DEATHS AT DAWSON. List of the Grim Reaper's Harvest at the Dawson Hospital. at the Dawson Hospital.

om one of the Klondikers who has returned the following list of as at the Dawson Hospital was obd. It is said to be a complete list the time the hospital opened last nearly 300 results have been treated. The list of includes:

includes:
ed Hart, Philadelphia; Paul Meng,
zerland; John Parker, Portland;
A. Langlois, Canada; Peter Shear, A. Langiois, Camada, Peter Shearacoma; James S. Cooper, Tacoma
aw York; H. H. McQuillin, Chij. M. Stacy, Tacoma; John Silva,
Thomas Harvey, Victoria; Nels
a, Tacoma; John Freedland, Tat. Edward Dustin, California; Theo i; Edward Dustin, California; Theoentine Norwegian sailor; Andrew
rud. Wiota, Iowa; John Galvin, Ju; William J. Law, Old Mexico; AnJohnson, Odd Fellow, residence
nown; Engineer Hamlin, governt survey party, of Victoria B. C.;
rew Nelson, residence unknown; N.
Swanson, maknown; William S.
rs, unknown, David Roebig,
vn, Gun Anderson, unknown.

THE SALMON'S HABITS

Discussion as to Whether or Not It e question of whether or not salmon one or two other ained members of one or two other ained members of family Salmonidae feed in fresh er has for a good many years been of lively interest among naturansts anglers. Izaak Walton was in all pability the first writer to touch upon the salmonic when he wrom of the salmonic many on when he wrom of the salmonic part of the sal duction when he wrote of the al-duction when he wrote of the al-dustnict species of hish called the adwich trout," which freequented Kent Stour and was believed to aba from food during its stay in fresh er. No food had, he declared, ever found within these fish, and it able that they took an arcificial bait some motive other than that of er. Walton's doubtless one of the sen-going Saldoubtiess one of the sea-going Sal-midae, and food is rarely discovered the stomach of a salmon, sea troout, sewen which has been in the fresh ter for any length of time. It is true t portions of herrings have been found stomachs of fish within fifty miles so of the sea, and that much fur-r up toward the sources of rivers saljust landed by the angler have disged undigested smolts or samlets.

Ir. Cobbold in volume VII. of the rnal of the Linnaean Society gives. instances—though ten only—in which found remnants of fish as well as water crustacea and occasional ions of insects in the stomachs of on; and he gives it as his opinion the repasts of some of these sal-must have been considerable, judgby the size of the bones of the fish vered within them. It is a well-lished fact, moreover, that the sal-in fresh water—the clean run fish as the kelt-will often take 's worms and prawns with avidity. will rise at times at both the na-and the artificial March brown and

last season a salmon was

from the Test with an artificial

-fly presented in the dry fly method,

ch river, having noticed a grilse take imstone butterfly, floated a dry May-

ome years ago an angler on

over the fish, as he would have done r a rising trout, and at once secured These and other recorded instances we no room for doubt that the salmon disposed to feed in fresh water, and cannot reasonably be contended that ish takes the worm, prawn or na-insect from motives of anger or sity, whatever the gaudy artificial fly may be taken for. But that feed regularly and fully, as do on feed regularly and luny, as as t and other fish, in fresh water, has been more than doubted. Couch, his Fishes of the British Islands, of that the fish probably "feeds rareand at intervals, but not from want Eighteen years ago Dr. F. nibition, in which he ach and gullet of salmon taken 500 es up the Rhine were s up the Rhine were contracted folded so as to contrast markedly th the distended stomach and gullet o taken in the East and North The gall-bladder was in a colpsed state, and there was no sign in by of the fish of auto-digestion. He ascent from the sea to its spawning, nd also after this, as a rule takes ne

of 2,000 fish examined Dr. usch found signs of feeding in of only two, both of which ere kelts. The Fishery Board of Scotnd have made a series of valuable and teresting investigations into this queson of the salmon's food in fresh water well as into one or two other kindred atters, and have now issued their re-ort on the life history of the fish, which edited by Dr. D. Noel Paten. Dr. aton has been assisted in his work Alfred Patterson, an expert in antic chemistry; Walter Archer, in-ector of salmon fisheries for Scotland; Dr. Gulland, Dr. Gillespie and others, and his summary of a long series of close and scientifically conducted experiments decidedly bears out as well as ds to what may be called the discover of Dr. Reusch and of Dr. Hoek of

Dr. Paton summarizes the evidence be his colleagues of the laboratory e adduced under these three heads: There is no reason why salmon hould feed during their stay in fresh ater. When they leave the sea they ave in their bodies a supply of nourshment not only sufficient to yield the naterial for the growth of ovaries and estes, but to afford an enormous supply of energy for the muscular work of as nding the stream. (2) During the star of the fish in fresh water the material accumulated in the muscles steadily diminishes and there is absolutely no indication that its loss is made good fresh material taken as food. he marked and peculiar degenerate hanges which the lining membrane of the stomaach and intestine undergoes during the stay of the fish in fresh water show that during this period the organs of digestion are functionless." In regard to the first of these conclusions of Dr. Paton and his colleagues t is pointed out that the salmon is exceptional in being able to live for months without food; the case is cited of the male fur seal, which, after coming to land, may live for over a hundred days without food. It must occur to every one who considers the matter and who knows the difficulty which ever small fish, such as the trout, have when overabundant in obtaining a sufficiency of food in many waters, that salmon could not, if they possessed the unimpaired negrees of the salmon could not the s paired powers of digestion that are nem in salt water, possibly satisfy their unger in the small streams up to spawn. Take, for instance, the little Dovey

Wales, up which a large number of salmon and sewen run for spawning purposes. How would the fish, if they posseesed for long after leaving the estuary their huge sea appetites and splendid sea digestions, get enough food for their purposes? This swift degeneration of their purposes? ation of the organs of digestion after the salmon has got into the fresh water certainly looks like a very wise provi-sion of nature; and in this connection it is interesting to note that in some of the great fresh waters of the New World the salmen do feed regularly on the abundance of food which is there at their disposal.—London Times.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE

Senor Sagasta Intimates, That the War Will Soon Be Over.

Terms Upon Which Peace Will Be Concluded - Shafter Congratulated by McKinley.

London, July 16.—The Vienna corres-ordent of the Daily Chronicle says, "I to remain in Spanish possession than in the Americans' hand." Panic at Cadiz.

Cadiz, July 16.—There is great excitement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's fleet. Many are

Blanco Has Some Say.

ndon, July 16.—All dispatches from to London morning papers agree Captain-General Blanco and staff of willing to let the decision as to nent. This change of attitude is cosed to be due to lack of provisions quipments.

Starvation at El Caney. New York, July 16.-A dispatch to the the news of the disaster of Cavite, ons of all classes, including many ases of sickness. The town is policed with one troop of Second Cavalry. There ghters for transportation over the roads eep in mud is outrageous. Unless reomes quick many deaths will oc-

Awaiting Madrid's Consent." General Wheeler's Headquarters, Before Santiago, July 15, via Kingston, Ja-maica, July 16.—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to signed, under a picturesque sieba.
half way, between the lines shorty after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city. The invitation was declined, and the conference was held under a spreading tree. very outset a hitch occurred ow-At the very outset a fitch occurred awing to a misunderstanding as to what
was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Torral. At that time our
interpreter in translating the language of Geneal Torral, had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler dis-tinctly to understand that Captain Gen-

eral Blanco consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to sioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as were agreed upon to be bind-ing upon both parties and that no fur-ther consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon those on behalf of General, Tor-ml (Coneral Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Mr. Albert Mason, British vice-consul) combatted at once the idea that capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary.

The Thanks of the Nation. Washington, July 16 .- The following messages were sent to day by President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

"To General Shafter, commanding a front, near Santiago, Playa del

"The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for your brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city with all the Spanish troops and the territory under Gen, Torral. Your splendid command endured not only hardships and sacrifices incident to the campaign of batttle but also the stress of heat and weather and triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all displayed most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation The hearts of the people turn in tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May Father of Mercy protect and com-

(Signed.) WM. McKINLEY." The following message was sent to day by Secretary Alger:

"To Major-General Shafter, at the front near Santiago, Playa del Este: "I cannot express in words my gratification to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER. "(Signed.) "Secretary of War."

Peace Proposals Anticipated. New York, July 16.—A despatch to the orld from London says: News of de-ite peace proposals is expected hourly Madrid. The suspension of consticepted as a precautionary measure adopt cabinet to enable the governent to rigorously suppress the disorders expected to follow the opening of peace negotiations, but a leading English politician said to-day that Sir Henry Drum-mond Wolff, British ambassador at Madreports in his latest dispatch that g and in his judgement prompt and firm action will paralyze the revolution-ary parties, who are deficient both in organization and in money. The Carlists, the remarks, are capable of being most troublesome, because when a rising is upon Don Carlos is expected to sinews of war and keep it Sir Henry speaks enthusiastically queen regent's courage, firmness, tience and resolute persistence in her

Spain "Tranquil." Madrid, July 16.—On leaving the cab-inet last evening the ministers processed still to be without confirmation of the reported capitulation of Santiago. Owing to the state of siege the censorship of despatches is extremely rigorous, and numerous messages are held back. All parts of the peninsula are officially described as "tranquil." Don Carlos is ex-

pected to issue a manifesto here. General Weyler has abandoned his intended journey and will remain at Madrid. War Board in Session. Washington, July 16.—The war board, in cluding Secretaries Long and Alger and Admiral Sicard, Captain Mahan and Captain Crowningshield, held a conference with the president at 11 o'clock this morning. Sec-

retary Day was also present. Secretary Alger, on leaving the White House, said the conference was not particularly important. It has been decided to send additional doctors and inedical supplies to Santiago as soon as possible. The sintaton, however, was not serious. The secre-tary was in the best of spirits ever the

situation at Santiago. Terms of Capitulation. New York, July 16 .- A special to the Jour-

nal from Siboney gives the following terms of the Spanish capitulation; The terms of surrender are: The 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are to be returned back into the city. An American infantry patrol will be posted in the roads surrounding the city and in the country between the American cavalry. Our hospiand on, July 16.—The yielda correspond of the Daily Chronicle says. "I tal corps is to give affection to the Mck and reliable authority that the Austourt was to-day informed that was prepared to cede Cuba and wounded among the Spanish soldiers at Santiago. All the Spanish troops in the provinces, except General Luque's 10,000 mnity, but not to abandon at Holguin, must come to the city and surretain the Philippines as Span-sions, the power preferring the use of the Juragua rallway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All the Spanlards are to be convoyed home in American transports with the least possible delay, and they are to be permitted to take portable church property. The Spanish are to sur render their arms.

Spain Ready for Peace. London, July 16 .- The Madrid correspond

ent of the Times says: The royal decree, which temporarily sus pends throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the ustitution, will probably make a greater noression abroad than at home. The Snan ish government knows very well that, like its predecessor in procialming the state of slège wh'ch was issued immediately after New York, July 10.—A dispatch to the world from El Caney says: Over two hundred people are sick with typhoid fewer measles and starvation. One house of ten rooms is crowded with nearly 205 the news of the capital of Saviers. The news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. It causes disappointment, with one troop of Second Cavary. There are only four doctons and eleven priests. Clark Barton says: "I visited Caney and was shocked with the condition of the women and children. They clung to my skirts pleading for food. One thousand four hundred tons are on the transports clustered in the harbor of Siboney, and there is no way of getting them ashore in sufficient quantities. because it was hoped that, although Genthe spread of yellow fever might in a few days have compelled the Americans to raise em ashore in sufficient quantities. tain-General Blanco causes anxiety. The neglect of the government to provide correspondents note as a significant fact that certain Cuban magnate, who has always

declared he would remain in Cuba so long as he had hope that the island would be reserved from Spain, has left for an unblockaded port, where he hopes to find a neutral ship to take him to Europe. Regarding prospects of peace, Senor gasta, interviewed by a representative of El Correspondencia Militaire, is represented

as saying:
"It is certain, most certain, that the gov ernment has endeavored to ascertain the extra official disposition of the Washington cabinet respecting a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing, because the enemy might wrongly suppose we desire peace at any price, and accordingly show himself more exacting. I have read the proposal cabled to El Imparcial which was supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Cambron, the French ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard I consider them inadmissable. The govern nient has news of other proposals much more acceptable."

In reply to the question whether he h tended to remain in office to conclude peace, Senor Sagasta said such was his intention and added, respecting the ministerial crisis his statement: "I can affirm categorically that it does not formally exist, and that there is a danger of its arising so easily as the pres

Torral's Letter of Capitulation. ment has posted the following: Playa del Este, near Santiago de Cuba,

July 16 .- The following letter has just been received: To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of

the American forces: I am now authorized by my governmen capitulate. I have the honor to apprise you and requesting that you designate the place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excel lency to effect the articles of capitalation n the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifest my desire to know the conditions of United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy your great graces and return their generosity and impulse for the Spanish sol d'ers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the Americans o them. The honor to acknowledge is

lutifully condidered. JOSE TOBRAL (Signed) General Comanding the Fourth Army Corp To General Shafter, commanding the Am erican forces.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

B. Bradley Says It is Completed as Far as Elk River. W. B. Bradley, who was engaged on the engineering of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, is in the camp to occupy a similar position on the C. & W., on the widening of the gauge of the road between here and

Trail.
"The Crow's Nest Pass road is now completed as far as Elk river," said Mr. Bradley, "and as the work of laying the track is proceeding at the rate of from four to five miles a day, and the work from Elk river to Kootenay lake is not of a very neavy character, it is expected that the road will be completed to the lake by the middle of October, when traffic will be posible clean from McLeod to Rossland, for the company is now engaged in building scows to carry the cars up the lake to Nelson, where rail connection will be made with this city. It is not likely that the road will be built up Kootenay lake to Nelson for a year or so; but the scows will render this unnecessary.—Rossland

Miner.

A NEW FLAG FOR HAWAIL San Francisco, July 14.-A beautiful American flag was sent by the steamer Ala eda to the Hawa'ian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremonies of raising the flag in that island. It was the gift of the chamber of commerce of San Francis

The state board of trade has decided to end a commission to the Hawalian Islands to study and report the best means to foster trade between the islands and this country, which will naturally be increased greatly by annexation. The chamber of ommerce proposed to give the Hawaiian commissioners a public reception on their arrival in this city.

FRESH FRUIT BARRED Berne, July 14.-The bundesrath has pro hibited the importation of fresh and unpeed ed dried American fruits with the wide

of keeping out the San Jose scale in their

IN SANTIAGO BAY

American Forces Enter the Harbor and haise the Stars and Stripes on Spanish Soil.

The Porto Rican Expedition Starts on Mission to Capture That Island.

Under Motro Castle, Harbor of Santlago de Cuba, July 17, 3 p.m., via Pelaya del Este, July 18 .- At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights from which the battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The lowering of this emblem of the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore and by the Brooklyn and New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance. Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were found not to be so formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded, under the supervision of the Viven.

Six or seven steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the army and navy. Soon afternoon Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, Lieut. J. H. Sears, Lieut. B. Wells and three invited correspondents of the Associated Press, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which loved slowly, in order to make a thorough observation of the Spanish forts and bateries. Commodore Schley over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet probably could have entered the harbon vithout the loss of a single ship, but this is the chance of war and not so brave as many taken during the slege, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned, in the harbor. Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes. At the firing station on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met Spanish artillery captain, who was urbeous, but gloomy.

Washington, July 18.—The Porto Rico exedition has started on its mission to ture that island. Another Manila Expedition

San Francisco, July 18.—The First volun ers, of Montana, and about 300 recruits of the First Caufornia volunteers, broke camp at Camp Merritt this morning and narched to the steamer Pennsylvania, which is to sail for Manila some time this afternoon. Col, Kessler will have mand of the expeditionary forces on he Pennsylvania, and received orders make all possible speed to Manila. Customs Revenue in Cuba.

Washington, July 18.-The United States will take immediate steps to collect the customs revenue in Cuba as a war contribution, and it is not improbable that a government customs office will be opened here, and be ready for business as early is to-morrow. This act on will be taken ending the final settlement of the quesion of the status of Cuba after the close of the war. It is expected that a telegram dying the principal features of the new schedule will be sent to General Shat-ter to night. The new rates will follow wore or less closely those hitherto in force in Cuba, and make no discrimination in favor or against the citizens of any foreign power, including the United States. Any consistency and excessive levies, however, will be corrected as soon as possible. With in a day or two a customs expert will be designated to take charge of the details of the work, under the general direction of the military governor of surrender ed territory, as has been done in the Phiippines.

Quiet at Manila. Hongkong, July 18.—The German cruiser lormorant, from Manila, July 15, has arfved here. She reports all quiet at the anital of the Philippines when she left here, The insurgents had not advanced The second American contingent had not arrived and all the ships of the American fleet were at Cavite. It was reported at Manila previous to the departure Cormorant that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had been accorded an interview With Captain-General Augusti at Manila, the result of which is not known.

Spain's Defensive Measures. Algiers, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearie Islands have extinguished the coast fights there until further orlers.
Tangiers, July 18.—The Sultan of Moro s concentrating a considerable force in the

vicinity of Ceuta and Milla, in order to guard the Contler. Commodore Watson's Fleet. Washington, July 18.-The plans for sending Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain have reached a point where naval officers are considering the exact day of departure, and it is said that positive brders have been given that preparations must be brought to a close at once, with view of having everything in readiness the end of this week.

The Porto Rico Expedition. Washington, July 18.—General Brooke had another conference to-day with Secretary Alger with reference to the preparations for the Porto Rico expedition. The general reports that his army is now ready, and it is believed they can be embarked within a fortnight. While a positive selection has not been made it is understood that Newport News will be the port of departure of the greater part of the expedition. The army of occupation, it is expected, will consist of about 25,000 men, and it has been de-cided to take no chances of repeating the mistake made in Shafter's case of landing with insufficient forces and then being obliged to lie idle at a critical mo-

ment awaiting reinforcements. Transporting the Wounded. Guanatanamo Bay July 10.-Steamer livette is here ready to sail at any or Hampton Roads with 500 sick and wounded on board, among them being General H. S. Hawkins, Major Brodie and Major J. M. Bell.

The Fever Cases. Washington, July 18.-Official advices from Santiago place the entire number of fever cases at 300 or less. The surgeon-general considers the cases less serious than feared.

Last of the Antonio Lopez. St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.—The United States critiser New Orleans today destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his yesel ashore near San Juan. RIVER BOATS LOST.

A Number Meet Destruction While

San Francisco, July 18.—It was reported at St. Michael's on June 27th
indighte Consenaugh, from Seattle, was
overtaken in Behan, sandy a hurricane
and her tow a river steamer laden with
stores, was lost. Two barges towed by
the Alaska Commercial Co.'s steamer
Portland, was lost in the storm. They
cost about \$20,000. A similar fate overtooks the new river boat towed by the
National City. The loss in the latter
case was \$50,000.

COAL IN THE YUKON. News of the Discovery of an Im Deposit of Anthracite Coal,

San Francisco, June 18.—A letter from St. Michaels says an immense de-posit of coal has been discovered 400 up the Koyukuk, and a competent miles up the Koyukuk, and a competent English authority pronounces it equal to the best anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. The viver between this deposit and the junction with the Yukon is navigable by steamers such as ply the latter stream, so that the bearing of the discovery on the cost of mining in the Klondike may prove accordingly important. prove exceedingly important.

FEEDING CUBAN REFUGEES. New York, July 16.—The following telegram was received to day from Miss Clara Barton, dated Playa del Este,

Santiago has surrendered! came from the front yesterday in a pouring rain. Fever is suspected here. Siboney has been burned. Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser and all their nurses are in the fever hospitals, two miles distant. All are doing well. We are feeding the refugees of Siboney.

of Siboney.

"Many thousands are at Eurmisea, Elwell is feeding them at Caney by army wagons and 20,000 pack mules, Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, called yesterday for 100,000 rations, medicine and clothing for refugees in the woods surrounding Guantanamo.

"All members of the Red Cross are in perfect health and thoroughly organiz-

FOR MORE CONCESSIONS. Spanish Craft Holds Out and Submits Ungraciously.

Before Santiago de Cuba, Friday, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.-The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of capitulation. They now claim that there has been no sur-render and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary, and must be ratified by the government of

and must be ratined by the governent of Madrid in order to be effective.

This is clearly in bad faith and not in accordance with General Torral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco, had ordered full surrender of his fowes. The commission in the meantime has concluded arrangement of ters covering evacuation.

They have ben signed on both sides and now await the approval of the Madrid government. In the meantime the two armies remain in the trenches. General Shafter said this morning in refer-

ring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the Governor-General Blanco and was made by General Torral. This morning Gen-eral Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to tack their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and if possible to arrange for the return of arms to prisoners after they had surrendered them."

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those on behalf of Gen. Toral combatted the idea that capitulation had actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the time they claimed strongly that it will be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had advised it, and the home government would do anything. Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners

protected to the preliminaries. Various changes of verbiage were proposed by the Spanish and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.
Shortly after midnight, Gen. Wheeler sugrested that the good faith of the Span-iards be tested. All the articles were ad and each commissioner in turn ask-lif they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, Gen. Wheeler had them affix their sig-

natures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but could not well refuse. When all had signed the comm parated to meet again at 9:30 in the The present municipal authorities are

Continue in control of the city until Spanish troops embark. Pending the sanction of Madrid every ring is almost at a standstill, and as a suit the troops on both sides remain in Our commissioners have just gone to meet the Spanish commissioners.

TO RELEASE CUBAN PUB ONERS.

San Francisco, July 16. The evening

Post says: From private information received in this city by sympathizers of the Cuban cause there is reason to believe that Commodore Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish coast a visit first, or afterwards, to the island of Fernan o, off the African coast, to release from imprisonment many people banished to the island for special reasons. Most of the prisoners are Cuban sympathizers. That some consideration has been giv-by the government, or that the latter in-

tends to adopt some immediate plan for securing the release of Cuban prisoners of war is partly evidenced by a dispatch received here yesteday, reading as fol-lows: "Hopes for the release shortly of Herrera and others have suddenly grown brighter, McKinley gives us great ssurance of prompt action now.

OUTPUT OF KLONDIKE. Miners Who Arrive at 'Frisco on the Si Paul Make An Estimate.

San Francisco, July 18.—The Klondike miners who returned to civilization last night on the steamer St. Paul place the total output of the district surrounding Dawson at about \$10,000,000 for the season This is considerably less than previous es imates. Prospecting is being extended in many directions from Dawson, and there are indications of rich developments along Indian river. There are about 26,000 per sons in Dawson, and nearly 3,000 on El Dorado creek. The steamers Roanoke and Weare, soon to come down from St. Michaels, are expected to bring \$2,000,000 gold. El Dorado creek yields more than half of the winter's gold, and nearly all the remainder came from Bonanza creek The output of the Minook district does not exceed \$100,000.

All of the returning miners complain o the heavy burden of taxation imposed by the Canadian government. While good claims are at premium in Dawson, there are many wild cat properties offered at low prices, but as a mile punchassers are not readily found, unless the value of the property can be shown by undisputable cridence.

Farm Produce Is Brought From Puget Sound Without Paying Duty.

How Some "Island Berries" Are Obtained - A Customs Official's Story.

Opinm amugeling is now a thing of the past, says the P.-I. The duty on opinm is now so low that there is little profit for ugglers of the drug, and most of them have either abandoned their calling or sailed north to engage in whiskey smuggling in Alaska. But there are still smugglers on the Sound, and many an innocent looking old sallboat, rocking at anchor in the blue waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, or drawn up on the white shell beach in front of one of the numerous island farms of San Juan county, could tell a story that would interest the customs officers and bring confusion to their owners. among the innumerable little islands of the San Juan archipelago that the smugglers still have their haunts, but instead of opium they now deal almost exclusively in contraband farm products. In the old days the balance of illegiti-

mate trade was strongly in favor of British Columbia, and the manufacturers of prepared opium who made Victoria their headquarters fattened their bank accounts and smiled at the efforts of Uncle Sam's men to put a stop to the traffic in "dope." It was a great industry while it lasted, and, although the Canadian customs officers felt a kindly sympathy for their American brethren, their own government was losing nothing and its citizens were making a good thing out of it. Now the shoe is on the other foot. The bulk of the smuggling is now done from the United States into British Columbia, and our British cousins find their protective tariffs on farm products to a great extent rendered inoperative;

And they object.

The Canadian duties on farm produce are heavy. For example, fresh and canned fruits are taxed 40 per cent.; fresh beef nearly 100 per cent.; and vegetables and all sorts of "garden sass" in proportion. The people in the British Columbia cities are good livers, and are willing to pay high prices for all the market affords, but the enterprising smugglers make it possible for them to have the luxuries at prices so low. that the Canadian farmer throws up h's hands in despair. American fruits, beef, mutton and vegetables are different from

his investigation of this burolic smuggling.
"I was shown one little two-acre straw-berry patch on Vancouver Island," he said, from which I was told that the owner

and bottled fruit to be landed on the British side and sold as preserved by British Columbia farmers' wives. The same, I am told, is true of other farm products. "The British Columbia farmer is the loser in the transaction, for wool is about the only thing he can send across the border by the smuggler, and this has been done, and is still being done, to a considerable extent. The wool smugglers make a profit of from 8 to 10 cents a pound by dif-

ference in the duties. There is only one way that this smuggling, which both governments would like to see stopped, can be checked, and that is by the close co-operation of the courts and customs officers on both sides of the line. Now, it is simply impossible to couvict the smugglers on account of lack of evidence. When an American officer goes across to British Columbia to investigate case of smuggling, he has no trouble in finding witnesses who will talk freely and give testimony enough to insure a conviction, but when they are asked to come over to the United States to testify they

The closer relations into which the United States and Canada have come lately are full of promise of a changed condition of affairs in regard to suruggling. The officers on both sides of the line would like to work together for its suppression, and it is known the matter has been laid before the treasvry department by the officers of the Puget Sound district. Congress recently appropriated \$50,000 to

pay the United States' share of the expense of an international conference to be called to consider such questions, and it is not only probable, but almost a certainty, that a change of the existing treaty laws will be made, which will make it possible to compel the attendance of witnesses from one country in the courts of another. As soon as this change is made, the federal officials here say, it will be possible to absolutely stop smuggling along the border from the westernmost point of Vancouver Island to Nova Scotia. They claim that there is no legal reason why such a treaty OFF FOR MANILA

Transport Pennsylvania Ready to Sail With 1.300 Soldiers.

San Francisco, July 16 .- The Pennsylvania will be the next transport to leave for Manila. She will sail on Monday afternoon, carrying with her about 1.300 men. Among those who go are the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First Californ'a regiment, which left on the first Brigadier-General Otis may go on the Rio Janeiro, which sails on Wednesday.

WORK FOR MONTEREY.

San Francisco, July 16.-Mail reports from Honolulu state it is generally believed the coast defence vessel Monterey will stop at Ponape, Caroline group, and take poss sion of the port and government build-

One transport of the third expedition will overhand the Monterey and furnish a garison for the island. Captain Lentize, of the Monterey, had a lengthy conversation with Captain Bray, of the m'sslonary bark Morning Star.

Captain Bray gave the commander of the

SMUGGLERS ARE BUSY warship much information concerning the Carolines, and also furnished him with a marked chart.

WITHOUT THEIR ARMS. How the Spanards Captured at Sannago Will Return Home.

Washington, July 16 .- The arms surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago to Gen. Shafter will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the president and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter, as he left his office to night for his home.

"All those who have arms will turn them over to this government. This is final."

These were the sceretary's words when asked for information.
"And," he added, in response to further inquiry and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain." This decision, no doubt, has already been communicated to Gen. Shafter. Up to the time when Secretary Alger's emphatic statement disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought consideration might be given to the appeal of Gen. Toral that his men might be allowed to take their arms.

el to take their arms.

In fact it was said by a high department official that the president would await the recommendation of the United await the recommendation of the United States commissioners as to the surrender "before disposing of the question, and practically as Gen. Shafter had telegraphed the department that it was understood the United States commission would recommend the Spanish soldiers' return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended."

The decision of the president applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States. not been engaged with the United States troops, as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

Unless present plans miscarry, the Spanish soldiers surrendered at Santiago will sail from Cuba for Spain on July 25. This date has been fixed by the war

department and every effort will be bent toward expediting their departure. It was announced to day the depart-ment had decided to ask bids from steamship companies for the transporta-tion of the prisoners to their native land and proposals will be issued next week. The contract, it is understood, will also include the subsistence of the men during the voyage.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. Arnual Meeting of Shareholders Held

in London. London, July 12 .- A general court of the governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, was held at the City Terminus hotel, Cannon street, to-day, when the report from the governor and committee was laid before the shareholders. The governor, Lord Strathcona, in submitmutfon and vegetables are different from the Canadian only in price. They bear no distinctive marks of nativity, and, it is said, that they are often sold as the product of Canadian industry. The American farmer has many advantages of soil and climate over his competitor, across the line. This is where the shoe pinches the latter.

An American customs official, who has this summer spent considerable time in British Columbia, a few days ago gave a Fost-Intelligencer reporter many details of his investigation of this burolic smuggling. in the accounts was smaller than of the preceding outfit, but a considerable improvement in the prices realized for many descriptions at the March sales "from which I was told that the owner sold last spring over six tons of berries. His neighbors frankly told me that there was little pretence on his part that he raised the berries himself. They were dumped on the beach in front of his farmhouse by the boat load and the labels of the San Juan farmers on the boxes obliterated by pasting over them those of his own. They were then sold, either fresh or preserved, in the Canadian market, and the consumer was lone the wiser.

"Other farmers told me that it was not at all unusual for boat loads of the canned" and consultation with the commissioner, and consultation with the commissioner, who came to England in February last, have taken measures to establish new posts and to increase the river steamboat accommodation on the route to the mines, and generally to secure to the company as large a proportion as pos-sible of the new business arising from these and other developments. The land necounts show that the receipts for instalments interest, rents, etc., were better than last, year, being £25,933 17s. 4d., as against £21,961 1s. 4d. Farm land sales amount to 37,923 acres for \$183,890, averaging \$4.85 per acre, as compared with 10,784 acres for \$53,217, averaging \$4.94 per acre, the average averaging \$4.94 per acre, the average price per acre again showing a slight decrease. An active demand both for farm lands and town lots has recently set in, owing to the improvement generation. existing throughout the Northwest, larger sales are now being made than for some time past. The Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor, and Mr. Alderman Vauhan-Morgan, retiring members of the board, were re-elected.

AT BISLEY CAMP.

n Good Shooting Weather Canadian Marksmen Distinguish Themselves.

Toronto, July 16.—A special cable to the Evening Telegram says:

Bisley Camp, July 16—Saturday morning opened bright and clear, with a nice steady breeze. As the day were on the wind lesseened and it became exceeding-ly warm with uninterrunted sunshine. y warm, with uninterrupted sunshine The camp was visited by many from London and elsewhere, among whom were Hon. Wm. Mulock, postmaster general. The good weather was an encouragement to good shooting, and in the several events for which the individual members of the team entered they did members of the team entered they did remarkably well. In the "Armourers' Company" and open competition, ten shots at 900 yards for £60 in money prizes, Lieeut. Ross, 13th Battalion, made a capital 46. Sergeant Spencer of the same corps, made a good 34 in the Ind-Coope, seven shots, at 600 pards; a possible in the association cup, 400 yards, and 33 in the association cup, 600 yards. Lieut. Robertson of the 7th scored 32 in the Gregory, 200 yards, standing. Col. Selgt. Blair of the 57th put up 33 i nthe samee event, and a very good 47 in the Thoburn, ten shots at good 47 in the Thoburn, ten shots at 800 yards. Shorting for the eprize took place to day. It is a squadded competition, single entries, open only to winners of N.R.A. gold, silver and bronzemedals (not recruit's medals). The aggregate value of the prizee is £300, of which £100 is, given by H.R.H. Prince of Wales, and a badge and £200 added by the National Rifle Association. The rarge is 600 and 200 yards, ten shots at each distance. Following were the each distance. Following were the scores of the Canadian team at the 200

Sergeant Armstrong, 10th-5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4-43. Color-Sergeant Blair, 57th.-5, 4, 3, 5, Sergeant Broadburst, 5th.—5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 44. Lieutenant Grooks.—5,5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3. 4, 5, 4 44.

THE DELAGOA BAY CASE.

London, July 18.—The Times declares this morning that there is no foundation for the reports that a decision is im-minent in the Delagoa Bay arbitration with an award of £2,500,000 the case will not be settled for at least