A Dismal Picture of Life Mashopaland-Fighting the Matabeles

Enormous Prices for the Necessarjes of Life-Returning to British Columbia.

Salisbury, Mashonaland, South Africa, June 5.-Just a few lines to let you know how we are all progressing out here. Since I last wrote you the Matabeles to the south-west of us have taken up arms against the Chartered Com-pany, and between two and three hundred men have been sent from here to assist in quelling the insurrection. A number of troops have also been sent from Cape Town and England as well. We only get such news as the Government permits to be made public, but what we do get is satisfactory, the Katfirs in every instance getting the worst of the fight and being driven further north as the fighting proceeds. One thing they cannot manage to understand is how the white men manage to kill them at 1000 and even 1700 yards dis-The Maxim guns play sad havoc with them, when they are bunched

The Kaffirs have murdered several hundred setlers and prospectors in the outlying districts, but have not reached this place yet. The authorities commenced to fortify the jail and hospital and formed laagers for the protection of the women and children at night, but all danger of an invasion is over. The Matabeles tried very hard to induce the Mashonas to join them at the beginning of the outbreak but the invitation was declined The Mashonas have not torgoten the time when the Matabeles had council went into committee of the them trodden under as it were, and are better satisfied to be governed by the whites than to be the slaves of the blacks.

the outbreak of the Zambesi fever the majority of the council. amongst the cattle, as completely killhas risen 25 per cent. If something is charges have gone up to \$18 per hundred-weight, and some merchants are offering to pay any price to get their goods up, but it is next to impossible to ments. get things here as the cattle are dying all his oxen. He has a train of either mules or donkeys and is transport rid ing with them between here and Chimhimself that way.

age to get them all here safe is a ques-The town is absolutely without milk, both fresh and condensed, which makes it come hard on the patients in the hospital, who require plenty of milk, etc. Meat is 37 cents a pound, ordin- First Meeting of the Association Held ary cuts, and steak is much higher. The only thing that is moderately chean is sweet potatoes, which we get from the Kaffirs. Bread is 36 cents a loat which originally weighed 11-4 pounds and cost 18 cents. The loaf has gradnally been growing less, until now it is scarcely half its original weight, and it things do not take a turn for the better scon a microssope will be required to routine, but from the general tenor of find it. Most vegetables continue about the same, but as they are sold at auc. the association is destined to become a tion in the market building every Satur- close corporation. At present the assoday morning it depends a great deal on ciation is but six months old, and its the consumers themselves what they pay for them. Eggs have gone as high 27 shillings per dozen and an ordinary turkey brought \$11 one morning. Board in the hotels has been raised to £11 per month and room rent is about £3 more, which makes it come very hard on the

working man. The present season has been rather a remarkable one for rain. It usually The absence of efficient inspection of quits raining about the end of March. but this season we have had frequent employed therein was referred to. "It showers up to the beginning of this young locusts this year and have not heard of their doing much damage so so that a second accident may not hapfar, but that scourge of South Africa, pen. Until employes and managers of the fever, has reaped a rich harvest. 1 believe more children, and grown up tions and punished for not doing so, people, too, have succumbed to it this season than ever before, I suppose partly owing to the late rains and partly to sleeping outside while walking up from Chimoio.

However, I suppose it will not be long before the railroad is finished, when transportation will be both cheaper and The government, he said, could be conbetter. The town of Unitali, about 200 miles east of here, is to be moved on account of the railroad not going with- ing means of transportation, such as in twenty miles of the present town- trails and roads, it could not be congratsite. That will make plenty of work

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there. The Hon, Cecil Rhodes has given them £50,000 out of his own pocket to recompense them for their loss in moving. They are also to have lots given them in the new townsite, according to the location they held in the Cap. William Moore Interviewedold townsite. I believe there are about eighty men there now who are being kept by the government until work commences. Of course it will take some time to make enough bricks to build new town, and want of transportation will keep the place back.

I intend leaving here about 24th of June for England, (via Beira) where I shall stay about one month. If anything of interest occurs on my way down I will let you know on my arrival in England.

I forgot to mention that owing to the high price of Kaffir meal, it is rumored that most of the mines will have to shut down. It will also greatly retard pros-H. pecting for the same reason,

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Consider By-Laws Regulating Market and Tramcar Traffic.

Aldermen Glover, Marchant and Tiarks were absent from last evening's neeting of the city council. The first business taken up was the consideration of the estimates by-law. It was adopted and finally passed.

Alderman Cameron suggested that the Tramway Company be notified that the necessary repairs to James Bay bridge have beeen completed. In this connection a letter from Mayor Beaven to the city engineer was read in which it was stated that Hon. Dr. Helmcken had reported that he had heard the men working on the bridge state that it was useless repairing the bridge as a stringer at the north end of the bridge was rotten. The city engineer examined the bridge have stopped work now, as they think and reported that the stringer in queswas sound. The Consolidated Railway Company will be informed that

the bridge is ready for tramway traffic. The by-law to repeal the market bylaw was read a second time and the whole to consider it. A clause regulating the manufacture and sale of baker's bread was discussed at some length. The chief point of discussion was what The Kaffir outbreak, the high price of constitued fancy bread. The clause Kaffir meal and mealies; coupled with was finally amended to suit the views of

Market fees were also discussed, Ald ed this place for a while. Building is at ermen Cameron and Macmillan strongly a standstill and the price of provisions, condemning the system of collecting fees at the market by which the honest not done soon the town will have to be men were taxed and the dishonest men put on rations. The oxen are nearly all evaded the tax. They advocated the dead. A great many were shot at the abolition of market fees as by the Haw- er gineers to check up the work jointly commencement of the outbreak of the kers' by-law Chinamen could be taxed disease to try and stay its further pro- for peddling goods throughout the city. gress, but without avail. Freight A motion to abolish these fees was voted down. The fees for weighing were passed without amendment. The by holder. Some of the American miners law was reported complete with amend-

The council then resolved itself into by the hundred by the roadside. It has a committee of the whole to discuss the police and government protection they almost ruined most of the small farmers by-law regulating the street railway gladly accepted the situation. In this and the transport riders and seriously traffic. A copy of the by-law was subcrippled the wealthier ones. Here is a mitted to McPhillips, Wootton & Barn- transferred over their heads. There is case in point. The Count Von Palouse and, solicitors for the company, and they no doubt that Prof. Ogilvie is correct in has a large farm about three miles from offered objections to a number of the his calculations. The change takes from town. Besides owning a lot of sheep clauses as being too onerous and ultra Alaska two exceptionally rich placer of which are alive to-day, besides losing their franchise. The first twelve sec- the latter stream a man by the name of tions of the by-law were considered be- Miller, who came out with me, after fore the committee rose. The weight of eighteen months' work, went down the cars to cross James Bay or Rock Bay Yukon river and to San Francisco with oio and will manage to partly recoup bridges was limited to eight and a half | 268 pounds of gold dust, valued at \$56,tons, and the number of passengers to 772. In the same party the combined

> The committee rose at 10:40 and the council then adjourned.

> > MINING ENGINEERS.

in Nelson.

Nelson Tribune: The first half yearly meeting of the British Columbia Association of Mining Engineers was held in Nelson on Thursday afternoon, R. Campbell-Johnstone in the chair. The business of the meeting was chiefly the remarks made, it is more likely that membership includes mining engineers. assayers, metallurgists, and students There are no experts among the members, and furthermore, they are not eligible

In an address R. Campbell-Johnstone outlined the objects of the association, and touched upon some of the shortcomings of the provincial government. mines to insure the safety of the men there is an accident and lives lost, as I have only seen one lot of there has been, no sufficient investigation is made and the course remedied mines are made to take due precaufrequent accidents will happen. There are many common causes of accidents which managers could prevent. Such as insufficient timbering, bad storage, transport and thawing of powder, the non-protection of shafts, bad ventilation. bad ladder-ways, and many others.' gratulated upon its maintenance of law and order, but in the matter of affordulated. He also dwelt upon the subject of the taxation of mines and the necessity for devising a just means of taxation, which would not discriminate

against mining as compared with other businesses Howard West, of New Denver, read an interesting paper on the value of prospects and the responsibilties of engineers as go betweens in effecting transers from prospectors to capitalists. G. on the recent decision of Chief Justice Davie in the Paris Belle case. The next meeting of the association will be held in Nanaimo in January.

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Catarrh. 25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed Sold by all dealers.

The Line Said to Have Been. Moved West.

Change Made in the Vicinity of Forty Mile Creek on the Yukon.

The following appears in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 14th inst: Fort Townsend, Aug. 11.-Special. The Canadian surveyors have shifted the boundary line between the North-Territory, Canada, and Alaska wes' from three to eight miles to the westward, and now that strip of territory, embracing some of the richest gold placer mines in the world, and which heretefore was considered to be within the United States boundary, is under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's government. With the transfer of the flag to British possessions went over 200 miners, who are now paying a gold mining tax, \$25, to the government of the Northwest Territory. Though the news is apparently of a sensational character, and would probably be consider ed, at first thought, as an unwarranted conclusion, yet it was told in the pres ence of a dozen passengers this morning on the steamer Rosalie, bound for Victoria, by Captain William Moore, a veteran of British Columbia, who has the contract from the Ottawa authorities to carry the British mails between Victoria and Fort Cudahy, Northwest Territory. Under specific questioning the statements were reiterated to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent. Capt. Moore said:

"The boundary line, that is to say the boundary line heretofore partly established between the two countries by the surveyors of each country, has been shifted in the vicinity of Forty Mile creek and the upper tributaries of the Yukon to a line from three to eight miles to the westward. All of Miller and Glacier creeks, besides parts of many other streams, are now within North America, detected the error, rec tified the mistake, compiled and sent his for the United States to send a party of with his own party. The chief of the up the smelts for shipment. Experi nounted police established a patrol over the territory, and has been collecting a miner's tax of \$25 from every claim were at first inclined to be dissatisfied with the change, but when they realized the immense benefits derived from the manner at least 200 men had their flag Some one is bringing in about 300 thirty, also the speed to four miles an weight of gold dust was about 2,500 Canada by Englishmen in general than nonkeys, but whether they will man hour. one-half of that amount was taken from Miller, Glacier and other creeks now

in Canadian territory. Capt. Moore said that the Yukon was destined to become one of the richest mining centres in the world. By occupation he is a miner, and was among the ioneers who worked the rocker and cradle on the American and Feather rivers in California, and afterwards, in the late 50.s. he went to the Stickeen river mines and participated in that ex-

citement. On the upper waters of the Yukon river there are exactly forty tributaries, and every stream bears gold, some, of course, much richer than others. Heretofore the great obstacle to overcome was the short working season, scarcely three months in duration. The miners have discovered a method of extracting the gold from the river bottom, rich in glittering nuggets. When the ground is frozen and the streams are solidified with ice, the miners scrape away the thick moss and ice, exposing the gravel beds, in which big fires are built. As the earth is thawed it is dug out, and deposited in a safe place to be washed when the freshets come. In this way tons of rich gravel are taken out from the beds of the streams, which otherwise would be impossible to work. It was from the bed of Miller creek during the winter season that Miller cleaned up nearly \$60,000. The miners seem to think that better results are derived from mining in the winter than during the summer, when the streams are greatly swollen from the freshets coming down from the vast deposits of snow on the mountain tops. "How about transportation to the

mines?" was asked. "At present the freight rate is sixteen cents a pound from Pugest Sound to the Yukon. But do you know that the construction of thirty miles of narrow gauge railroad from the head of Lynn canal to the lakes, through White pass which is 2600 feet above the level of the sea, and 100 feet lower than Chilcat pass, woud enable freight to be shipped to Forty Mile creek from Puget Sound by continuous water and rail transportation, at a cost of about 1 cent a pound? In addition to the railroad two light draft river and lake steamers would be required. If that service should be established round communication with the mines could be had every F. Monckton also read a paper bearing thirty days. Then, too, all the traffic would emanate from Puget Sound and British Columbia, instead of the Yukon river and down to San Francisco. The party numbering over 100, of which was a member, that went down the Yukon river to California, had \$500,000 in gold, and it is safe to say that it found the circulation channels of San Francisco. If we had direct overland communication to the mines as I suggeste t Puget Sound and British Columbia would be the beneficiaries, instead of

San Francisco.' Captain Moore left Victoria early in May with sixty pounds of mail for Fort Cudahy. The dangers of his trip across the snow covered mountains, over lakes

of ice and for 700 miles down the Yukon river, which was jammed with ice, was full of excitement. Used to Arctic travel, careful and cautious, the old mall carrier, now drifting down the shady side of three score and ten years braved the dangers which cost no less than ten lives last year, and safely reached his destination, taking to the miners the first news from the outside world that they had received in seven months. Provisions were very low at the mires last winter, he said. There was an abundance of flour, but no bacon, canned goods or other edibles. Eacor was worth 70 cents a pound, and otner

goods in proportion. Mr. Ogilvie, a son of the Canadian engineer, came out with Capt. Moore, bearing important dispatches to the Uttawa government relative to the boundary survey. He declined to discuss the situation, and said that his government was the proper place to apply for information. In a few days Capt Moore will leave for Fort Cudahy again with the mail. The reason that he came out by the way of the Yukon was that Northern Pacific Liner Tacoma it was impossible to ascend the river 700 miles against floating ice and gorges of ice and other debris. His son, William Moore, is now on his way to Fort Cudahy with mail, and will probably return by the way of White Pass and Lynn canal, the way he went in.

A MONSTER STURGEON

Measured Fourteen Feet Long and Weighed 1157 Pounds.

One of the largest sturgeons ever captured and brought to this city arrived from Anacortes last evening on the steamer George E. Starr, says the Seattle P.-I. It was consigned to Chlopeck-Bros., from the Anacortes Packing Co., in whose traps it had been caught. The another which would weigh about seventy pounds, put the weight of both at pounds. The monster was fourteen feet long and its huge mouth measured seven and one-half inches across United States Fish Commissioner Alexler wharf while the fish was being lookit was the largest he had ever seen. "The sturgeon sometimes lies on the bottom of a river amid a shoal of smelts and sucks them down its throat until British territory. Prof. Ogilvie, one of literally packed full of the small fish," the most eminent practical scientists in | said Mr. Chlopeck yesterday, as he sur. for smelts when they are considered a a

> enced fish buyers look carefully for gill marks on such shipments." The 1000-pound sturgeon will be sent

was bought for one cent a pound. CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. M. St. John Speaks of English Views on Candian Affairsd.

Winnipeg Free Press: Mr. Molyneux St. John, formerly editor-in-chief of the Free Press, returned from England yesand hogs he had over 300 cows, not ten vires of the acts granting the company streams, Glacier and Miller creeks. On terday and was asked by a representative of this journal whether there came under his observation anything in England at the moment of special interest to Canada in general and this province in particular.

"More interest seems to be taken in sent the two subjects that engross their attention in matters Canadian are the gold prospects of British Columbia and the change of government."

"What is their opinion of British Columbia?

"They haven't formed one, but they are thinking very hard. Whe I arrived there in January I could hardly find anyone outside of Canadian circles who had any very clear idea where British roll will go east on an extended visit Columbia was or what its exact status and Purser Rogers will take a similar the present time, owing to the gold dis- ers running south from San Francisco. coveries, the brokers and others are hunting for mps of British Columbia, and the Rand and West Australia seem likely to take back seats in a little time. The speculative market in London seems to be able to grasp only one idea at a time.'

"What was thought of the change of government?"

They don't know exactly what think. The day after the change occurred a broker asked me whether he other Canadian securities on to the

"What did you say?" "I told him it was a good time to do the reverse; that some chumps would be sure to sell, but that Canada would go op just as usual, only probably a little better, and that as for the C. P. R. their trains would continue to run on schedule time, freight and passengers would go as usual and that the more Canadian stock he held the better he would like himself. You see a lot of them had been misled in 1891 by the English press which had been gulled about Liberal disloyalty. The mass of Englishmen don't don't believe a word of that now and it would be a waste of time to connect Mr. Laurier's name

with any such nonsense." "Then the English press did not take

the same view this time?" "No. There are writers on some of the principal papers, particularly the Times, who understand Canadian politics almost as closely as we do, and there are men in London who took care that the press should not err from lack of information. One point however, they could not really understand, that for assistance toward "getting into was the return of members from Manitoha to support the coercion party, and have summoned courage enough to leave the return of such a number from Que- their comfortable homes. Recognizing bec to oust them. But they have a school question on among themselves, part of British Columbia and aversion and they understand that such a bone of contention is capable of mixing up things to a considerable extent."

Feed the Nerves.

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve ton-It also builds up the whole sys-

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operHighest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Number of Discouraged Miners Return from Alaska on the Steamer Queen.

Leaves for Orient - Other Shipping News.

The two hundred or more excursion ists who returned from Alaska on the Queen this morning were simply delight- ing that they had been imp et with the northern scenery and the gorious weather which prevailed during the whole of the trip. But the Queen had passengers other than happy pleaswe seekers, and they were not quite so pleased with the trip to Alaska. are miners returning from Cook's Inlet. They expressed themselves very strongly regarding the Cook's Inlet district. which they describe as being simply a fake of the first water. 'The party infreight bill on the large sturgeon, and cludes almost everyone who had money enough to get out. They came to Sitka on the bark Merry, and from there came down on the Queen. A number of them went over to the Sound, but others left the steamer here, and will go to San Francisco by to-night's boat. One ander, who happened to be on the Yes- of those who spent to-day in the city, stated that last spring he heard so much ed at in Chlopeck Bros.' warehouse, said about Cook's Inlet that he foolishly left a good prospect at Cripple Creek or what he considered a sure thing in the far distant north. When he arrived at the Inlet he found the country fairly overrun with prospectors of every description. Some of those were miners veyed his prize. "In the early season of experience, but others had never seen mine and knew nothing about prosfield notes to Otawa, and is now waiting great delicacy and command a high fig pecting. While a number of miners ure on the market, fishermen capture who went in there a number of years these sturgeon, cut them open and box ago are doing very well, very few of those who arrived there this year have found anything. The waters there are exceedingly rough, the currents treacherous, and many lost everything they to the cold storage to be frozen and will "possessed by their boats upsetting. To then be shipped East to be smoked. It make matters worse great forest fires broke out and burnt a number of cabins, provisions and mining tools. "I never saw a better country to keep away from," said the disgusted prospector. "Everything seems to go wrong, and there are men there who are actually suffering from want. I do not know what the poor fellows are going to do for they have no money, and without money they cannot get out of the coun My experience at Cook's Inlet cost me over \$300. It was reported at

> sistance. A number of the Queen's saloon passengers left her here. Among these was a Raymond party, who spent to-day in the city. They go from here to Banff and thence east. As already published, this is the Queen's last excursion trip for the season. She will go to San Francisco and there undergo extensive alterations and repairs. Captain Carwas and they did not seem to care. At position on one of the company's steam-

Sitka that the U.S. revenue cutter Pin-

ta was going to the Inlet to take away

all those who desire to leave. I think

the government should do something in

the poor fellows can escape without as-

the matter, for there is no way by which

D. Cartmel, Lloyd's surveyor, returned from Vancouver last evening. While there he made on examinated of the British bark Bolivia, which struck the rocks in Plumper's Pass while being towed to Vancouver. Neither Mr. Cartmel nor the other surveyors who assisted him were able to find that the vessel was damaged, but as a precautionary measure she will probably be brought to Esquimalt and placed on the marine hadn't better send his C. P. R. and slip for an examination of her bottom.

> The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived from the Sound this morning and at 2 o'clock this afternoonn left for the Orient. She carries a full cargo of freight and a number of passengers.

> The C. P. N. Co.'s new steamer Tees will leave for Alberni and way ports next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Capt. Roberts, at present master of the steamer Maude, will be in command.

The American bark Melrose, Captain Peterson, will be towed to sea by the Lorne this evening.

HE FOUND VICTIMS.

A Mining Fraud Perpetrated on Som Portland People.

When a new country comes so pro minently before public notice as Trail Creek and Rossland have, those who have ventured thither are very frequent ly plied with requests from friends less given to going abroad, for information about the place, advice about going, and something," even before the inquirers this desire to know more about this to taking too great risks in new countries, an enterprising young man, who gave the name of Howe, said to be a printer by trade, turned his ingenuity to good account upon some people of Portland, Oregon. By means of his ability to meet the public demand he is about \$1,400 ahead and several Portland peo-ple are in British Columbia under circumstances different from what they expected.

It appears that Howe had been at Revelstoke and made a trip into Big Bend. On going to Portland he found much inquiry about this province, which he also found to his advantage to think well of. He represented himself as owning or controlling a large number of

claims near Revelstoke, and for sideration of \$125 each he meet the people at Revelstoke duct them to where they could for themselves equally good to them those he already owne made the proposed trip appear void of any risk, with the probal considerable wealth to be gain

little labor. Inquiries sent to Revelstoke reply that the man had been place and was interested in ing properties. Considering secure, some twelve or fourt land people, all of whom well, paid \$125 each to Howe, business and set out for where Howe was to meet the reached Revelstoke about a r but no Howe came, and finally bestirred themselves to doing on their own account. Severa have come to Rossland. It is this same man victimized Se Tacoma people as well, cleaning \$3,500 in all -Rosslander.

Searching Enquiry to Place Blame Decided Upon by School Trustees.

Architect Soule Will Hand the Plars Over to the Board as

Requested.

The board of school trustees last ever ing appointing a committee consisting of trustees Belyea and Yates "to consider the best means of conducting a search ing investigation in the matter of the construction of the North Ward school building."

They also passed the following solution: "That the architect of the North Ward school, Mr. C. J. Soule. required to produce and deliver plans and specifications of the N Ward school buildings to the secre of the board before 1 p.m. on Saturd 15th inst., and that in default proceed ings be taken to compel delivery. In reply to the above resolution.

following letter was to-day received Secretary Williams: Victoria, B.C., Aug. 15, 1896. Mr. B. Williams, Secretary of Board of School Trustees: School Trustees:

Sir:—In reply to your letter of inst., I beg to state that since it application made to me, through a few days ago, I have found tings of the North Ward School, and admitting that the school be any ownership in them, am willing them at their disposal to assist their present investigation. As the copies now being made are of

CORNELIUS J. SOULE. Another meeting of the board will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon to receive the report of Architect Wilson and the building inspector on the present condition of the building.

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VOL. 13.

The Meteor Collida Off Southsea a the La

Baron Von Zedwitz ing Rigging an stantly

Deceased was Ov Yacht and We Official

Southsea, Aug. 18 .-

nia, Satanita and I morning in a race f dore's cup and £25. start the Meteor co von Zedwitz's Amer The latter was dis knocked overboard ar witz so seriously mju ging that he was tal at Ryde unconscious. The accident cause citement and confusio reported that it was yacht that was disr embers of the crew nocked overboard, oats from the other In passing the com achts overtook the Britannia and Met abreast the Isolde, collision. The Britan ed her helm to avoid the Meteor struck th her from stem to ste sprit. The Isolde's n crashed overboard, c nearly all of the crew severely crushed Baro The Britannia and ly hove to and lower the assistance of the

the water. The Ailsa followed their examp Baron von Zedwitz, the water, had a bad and was bleeding fro was taken aboard a s diately and hurried t nearest hospital was, on board the steam The Isolde, in addi mast, etc., had her was towed back to Sor races being abandoned The Isolde is a twenthe Herrsheffs, and very property of Prince Lee for whom she was bu she was sold to Zedv

England on the deck erican steamship I has fine lines arkably successful i water. Capt. piappor came over wit a, and she was first r iterranean. She is of style of yacht, has s odions cuddy and muodating twelve twin yacht of Mr. Hov

Baron Von Zedwit privy councillor and a the reichstag and Pruss been in parliament abo a leading authority and was the leader of vative party. Although a young man he was commended in 1890 by for the vacant post He was r cause the emperor had to Dr. Miquel.

SENATOR INGAL Looks for Another C During the Ca

Holton, Kan., Aug. States Senator John J. campaigning in Kansas, thusiastic crowd of 4, Republican principles. ing he aired his views outlook, stopping to spe an's notification address galls said among other t undue eulogy to say the son Square Garden spe has put himself on a hi he has yet occupied inte Continuing, Senator From the audiences I I conclude that the peop interested in the silver other aspects of t look for an entire chang line of battle before the I feel entirely confiden carry this state and the will be much independe anticipate many surpri never felt more faith to the conscience and

American people will n THE BALTIC Emperor William Pleas cess of the T

Berlin, Aug. 18.-The Emperor William's pleas cess of the passage of thi war through the Baltic men-of-war moved at a essential for naval ma their successful passage canal under forced draug as an indication that the be perfectly accessible in gency for the largest ire

ROYAL Baking Highest of all in eren th .- u. s. Gov