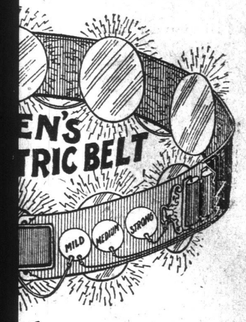
TORS FAIL
WAYS CURES.



Electricity flows from it into the body and carries new life to the nerves.

Diseases.

supplies the power to work the human ness of the vital organs, hence this won- ength, will always cure.

Suffer

s, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Varico- deas, Sleeplessness, Nightmare, or any of al strength, Dyspepsia, Constipation etc.?

Woman

, pale flabby complexion, weak stomach, orms of female weakness? If so, apply to will give you the names of others who

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Send for the book about it, free. It has nt and tells you how to cure it. Address

ANDEN,

ashington Street, PORTLAND Oregon.

ipped to this Province.

ther members of the Deeming party ook the body of their deceased comrade a small island near Lake Marsh, and here they buried all that was mortal of ur popular young citizen. They placed board at the head of the grave, in- cribing thereon the name—Isaac Thompson.

NELSON.

The annual meeting of the stockhold- rs and directors of the Nelson & Fort heppard Railway Co. was held on Wednesday. The officers elected are: President, D. C. Corbin; vice president, J. T. Dupont; secretary-treasurer, Aus- in Corbin; directors, D. C. Corbin, J. H. Adams, E. J. Roberts, C. T. Dupont and Austin Corbin.

GRAND FORKS.

The city council recently passed a law relating to traders' licenses, the nature of which is to tax every branch of busi- ness in the city, and this law is now be- ing enforced to the last letter.

The north fork of Kettle river is be- coming a bonanza for trout fishing. Al- most every day some of the citizens catch fine two-pounders, and one Grand Forks angler was rewarded by catching in one day fifty-two fine fish, one of which weighed four pounds.

At a mass meeting in the Fashion hall a regular volunteer fire brigade was formed, Gus Eklund being elected cap- tain and Arthur Milthorp first lieuten- ant. Over thirty names were entered upon the roll.

VERNON.

The News says: We were shown this week some very fine samples of galena ore, mixed with arsenical iron, which came from a new discovery about three miles past the Silver Star mine, and some eighteen miles distant from town. The ore bears a very close resemblance to that from the Silver Star, and can hardly be distinguished from that of the famous Slocan silver producers. The ledge is said to be eight feet wide and was located by Clarke and Hare, two prospectors who have been working in the vicinity for some time. The sight of the rich looking ore caused quite a ripple of excitement on Tuesday evening, and many called to see the rock at A. J. McMullen's carpenter shop, where it had been left by the discoverers.

Mrs. W. Johnston and her daughters left on Wednesday for Grand Forks, where they will make their home in future. A number of friends were at the station to see them off and wish them bon voyage.

New hay is being hauled in from White Valley and other sections and brings $12 per ton delivered in town.

A sudden death occurred on Friday, the 9th inst., by which another of the old-timers of this district has passed away. George Roberts, of White Valley, expired on that date of heart disease. He had been a resident of this section for many years, and at one time owned a ranch near Enderby, which he sold about three years ago and moved up to White Valley with his family. He had been in a poor state of health for a long time, and as he was unable to do any hard work his affairs became involved and his family of a wife and seven children were left practically destitute. On Saturday Mr. E. J. Tronson went round with a subscription list for the benefit of the family, and after a few hours canvass secured something over a hundred dol- lars in cash, which was, it is needless to say, received with deep gratitude by the widow. The funeral took place on Sat- urday afternoon and was attended by a number of neighbors and friends of the deceased from White Valley and Lumby.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JULY 22 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 12

THE GOVERNOR PROUD.

Mr. Mackintosh Thinks It Would Be Hard to Exaggerate the Wealth of Our Eldorado.

But Warns Against an Improvident Rush and Mentions Gold Fields at Home.

SEATTLE, July 20.—Lieut.-Governor C. H. Mackintosh, of the Northwest Territories, who has been in the city for the past couple of days, living quietly at the Rainier Club, came here to meet his son, who is going North Thursday on the Portland, and whose destination is Dawson City. The Governor was also anxious to meet Inspector Strickland, who returned from the Yukon on the Portland. Governor Mackintosh said last night that the information imparted by the officers of the mounted police was of such a nature as to fully corroborate the marvellous revelation recently published.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave some interesting particulars in reference to the government of the Territories, explaining that his prerogatives extend from the east boundary of Alaska to the Hudson bay and North Labrador, and from the Arctic ocean to the international boundary line, and including in its southern portion the three organized districts, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. In 1894, and previously, the Yukon was explored by the federal government explorer, W. Ogilvie; Dr. Dawson, director general of the geological survey, and Mr. McConnell. Bishop Bampos, of the Church of England, having his see at Fort Cudahy, represented to the Hon. T. M. Daly, then minister of the interior, and Sir John Thompson, premier, that it was highly important that Canada should claim and name the district between the Rocky mountains and Alaska, and suggested that it be called the Yukon. He also suggested that a detachment of the Northwest police force be sent there to build an outpost, raise the British flag and establish law and order.

In 1895 Inspector Constantine, who had gone there in 1894, returned with Capt. Strickland and twenty members of the Mounted Police. Mr. Constantine, besides being stipendiary magistrate, was also clothed with the authority of gold commissioner and collector of customs. Of the endurance and energy of the men the inspector cannot speak too highly. In the latter part of the year between $5,000 and $7,000 [illegible] as customs collections, and since that time the amount has been largely increased.

In speaking of American miners in the Yukon and through the Canadian territory, Gov. Mackintosh says that those who have made discoveries and complied with the laws are on the same plane as British subjects, entitled to the same rights, privileges and protection. This, according to Gov. Mackintosh, is in line with the policy of the Canadian government in its desire to encourage the best of American miners, who are considered the best miners in the world, to go to the Northwest Territory and assist in its development.

Gov. Mackintosh then spoke of the unwritten laws of the district and of the sense of honor that prevails among the men who have gone into the district as miners. Inspector Strickland had told him that he had walked into a cabin in which more than a quarter of a million dollars lay unprotected. While its value was recognized on all sides, no attempt was made at any time to steal it. Food that is cached along the trails is unmolested. If a hungry man passes along he takes a nibble, but that is all. There are unwritten laws of the miners that have a foundation of honor, and if any violation of the customs of the districts were perpetrated it would be a sorry day for the person who tried to take advantage of the trust imposed upon all.

Governor Mackintosh took advantage of the opportunity to say that Clondyke is the correct spelling, and not Klondike, as is usual in the United States. To this much discussed district the gold area is not confined. There are nearly 9,000 miles of waterways, connected with and tributary to the McKenzie, Porcupine, Liard, Pelly, Lewis and Yukon rivers, not mentioning the Stewart and Hootalinqua rivers. Some of these are very large creeks from twenty to fifty feet wide. All have gold-bearing gravel.

For instance, Dominion creek appears to promise quite as rich a yield as the Klondyke. "To be candid," said Mr. Mackintosh, "it would seem as though this placer area will be inexhaustible, and possible to work for years to come, while the old Hudson Bay explorers state that some of the quartz mines, north and west of the Yukon will yield from $200 to $300 per ton, free milling ore. Added to this the timber supply in various sizes follows all of the water stretches. Coal has been found in the valley of Forty-Mile creek and at other points."

From what he can hear, and making a very conservative estimate, Governor Mackintosh says that there will be no exaggeration in anticipating an output of gold up to the summer of 1898 closely approximating, if not exceeding, $10,000,000, and this is only the beginning of what he believes to be the greatest gold production ever known, not excepting Australia, Africa, California or Colorado.

The Governor states that his disposition is not to encourage wild excitement or to foster an undesirable quality of emigration. He does not think that anyone should go who is not well provided with everything demanded by the conditions of the rigorous climate.

He also states that he has just come through British Columbia, and that people must not forget that it is keeping up its record. The mining districts of British Columbia, he says, will turn out $7,000,000 this year. Mr. Mackintosh returns to-day to Regina, the capital of the N. W. Territories.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, July 19.—The seventh annual industrial exhibition is now fairly opened. Year by year since its inauguration there has been marked advance in almost every direction, and yet in no previous year has this been so marked as will be noted in connection with the present fair. There are 100 more exhibitors than ever recorded previously, and this means in the neighborhood of 1,000 additional entries. Among the Ontario men here to act as judges are: Dr. O'Neill, of London, judge of the heavy draught horses; John Gardhouse, of Highfields, judge of light horses; John Isaac, of Toronto, judge of cattle; A. Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., judge of sheep and swine; L. G. Jarvis, professor in the model farm institute of Guelph, judge of poultry; Mr. McLare, M. P. for Perth, judge of horses. The chief attractions at the fair grounds to-day were bicycle races, judging of stock, etc., and the "siege of Algiers" fireworks presentation. The city is crowded with visitors, and it is a difficult matter to get hotel accommodation.

A young boy, the son of John Casewell, a farmer at Osler, was drowned in a reservoir at that place yesterday while swimming.

J. Roland, of Prince Albert, who has gained some repute as an amateur sword swallower, arrived in the city a few days ago, and to keep in training practised swallowing swords quite frequently. On Friday he had the misfortune to make some mistake, which caused a rupture of some of his internal organs, and he died in great agony last night.

"SUNNY WAYS OF CONCILIATION."

TORONTO, July 19.—The Montreal correspondent of the World says: "A missionary who has just reached here from Manitoba talks freely regarding Mgr. del Val's visit to the West. His Excellency, the priest declares, was greatly grieved at the discourtesy shown him by the Manitoba ministers. There was, in fact, a total absence of that loyalty and dignity which Mgr. Merry del Val expected from the ministers of the crown. He found that the provincial ministers knew nothing whatever of diplomatic etiquette, in fact, after promising certain concessions would be made, nothing whatever was done, and His Excellency has returned to Rome indignant."

The same writer says: "It turns out now that the Liberal members of the Quebec legislature addressed a petition to the Pope for a delegate in December last. This address informed the Pope that an election was probable in February or March; that in the election of 1896 the majority of the clergy entervened in the contest to the detriment of the Liberal party; that this intervention was still more general at the federal election on June 23, and it continues: 'The undersigned believe in their soul and conscience that this intervention, in these last fights, was inopportune, unjustified, disastrous to the prestige of the clergy and the efficiency of their authority, and we regret to say it gives to the enemies of the clergy an opportunity to assert that the Catholic is not able, like the Protestant, to freely exercise his rights as a citizen, following his judgment and conscience. The influence of the Canadian clergy upon our Catholic population at large, the signers would not have circumscribed. They would rather see this influence expand.'"

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

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60 bbls. English Linseed Oil, 65C. PER GALLON IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead, $5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead $6.00 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints $1.50 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint $1.00 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire, 4 1-2C. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints REQUIRES NO VARNISHING, $1.00.

Sashes and Doors FROM $1.25 UP.

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NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Customs Posts on the Passes to Yukon at Last Under Consideration of Government.

Ottawa Reformers in the Sulks Because Party Services Have Not Been Recognized.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 19.—The shrill notes of a siren blown by compressed air will next summer guide steamships through the straits of Belle Isle in foggy weather. Such at least are the plans which the chief engineer of the marine department has well under way. Should they prove successful, the scheme will be an innovation in more ways than one. Not only is the use of compressed air instead of steam a novelty in itself, but the chief engineer proposes to generate this pneumatic force in a way which is quite original in marine practice. Instead of the usual steam boiler, the force for compressing will be furnished by a jet wheel driven by water power with a fall of 126 feet. The compressed air will be driven in pipes a distance of 2,400 feet to the top of the eminence of which the lighthouse and signal station are situated. As the straits are only navigable during the late spring and summer months, water power will be easily available for the entire period during which the signal will be of service to passing steamers. The special advantage of this pneumatic-hydraulic device is its simplicity and safety. One of the most fruitful sources of accident to signal apparatus is explosion of steam boilers. The architect of the lighthouse branch of the department left to-day by the steamer Aberdeen from Quebec to superintend the erection of the buildings; and the machinery, which will be of the best, will be supplied by the British lighthouse board in time for installation next autumn.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, C.M.G., deputy postmaster-general, has been superannuated and Dr. Robt. Miller Coulter, of Aurora, appointed as his successor. Dr. Colter, ex-M.P., of Woodstock, N. B., has been appointed postoffice inspector for New Brunswick.

A party of Scandinavians conducted by an immigration agent are on their way West to look up farming locations in the Northwest. They are from New England and will be joined by others from the Northwestern States, making a party of 60 in all.

A detachment of Northwest Mounted Police has been ordered to Crow's Nest Pass to maintain order on the railway construction works.

The Australian premiers are expected in Ottawa about the first of August.

George Anderson, of Toronto, who has been appointed trade commissioner to Japan, will sail by the C.P.R. steamer on August 2.

OTTAWA, July 20.—S. H. Wilkinson, manager of the British-Yukon Chartered Company, writes to the Citizen denying that his company is buying supplies in the States to send into the Yukon country. He adds: "I quite agree that Canada's trade and revenue are suffering severely for want of a customs post in the South, but I have no doubt that this matter will soon be remedied, as the facts are now under consideration by the authorities here. I estimate that something like 1,500 tons of provisions, all bought in the United States, were packed over the White and Chilcoot passes during the last twelve months. The revenue and trade connected with a large quantity of supplies like this is certainly not to be despised by the authorities and by the traders in British Columbia; and there is every prospect that in the coming twelve months the quantity will be multiplied five or ten times."

The Reform Association of Ottawa held a meeting here the other night to consider ways and means of giving Premier Laurier a grand Liberal demonstration upon his return from Europe. It was a fizzle. When the subject was broached several members jumped up and objected: "So long as Laurier doesn't recognize the party services of his friends," said one, "I am not going to join in any jubilation about his return." This sentiment was re-echoed by several, and seeing the temper of the faithful, President Latchford adjourned the meeting. Hence the announcement that Sir Wilfrid's welcome home is to be public but "non political."

The lacrosse scandal cases were continued in the police court to-day. Frank Bisonnette and Joseph Troy were both present, charged with conspiracy to defraud the public by bribing three players of the Capital lacrosse team to throw the game in their match with the Torontos in Toronto. The evidence was of a technical character as to the bad play of the four men alleged to have been bought. The prosecution asked and obtained an adjournment till Friday to obtain the evidence of McRae, of Prescott, who bet the money for the alleged conspirators and their friends. Telephone clerks will also be called to prove that a message was sent to McRae by Bisonnette and Troy, saying "Come on with money; deal is fixed."

L. P. Kribs Dying.

TORONTO, July 19.—Louis Kribs, a well known newspaper man, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Weston. He was taken down on Thursday night last with hemorrhage of the stomach, and on Friday his condition was so serious that but little hope is held out for his recovery.

To Advertise Toronto.

TORONTO, July 19.—It is expected that the Australian premiers will be in Toronto the first week of August. The city corporation and the board of trade will make things pleasant for them during their short stay in Toronto.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

How It Has Passed the Conference Committee—Hawaiian Sugar Treaty Protected.

Reciprocity and Retaliation Both Provided For—No Tax on Stocks and Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage to-day. The statement of the Republican conference made the following amongst other explanations of the changes agreed upon:

The house agrees to the senate amendment as to the reduction on lead ore to 1½ cents, and pig lead is placed at 2⅛ cents. Nickel ore and nickel matte are left on the free list, as provided by the house.

All sawed lumber except sawed timber exceeding eight inches square is left at the rate of $2 per 1,000, as provided by the house. Planed lumber is also placed at the house rates.

A compromise between the house and the senate rates on cattle is agreed to. In general the duties proposed on agricultural products are the same as those in the act of 1890.

Fish are placed at rates a little higher than those which were provided by the act of 1890 and a little lower than the house rates.

The paragraph in relation to sugar has the following: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any matter impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian islands, January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the same."

The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn timber: Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than eight inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The following changes were made in the free list: The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals straying or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasturage purposes to be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this privilege for the specified time of six months.

The paragraph relating to the free introduction of books, libraries and reasonable furniture of persons from foreign countries was altered so as to provide that where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen, amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were specially excepted by the senate bill, as agreed upon reads as follows: Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States.

Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, $3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than $14 per head, instead of $3.50, while an ad valorem rate of 27½ per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. in the senate amendment.

Paragraph 261 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound as well as the pickled or salted article.

There were comparatively few changes in the sundries. The senate amendment on bituminous coal, fixing the rate of 67 cents, was accepted without change.

The reciprocity provision as agreed to by the conference contains some of the features of both the senate and house bills. It also contains some retaliatory measures. What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the proviso is that which empowers the President to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee tea, tonquin or tonka beans and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States, which he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he may thus impose are: On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; on tonka beans, 5 cents per pound; on vanilla beans, $2 per pound. The president is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal treaties, and they are to be submitted to the senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. in these treaties, and the president is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place these articles on the free list for an expressed period of five years.

The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was striken out.

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Flour Mill Burned.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The top flat of the Mackay Milling Co.'s mill at New Edinburgh was destroyed by fire this forenoon. It was filled with cornmeal and peas, and the loss will be heavy.

Shortness of Breath.

"Since last year I have had serious heart trouble caused by malaria. Shortness of breath, smothering spells on retiring, violent palpitation, etc., often made me grasp for breath. On procuring Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I found to my surprise and delight that they gave almost instant relief. I got healthy, restful sleep, my heart troubles disappeared, and I now feel very well and strong indeed." Mr. Hugh Moore, Ingersoll, Ont., makes this statement for the public good.

A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "With a view to having available for immediate service as many of the ships of the navy as possible, Secretary Long is considering the advisability of placing the monitor Miantonomah in service. She was laid up in ordinary at League Island in 1895, and since that time but little attention has been paid to the ship, except to make repairs from time to time. Secretary Long now intends to have the vessel put in thorough condition so that she can be ordered into reserve with the Columbia and Minneapolis. This means that a "short" crew with a full supply of stores and coal will be kept on board, and that she can be made ready for sea service within five days if the necessity arises.

"While department officials declare there is no significance in this move, the attitude of Japan with respect to Hawaii and the Cuban trouble are sufficient to make the administration desire to be in good shape to meet any emergencies that may arise."

"IF" WAR WERE ON.

LONDON, July 20.—The Morning Post, in its issue of to-day, again discusses the relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, and the possibility of war being forced upon the latter. The paper says the idea of damaging America by a bombardment of the coast towns is nonsense; Great Britain would not make war upon helpless noncombatants. War with the United States at first would be a contest of navies, and an effort on the part of British cruisers to protect the British seaboard trade; the second phase would be a blockade of ports of the United States, not an easy matter, and the land defence of Canada. These two operations would have to be continued until the people of the United States asked themselves the question, "What is the war about?" Eventually they would discover no real cause, and peace would be made which would leave the two countries exactly where they are, but both impoverished needlessly and embittered against one another. This picture may seem one-sided to the Americans, who recall the splendid exertions of the United States in the late Civil War, and the victories of Grant, Sherman and Thomas, won in the great cause of union and emancipation.

PEARY'S POLAR PARTY.

BOSTON, July 19.—The steam sailing bark Hope, with Lieut. R. E. Peary and party on board, bound for North Greenland, left this port to-day. The object of the voyage is to establish a station at a northern point in Greenland, which shall be used as a base of supplies for the expedition in search of the north pole under Lieut. Peary. To this end a party of Esquimaux will be established at the new settlement and will during the next year be engaged in making preparations for Lieut. Peary's expedition.

In the party which left here to-day were forty-three persons, including, besides Lieut. and Mrs. Peary and their daughter, their servants and the crew: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lee, of Meridian, Conn.; Robert Stein, of the United States geological survey; J. D. Aggins, of Falls Church, Va., a taxidermist; Dr. Frederick Schoen, surgeon, Washington, D.C.; several investigating parties, under the direction of C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth, who will study glaciers and the relicts of the old Norse colonists from Iceland, and another from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under W. R. Porter, who will remain in the North through the next winter to hunt the big game of the country and bring back zoological specimens. There are also on board two representatives of the National museum, who are expected to bring home several tons of fossil flora for various museums.

The Hope will make direct for Sydney, C.B., where she will take on coal for the remainder of the voyage. The ship will skirt the coast of Greenland, dropping scientific parties at various points and taking Lieut. Peary to White Sound, where his plans for establishing the settlement will be carried out.

The return voyage will begin, it is expected, in about five weeks after the Hope arrives, and the various parties will be picked up on the way back.

SEALS IN NO DANGER.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Hon. George Curzon, under secretary for foreign affairs, replying to Mr. Davitt, said that the government was convinced that seals in Behring Sea are in no immediate danger at present. The British government had declined, he added, the request of the United States for a conference to consider some adequate regulations to prevent the extermination of seals, as such a conference would be premature until experts now engaged in making investigations could make their report.

In the course of the debate on the foreign office vote, Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, said: "The gravest foreign question at the present moment grows out of our relations with the United States, and if the matter is not dwelt upon it is because the government is conscious that in these difficult matters it cannot count on the support of the entire house."

THOSE TURRET STEAMERS.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The Star's London cable says: "The report that the Admiralty have rejected the turret style of ships for the Canadian fast line has reached here, and to-day I sought information with reference to the rumor from official sources. The admiralty refused any information on the subject. If the condemnation is a fact nothing has been heard about it at the Canadian government office, where the story is considered quite improbable.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MARCHING MINERS.

Two Thousand About to Be Massed to Stop Operations at the Allison Mine.

Hunger and Want May Soon Cause Sensational Incidents—Appeal to McKinley.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The attention of the miners of the Pittsburg district is now riveted on the Allison, Boone and Enterprise mines, near Cannonsburg. The Boone and Allison mines, which were closed yesterday by the owners to prevent trouble between their men and marching strikers, resumed to-day, with nearly a full force. No attempt was made to start up the Enterprise mine. The strikers fear that if these mines continue in operation it will induce the Enterprise men to go back to work.

The programme of the strikers is to make another march on the Allison mine. The leaders said this afternoon that more than 2,000 diggers would be massed in the Panhandle district, and another march made on the mine. To-night the miners of the Panhandle district were gathering above Bridgeville, and it will not be surprising if 1,000 men are found on the Washington pike in the morning.

The men in [illegible] and Tom's Run districts are all idle and have plenty of time to make another march. They were supplying themselves with several days' rations, and if the proposed march is made they will stay about the offending mines for several days.

Just at this stage of the strike sensational developments are expected. The men are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and want, and are in a condition bordering on desperation.

The coal market was quiet to-day. Much coal was offered at $1.25 a ton. Slack took a big jump and sold at 85 cents a ton. Before the strike it was sold at 40 cents a ton. There are hundreds of tons of slack coal at the mines in the Pittsburg district, but the miners' officials will not permit any of it to be loaded.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.—To-night 100 miners employed in the works of the Glendale Coal Company, below Wheeling, notified the management that they would not return to work to-morrow morning. A few days ago the 69-cent rate was granted to the men with the understanding that they would not strike. Since then, however, the officials of the Panhandle district union have been at work and their efforts have proven successful. The efforts of the miners will now be turned toward getting the Moundsville mines stopped, also the two or three still at work in other parts of the Panhandle district.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day received the resolution adopted yesterday by the Pittsburg council asking him to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal strike, but has not yet sent a reply. He has also received many communications and suggestions on the subject, but it is improbable that he will take any action in the matter in the absence of some plan for the settlement of the strike. The cabinet meeting to-day discussed this matter.

POWERS MAKE A MOVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The ambassadors have informed the Porte that they wish a written declaration as to the intentions of the Turkish government which have hitherto been communicated orally by Tewfik Pasha. The ambassadors stated that they will suspend peace negotiations and refer the whole matter to their respective governments with a view to adopting coercive measures.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that the British government has demanded the immediate coercion of Turkey. Russia, on the other hand, has declared that the moment for coercion has not arrived, and that the situation must not be complicated. Germany, the correspondent says, has concurred in this view.

BERLIN, July 19.—According to special dispatches received here, Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the Sultan demanding the immediate evacuation of Thessaly, he threatening that otherwise Russian troops will cross the Turkish frontier. It is said here semi-officially to-day that all the powers except Great Britain have consented to this course.

Great enthusiasm is manifested by many persons whose hair has been restored to its natural color by using Hall's Hair Renewer a preparation of unsurpassed merit.