Vitally Interested—Speculation Regarding South African Affairs—Postal Telegraph Clerks Kicked About, Working Overtime—Cobdenites Say England Must Abandon Most Favored Nation Ideas in Trade—Cable News.

New York, July 18.—A London despatch to The Sun to-day says:

"Reference was made in this correspondence a couple of months ago to the fact that the cable octopus, the Eastern Telegraph Company, had one of its heavy arms upon the Pacific cable project. When the scheme of laying a cable between Vancouver and Australia was first mooted the Eastern Telegraph Company swore that the thing should not be done. The proposed cable threatened one of its most profitable monopolies, and promised to release the British colonists from the thraldom under which they had long groaned. So the Eastern set to work in the usual fashion to strangle the infant enterprise.

"When Mr. Chamberlain became Secretary of the Colonies he developed a keen interest in this cable scheme, and under his fostering influence it revived. The Eastern Company brought all the vast political influence which it unfortunately possessed to bear upon the Government, and if a weak man had been in the Colonial Office the machinations of the company undoubtedly would have been successful. Mr. Chamberlain, however, put his back up, and the Eastern Company was compelled to change its tactics.

A Secret Deal.

"It has not been possible yet to ascertain exactly what has occurred, but it is certain that there has been a secret deal of some kind, for the Eastern is now enthusiastically supporting the Pacific cable project, and this month it has secured the control of it. This will be bad news for Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Those important states have joined England in the necessary guarantees, and it is likely that they will want to know what is the use of spending their money upon something which will merely confirm the existing extortionate monopoly."

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chamberlain Will, It Is Said, Demand Some Important Changes.

New York, July 18.—The London correspondent of The Sun cables to-day, regarding South Africa affairs, as follows:

"There is a good deal of speculation regarding the Government purposes as to the South Africa Company. It is indicated, with some show of authority, that Mr. Chamberlain will demand a complete change of the personnel of the Board of Directors. The forfeiture of the charter, of course, was long ago abandoned. 'Vested interests,' which are omnipotent in England, are far too strong for that.

"The Government desires that the directors shall no longer be ornamental, like the Duke of Abercorn and his colleagues, but men of business. It is prepared to name several gentlemen for membership in the Board.

"Informal conferences have been held in the past few weeks between representatives of the Government and Lord Rothschild. It is reported that the latter has agreed to the nomination of Mr. Alfred Rothschild to the Board. The Government will insist upon the modification of the charter to the extent of placing the administration of the country in the hands of Imperial officers."

THEY SAW THE DUKE.

Telegraph Clerks of the British Postoffice Department and Overtime.

London, July 18.—The telegraph clerks of the Postoffice Department having decided to ballot to determine whether they should refuse to work overtime, the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, yesterday ordered the chairman and secretary of the Telegraph Clerks' Association to disavow complicity in the issuance of ballot papers and to apologize for their breach of discipline, under pain of suspension. Both of these officers declined to accede to the demand of the Postmaster-General, and yesterday they were summoned before the Duke of Norfolk, who informed them that the department would take no further action in the matter.

OVER 50 MINERS ENTOMBED.

A Calamity in the De Beers Mines of South Africa—Only 29 Rescued.

Cape Town, July 17.—Reports from Kimberley are to the effect that several Europeans and 50 natives are entombed as the result of an accident at the De Beers mine last night. Twenty natives were rescued. There is little hope of effecting a rescue of the others.

The Emperor's Injured Eye.

London, July 17.—A special despatch from Berlin says that the fact that the Emperor William is returning to Kiel for an examination of the eye, recently injured, confirms the fears that the accident is more serious than has been admitted, the danger growing out of the general low health of the Kaiser.

Frenchmen Believe It.

London, July 17.—A despatch from Paris to a News Association says that a continued investigation into the reports of the Spanish-Japanese alliance against the United States Government indicates that, despite the repeated denials, there is reason to believe that early developments may prove that there is some truth in the information.

The rumor of the Spanish-Japanese alliance against the Government of the United States came from Madrid. The report has been confirmed by certain members of interested embassies who are likely to be acquainted with the subject.

COBDEN CLUB IS LEARNING.

The Most Favored Nation Idea Must Be Abolished by England, It Says.

New York, July 18.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, in his special cable despatch from London to The Tribune, says:

The Cobden Club is getting on and really learning something. It has presented Sir Wilfrid Laurier a gold medal and a copy of resolutions, declaring that Canada's preferential tariff does not invalidate the Belgian and German treaties, and adding that, even if it does, the most favored nation treaties must be abandoned by England. As to the Cobden Club Guards, the Ark of the Covenant of Free Trade, this is an orthodox declaration that the most favored nation principle is a hocus pocus, and that Canada has hit on the practical method of using the tariff as a lever to force foreign nations to open their markets.

This, of course, is precisely what the English fair traders have advocated, and what the free traders have sternly condemned. The Cobden Club now redeems the doctrine from the reproach of heterodoxy and proclaims it as an article of the true faith.

Andree's Companions.

Stockholm, July 17.—Professor Andree is accompanied in his balloon voyage to the North Pole by Dr. S. T. Strindberg and Herr Fraenckell, a well-known engineer.

Earthquake on Stromboli.

Rome, July 18.—A violent earthquake occurred in the Island of Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily on Saturday. The shock was followed by an active eruption of the volcano of Stromboli.

Welcome Rain in India.

Simla, Ind., July 18.—There has been a satisfactory rainfall throughout the northwest provinces and the authorities intend to reduce considerably the extent of the relief works.

Franco-Belgian Alliance.

Paris, July 18.—The Figaro announces that Princess Isabelle of Orleans is shortly to be betrothed to Prince Albert of Belgium.

Death of Baron Revelstoke.

London, July 18.—Edward Charles Baring, First Baron Revelstoke, is dead. He was born in 1828 and was created a baron in 1885.

Loud-Mouthed American Diplomacy.

New York, July 18.—Harold Frederic, in his special cablegram from London to The Times, refers to the discussion over Secretary Sherman's note on the sealing question, and with respect thereto says:

"It is impossible, indeed, for Americans to extract either pride or comfort from the episode; for, even those best disposed to us can only learn that American diplomacy often ignorantly says much louder and more truculent things than it means."

To prevent excessive thirst in warm weather use Adams' Tutti Frutti. It keeps the mouth and throat moist and invigorates the system.

Armeda Ceylon is elegant Tea

Every conventionist can save time and secure greater comfort in his correspondence by using one of our gold fountain pens at 75c each. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

The Australian Premiers.

It is probable that the Australian Premiers will be in Toronto about Aug. 2. It is likely that this will be the only Canadian city they will be able to see. The Government, City Corporation and Board of Trade will make things pleasant for them during their short stay in Toronto.

Generally Fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 50—78; Edmonton, 48—70; Calgary, 44—68; Qu'Appelle, 48—70; Winnipeg, 68—80; Port Arthur, 54—72; Parry Sound, 64—90; Toronto, 66—82; Ottawa, 64—86; Montreal, 62—82; Quebec, 54—84; Halifax, 62—86.

PROBS: Moderate winds, mostly easterly; generally fair, with a few showers or thunderstorms.

Steamship Movements.

July 17.	At.	From.
New York	New York	Southampton
Thingvalla	New York	Stettin
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
July 18.		
Halifax City	Halifax	London
Kastalia	Father Point	Glasgow
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Scythia	Boston	Liverpool
Etruria	Liverpool	New York
Dunmore Head	Dublin	Montreal
Aurania	New York	Liverpool
La Gascogne	New York	Havre
Aorangi	Sydney, N.S.W.	Vancouver

17 1897

Hard Wood $4.50
It's sound beech and maple, cut and split, but too rough to sell for first-class wood. At the price it is not equalled in the city.
McFARLANE & CO.
OFFICE—Queen and Bathurst, Tel. 1293.
DOCKS—Foot of Bathurst. Tel. 1357.
BRANCH YARD—1536 Queen W.

cheese. The highest price was 8 1/16c, a reduction on last week's prices. Blissell, Webster and Johnston were the buyers.
Brantford, July 16.—At Brantford to-day, 2986 boxes of cheese were offered. Sales: 1200 boxes at 7 13-16c, 761 at 7 7/8c. Next market, Friday, July 30.

Jubilee Bargain.
Until August 1st I will put in a good set of teeth for $3. These are not made by apprentices, but by my skilled workmen and will be superior to any ever put in by other dentists for twice the money. Remember August 1st will be the last of this price.
Bridge and Crown Work $5.00.
C. H. RIGGS, L.D.S.,
Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Bring this Ad. with you. 624

LOAN COMPANIES.
Western Canada Loan and Savings Co.
INCORPORATED 1863.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $1,500,000
RESERVE FUND 770,000
Offices—No. 76 Church Street, Toronto, and Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Pres.; Geo. Gooderham, Vice-Pres.; Thomas H. Lee, Alfred Gooderham, Geo. W. Lewis, Geo. P. Galt.
WALTER S. LEE - Managing Director
DEPOSITS
received and interest allowed thereon—compounded half-yearly.
DEBENTURES
issued for terms of two to five years. Interest paid half yearly. 6
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO.
Hon. Geo. A. Cox President.
Office—26 King St. East, COR. VICTORIA ST.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $2,500,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,250,000
RESERVE FUND 335,000
TOTAL ASSETS $5,464,944 23
DEPOSITS received, current rates of interest allowed.
DEBENTURES issued, payable in Canada or Great Britain, with half-yearly interest coupons attached. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company.
LOANS made in large or small sums, on approved real estate security. Lowest rates.
E. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary.
THE CANADIAN MUTUAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
Authorized Permanent Capital ... $3,000,000 00
Assets Dec. 31, 1896 ..... 1,078,031 34
Reserve Fund 10,058 75
Contingent Fund 2,971 96
Fully paid up permanent stock issued, bearing 6 per cent. interest.
246 Head Office, 51 Yonge Street.
MONEY TO LOAN ON STOCKS
Bonds and debentures on convenient terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Highest Current Rates.
THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO., LTD.
136 78 Church-street.

ASSIGNEES.
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
The STANDARD MERCANTILE AGENCY of Toronto, Limited.
Capital Stock - - - - $80,000
Subscribed - - - - - 43,000
Paid Up - - - - - 12,900
Special Rates to Wholesale Merchants.
Write for terms and references. CO VICTORIA STREET TORONTO.

Belle Ewart Ice Co.
the ONLY exclusive dealers in
LAKE SIMCOE ICE.
Pure ice, liberal weight, obliging men, prompt delivery and double supply on Saturday. Telephone or post card for full particulars.
Telephones 1947—2933. Office 18 Melinda St.
Look for the Yellow Wagons.

WINDOW CLEANING.
The Toronto Window Cleaning Company, 191 Yonge-street, have secured this space for the purpose of certifying to the advantage derived from advertising in The World. Their business has quintupled in three months. To be sure the fact that they save their patrons much worry and considerable money has had something to do with such a grand result. If you want to know how this saving is accomplished 'phone 1950 or write— 36
The Toronto Window Cleaning Co 191 Yonge Street.