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 Washing starch in 6th. useful, fancy tins.  
 Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, \$1.50 sack.  
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**NOTICE**

is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct and operate a railway from a point near the village of Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, from the International boundary line, northward to the town of Hazelton, and following the Dalton Trail to Fort Selkirk; thence continuing by the most feasible route, northward to Hazelton, at a point near Fort Cadahy, with powers to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to mine and test in mines; to crush, smelt and work ores and minerals of all descriptions; erect sawmills and other works and carry on a general trading business; to construct roads, railways, wharves, mills and all necessary works; to own and operate steam and other vessels in the Yukon river and all its tributaries, and upon all inland waters of the Yukon district; to erect and operate all electrical power and to acquire and use water power for that purpose; to lease, to erect and maintain trading posts and carry on a general trading business in the territory, and to acquire all other necessary rights and privileges, and to do all necessary things to carry out the business of the company.

Dated, Ottawa, 19th June, 1898.

**HENRY (OTHERWISE JANUS) CLAPHAM**

Late of Galland Island, British Columbia; and formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice, a small register, the title of which is "The History of the County of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, and the County of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, England," will be ready for sale at the office of the Registrar-General, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th day of May, 1898.

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VOL. 17

**REACHED MANILA**

**General Merritt Believed To Have Assumed Military Governorship of the Philippines.**

The Authority Given Him in the Instructions Issued by President McKinley.

New York, July 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: General Merritt has reached Manila, according to the most conservative authorities, and the announcement is momentarily expected by cable from the military governor of the Philippines, as directed by the president. He left San Francisco on the steamer Newport two weeks ago, and is expected to arrive in Manila on the 28th of the month. He is expected to pass on the way to Honolulu, and after a short stay there to proceed to Manila as rapidly as possible to his ultimate destination.

The two expeditions which preceded him, that of General Anderson, leaving San Francisco on May 30, and of General Greene, which sailed eighteen days later, reached Manila after runs of thirty and thirty-two days respectively. General Anderson and the fleet of transports were compelled to depart from the direct course to capture Guam, in the first expedition, which involved several days' delay, and General Greene's expedition followed the chain of islands west of Hawaii, and spent the 4th of July at Wake Island, where they celebrated the national holiday.

The Newport, however, was not handicapped by the slower transports and therefore should have been anchored near Cavite by Sunday or Monday last, and the government authorities are expected to be in Manila long after General Merritt's arrival, and from the confidence of the admiral's dispatches no anxiety is expressed regarding the prompt compliance of the Spaniards with whatever demands he may make.

The authority given General Merritt in his instructions, which are believed to include the possibility of a recognition of the pretensions of dictatorship proclaimed by Aguinaldo, and it is not likely that General Merritt will give any greater consideration from General Merritt when Manila surrenders than those of Garcia had from General Shafter at Santiago. In fact, there are the best reasons for believing that the president's order fixing the line of conduct of the commanding general to be observed during the military occupation of that province was almost identical with that of General Merritt. This order provides, among other things, that citizens are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their civil and political relations, and that municipal laws such as affect private rights and provide for the punishment of crimes shall be continued in force, except insofar as they are inconsistent with the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation, if the judges and other officials of the judiciary of the United States.

The problem of the disposition of the Spanish prisoners is a matter which upon General Merritt's hands, Manila surrenders has not as yet received much consideration from the war department. It appears advisable to send the prisoners back to Spain, and the case of those who surrendered at Santiago, and in this event no difficulty is apprehended in securing the transportation of neutral ships now in the waters.

It is recognized that the insurgents could never again be compelled to respect Spanish law, and this fact would probably prove an insuperable obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace of the terms which will be most strenuously insisted upon by Spain, and the restitution of her Asiatic possessions. It is therefore thought to be beyond that the complete separation of the islands is one of the inevitable consequences of the war.

Manila, via Hongkong, July 27.—The following is a rough translation of the declaration of independence issued by Aguinaldo on July 12: To district headmen and village headmen in the province of Bulacan from the political military government of this province, whose headquarters are now in the town of San Francisco de Macao de Anabato, combined with sections under orders at Bacero Binacatan, Luis, Novocita, Salinas and Cavite Viejo. They only require to be combined with the other forces in Indang and Silang, near by, and then our troops will be sent forward and within a few days will be found in possession of the whole province, which will be found in a position to proclaim our independence. This proclamation will not be one deferred because the ultimate object of this government will thus be attained, notwithstanding the suggestion of some of our principal associates that it is more glorious and more convenient to select as a place on account of its being near the seat of the township of Cavite Viejo, which is an old port, originally the town of Cavite.

Therefore, I desire as follows: The 12th day of this month is fixed for the declaration of independence of this, our beloved country, and township of Cavite Viejo for the day of the proper organization of which, announcement of events there should be one day named as set for all district headmen and commanders of our troops, and through proper representatives there should be notification issued for the purpose of inviting the attendance of all who have any in any way assisted in the work, such as for instance, as the distinguished admiral of the American squadron and his officers and officers, to all of whom as having long been in the midst of the glorious work, a courteous invitation will be sent, and after the formal reading of the declaration the same will be signed by all who wish to give their support thereto.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO, Dictator of the Philippines. Issued by General Del Pilar, in the name of General Aguinaldo on the 12th day of June, 1898.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

**An Innocent Girl—Man's Deception—A Suicide's Grave.**

New York, July 29.—After wandering many hours on the streets, afraid to appeal to the police, afraid of men who passed her with insolent staring looks, afraid she would become like the bold, impudent woman she met alone at midnight, a young girl took poison early this morning from a vacant house at No. 10 Greenwich street. She is now at the Hudson street hospital, dying. She is not over eighteen, with pretty blue eyes and black hair, and with the shrinking modesty of a young girl who has been little in the world. She gave the name of Viola Russell, but that, the police say, is an assumed name. She said she lived at 208 West 23rd street, but no person of that name has ever been seen there. Asked why she took poison, she answered: "I had no place to go, and I was afraid I would be forced to lead a life like that of the horrible woman I saw."

Policemen Roache, Flenny and Lockhart saw the young girl walking along Greenwich street just after midnight. They observed her timid bearing and how well she was dressed. She wore a striped wrist, white duck skirt and dainty white sailor hat—and wondered why she was alone in a neighborhood evidently strange to her. Policeman Roache saw a man escort the girl, who had continued to hasten up the street, then down again like one distracted. The girl tried to evade the man, and the policeman seeing this, advanced towards them. The man hurried away.

"I don't know what to do, where to go," the girl said to the policeman in a trembling voice, "I am afraid of these men." "Come to the police station with me," said the policeman, "there is a man who will take care of you, and to-morrow."

"No, no," cried the girl, and wheeling, she darted away from the policeman. Nothing more was seen of the girl for an hour, when Policeman Roache and Lockhart heard a cry of agony from the deserted street. The girl had fallen whence it came and quickly made out a dark form lying on the pavement shaking convulsively. They recognized the girl whom they had been talking about ten minutes before, wondering what had become of her. By the girl's side lay a blue paper, and scattered around it were some white pills and lumps of some poisonous drug. The ambulance was called, and while it was coming a policeman fanned the girl with his helmet, full of sympathy for her, but she declined to answer any questions that would throw light on the mysterious circumstances surrounding her presence on the street. The hospital surgeon says she will die.

**LITTLE RESISTANCE**

To Gen. Miles' Forces in the Attack on Porto Rican Towns.

Invaders Moving Into Healthy Mountain Regions—Inhabitants Making Holiday.

Washington, July 29.—The war department has received the following despatch from General Miles: Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 28.—On the 28th General Miles' forces entered the island of Porto Rico. The Spanish resistance was little more than a show. They were four wounded, all doing well. The Spanish loss was three killed and 13 wounded. Yauco was occupied yesterday. Henry's division is there today. Last evening Commander Davis, of the 10th, moved into the port, followed by Capt. Higginson with the fleet carried this morning. Gen. Wilson with his brigade is now rapidly disembarking. The Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and its port have a population of 5,000, now under the American flag. The population resolved the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy had several prizes, also 70 lighters. The railroad stock was publicly destroyed. The cable telegraph communication is now restored. The cable instruments are destroyed, and have been sent to Jamaica for other use. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in the mountain regions. The weather is delightful and the troops are in the best of health and spirits; anticipating no insurmountable obstacles. The results thus far have been extraordinary, without the loss of a single man. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitate, they leaving rifles and ammunition in the barracks and in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. (Signed) Miles.

The navy department has posted the following: U.S.S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis with the 10th, Annapolis, Wash and Gloucester, left Guánica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the United States army. The cities of Ponce and Plaza surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m. July 28 and the American flag was hoisted. The Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender under occupation by army provide: 1st, the garrison to be allowed to retire; 2d, civil government to remain in force; 3d, the police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; 4th, the captain of the port not to be made prisoner. Arrived at Ponce from Guánica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport. The Spanish garrison evacuated and army captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants, great enthusiasm. Sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal. (Signed) Higginson.

Paris, July 29.—A correspondent of Le Temps at San Juan today criticizes the efficiency of the condition of the equipment of the Spanish troops in Porto Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it will amount to little, as the Spaniards are in no condition to resist the Americans.

**THE PORTLAND ARRIVES.**

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamer Portland has arrived from St. Michaels, bringing seven returning Klondikers and about \$250,000 in gold dust and bullion. Three Dawson mine owners, Edward T. Davis, C. C. McCabe, and Geo. Lewis, brought out about \$200,000 in bullion, representing their joint labor in Dawson during the past season.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2 1898.

**PEACE OVERTURES**

Spain in a Mood to Accept Almost Any Conditions That May Be Imposed.

But Hopes to Retain Possession of the Philippines and Escape Heavy Indemnity.

Washington, July 28.—The terms which the United States will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their lines. There is the best of reason to believe, after the conference the president has had individually with the members of his cabinet, that he has already made up his own mind, and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the Spanish government's overture through the Ambassador Cambon. The point that seems to be open to an amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the United States exhibited in a certain section of the country, it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, might be probable, may be again considered before the cabinet disposes of the matter to-morrow, as strong influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of an independent government for the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point should be difficult of settlement the answer to Spain may not be rendered, but may have to wait upon another cabinet meeting next week.

The report that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the president went to work relieving a certain feeling of uneasiness that was manifested at the members of the administration apprehended a rejection of their demands by Spain in this connection. If we really are so near to peace as many people suppose, it may be necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the senate to act promptly upon the peace treaty.

No word came from General Miles today, but he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauco, which is known to be untrue. This is a victory of the Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the American plan. Reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles, and before the week is over the campaign will be in full swing.

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, remarking upon the feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced, says: "There is little probability of Spanish discontent, and none at all of popular indignation against the Philippines, and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree with the terms of the peace, and the Carlists are said to be in the hands of the Carlists, and express the opinion that the prospects of peace in consequence are gloomy."

The Times, commenting upon the suggestion of the National Gazette, says: "The government does not intend that Spain shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straight-forward arrangements with the United States can the American army be advanced to the advantage of the American army." The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the peace terms was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

A special despatch from Madrid says: "The government does not intend that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an official exploration at Washington, because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions, the other that the most onerous conditions would be imposed. The Spanish government, however, thought it would be useless to see officially. When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Aldevar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, was instructed to send the note. The cabinet met on Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiations. Paris and London were both discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored the sending of Senator Moret, the former minister of the colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate a treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

Official feeling favors direct negotiations without interference from outsiders. There is little doubt that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted. Spain is in a hurry to get the war over, and a speedy settlement, and not the less so because at the present moment public opinion is calm. After to-day's cabinet council Senator Sagasta, the premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an under-

standing would be arrived at, but he could say nothing definite.

El Emperador states that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be stamped out, has recommenced in the province of Cuba, and in parts of Navarre. Paris, July 28.—The cabinet council today M. de Launay, minister of foreign affairs, submitted to his colleagues certain questions arising out of Spain's overture for peace. It is believed that the decision turned mainly on the critical situation of Frenchmen in Cuba arising out of the stagnation of business since the war began. The sums already distributed by the French consul at Havana and at Santiago in relief have exhausted the amount available, and the council of state will issue a decree authorizing an extraordinary credit for the assistance of French subjects in Cuba, three hundred of whom have been in receipt of daily relief at Havana.

Washington, July 28.—The answer to the Spanish note, in the opinion of the government, now made up for submission to the cabinet, makes the following general terms as to the conditions of peace: Absolute cession of the island of Porto Rico, relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, cession of several small islands adjacent to Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, leaving the disposition of the Philippines and other islands in that quarter subject to future negotiations. The present aim, it is further authoritatively stated, is to establish and maintain coaling stations in the Philippines, with a full adequate land area, etc., in connection therewith, and to build up there an American city, possibly at Manila itself.

Want the Philippines Held. San Francisco, July 29.—The Merchants Association has adopted a resolution which is intended to hold and retain the Philippine islands. Similar action will probably be taken within the next day or two by the chamber of commerce and other business organizations. Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Health. New York, July 29.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Much concern is manifested regarding the health of Adjutant-General Corbin, who, after steadily sticking to his desk for a number of days, has been absent three months, keeping up his report every three days from the department since the war preparations began, has been finally ordered to leave the office and go home to bed.

Possible Complications. London, July 29.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there will probably be an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with Cuba since the majority of Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen. Feeling Throughout Spain. New York, July 29.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley can get peace terms by the surrender of Manila and Porto Rico, if he will waive indemnity money and not be too hard in his terms respecting the Philippines. The Spanish people are generally resigned to peace, having lost all confidence in political parties, their statesmen and their military leaders. Even the press has sadly lost prestige because it has systematically led the people to believe in castles in the air, and efforts and disingenuousness. So now all classes only care for the material interests, and are anxious to escape from crippling the country's finances by a heavy war indemnity.

A remarkable majority of the nation seems to regard it as a foregone conclusion that the queen regent and the cabinet will accept almost any conditions in order to secure peace. Ministers and generals have come to the conclusion that they have little to fear now in the way of military resistance and discontent, which would have been formidable only if led by Weyler or assuming the form of a revolution.

**The Porto Rican Campaign.**

Washington, July 29.—A change of the date in the operations of the Porto Rican expedition has resulted in a complete rearrangement of the plans of the general service in that campaign. There will be no cable connections made with the American army at Guánica, as would have been the case had the original landing place been taken, and war balloons, instead of being expected to be held at Tampa pending further developments. The original plans decided on by the war authorities was for sending the expeditionary force at Ponce, in the northeast corner of the island. In the meantime the army is now somewhere between Ponce and Guánica, and direct and immediate communication with Washington, and save by belated dispatches, which must be sent back to the nearest cable point, will be without cable facilities.

To Transport Spanish Prisoners. Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—General Shafter has received advice that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the Island of Martinique. They are expected here to-morrow. In addition three Spanish troops left Cadix yesterday, and four others are to leave Cadix on July 30. These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 troops, and embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by Aug. 15. The American commander authorized the Spanish officers who recommended the troops who came to Santiago during the siege, from Manzanillo, to send their wives and families, in order that they may be able to return back to Spain under the government's expense. In all there are about 75 women and children. The telegraph operator at Manzanillo notified the authorities here that Captain General Blanco at first refused to permit the delivery of the messages sent by these officers to their families, but later, under protest from General Shafter, the captain-general allowed the messages to be delivered.

A man in Virginia rode forty miles to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home a dozen bottles of the medicine with him. The druggist who relates the incident adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever it is used, its effects are wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. I bought a bottle at Lansley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

NO. 44.

**ARRANGING PEACE**

Diplomats Busy in the Settlement of the War Between Spain and America.

Attitude of France Outlined—Germany's Position in the Matter Clearly Stated.

London, July 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is thought not likely that the government will decide to prolong the war because of Porto Rico. Considerable feeling is manifested, every possible diplomatic effort will be made to restrain it. Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines, provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the islands, which, in the opinion of the government and official circles generally, will afford compensation in commerce for the loss of the Antilles, besides procuring occupation for the least Indian army in re-establishing Spanish rule. The American reply is still anxiously awaited. Judging from press opinions, anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust, this is the unanimous feeling among even the strongest advocates of peace. The people are beginning to realize that peace will mean almost a total loss of colonies, and looking to the delicate and difficult position of the queen regent, great care is still necessary to induce the nation to accept the terms.

The Carlist and Republican papers are making the most of the situation, while many Carlist papers decline to comply with the orders from the Vatican to pressure the Carlist agitation. El Emperador's Rome correspondent says the Pope is displeased with this situation, and is taking the hair of his hands of the whole affair. According to El Liberal, the government would not allow even the loss of some of the Philippines to enter the conclusion of peace, because it is in a doubtful whether the country would endorse the sending of an army of 40,000 men to crush the rebellion. One of the leading Carlists has been reported to have written El Herald publishes a warning as to the necessity for closely watching the Carlists as peace approaches. It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons out of employment at Catalonia.

If Manila Surrenders. London, July 30.—The Times Madrid correspondent quotes Senator Gamazo as saying: "If Manila surrenders, capitulation will only take to the walled town." It is feared the correspondents reports, that peace negotiations will not be very smooth or expeditious. Already there are preliminary symptoms against inevitable concessions; and the correspondent of the Times considers it "very doubtful whether all the mistakes have been made, and to accept the responsibility and face boldly a certain amount of unpopularity."

Germany's Role. Berlin, July 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, reviewing the war and the role Germany has played, regrets the attacks of the German press upon the United States, and concludes that Germany behaved in a thoroughly injudicious manner. It says: "Two German vessels at Manila would have sufficed amply; and in future we hope to see Germany's policy in her own hands the settling of all incidents in connection with Germany's foreign policy, including those relating to marine."

**Despair in Havana.**

London, July 30.—The Havana correspondent of the Times, in a letter to his paper, paints a terrific picture of the despair that is falling upon the city in the absence of news from the outside world, in the face of the advancing prospect of famine and "daily watching for the Spanish fleet, which never comes." "Wild rumors are afloat. More timid people imagine all kinds of disasters, and foretell terrible things; while others, a few miles off and steaming to and fro, are ready to enter Havana into submission; for they apparently are safe and certain, if not a very heroic American plan. The attitude of the population, under the calamity of the blockade, is also that of despair of the troops, despite the absence of pay and scanty rations; but they are eating their hearts out with a helpless, dull rage because they cannot try to do anything. Blanco, incorruptible, patriotic, humane soldier, stands out a noble figure in this crisis, trusted and respected by all."

Attitude of France. Paris, July 30.—From semi-official sources the following statement is made: "From a commercial point of view, France is as much interested in America as in Spanish trade, and consequently, she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still, she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor, and rejects heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged, and that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger of peace sent by Spain to America." As to the terms of which peace is to be arranged, the French government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States is no longer to be satisfied with the mere independence of the islands, but that she will demand considerable sacrifices. Consequently, the French press, particularly the Journal des Debats and Temps, are already taking into account the important element in the settlement of peace.

A Cable From Merritt. Washington July 30.—The following telegram has been received at the war department: "Hongkong July 30.—Adjt. Gen. U. S. A. Washington, Cavite, July 29.—Arrived to-day about twelve. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed." Maj. Gen. Commanding. A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Devron, of the Standard Building, 14 Mohr's avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in all troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

Twice-a-Week.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure



on the Pacific ocean, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting of only some little islands and French Guiana. As to the Philippines, if those islands are lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably have no other neighbors as their next door neighbors. Instead of any European or Asiatic power. Consequently, what France wants, as far as the United States is concerned, is only proper consideration for her commercial interests.

Spain's Position Stated. London, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says that according to a newspaper statement, Senator Gamazo, Spanish minister of instruction and public works, said in the course of an interview in Madrid yesterday: "Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities, but she would be anxious to see the enemy not to strike us. We shall endeavor not to come to that."

The message to the United States, which recognized the complete independence of the United States, and the military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published as one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks if the United States proposes to make peace, but requests neither truce nor armistice."

Express at Santiago. Santiago de Cuba, July 30.—Nervousness among the Spanish and foreign merchants here is due, they claim, "to the uncertainty of the American government towards the future administration of public affairs in Cuba," which is seemingly increased by the report that the American troops are to be withdrawn.

This morning the correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with General Shafter, and called his attention to the claims made by merchants here as to the "impossibility of the resumption of business, unless assurances are given by the United States government that enough American troops would remain over and that a stable government will be established." The general said that he had no authority to give them the desired assurance in the name of the president. General Shafter says four hundred men are expected to remain to garrison the city. He remarks that the Spanish people are generally well, and will return to their homes as soon as the state of affairs here is settled.

It is understood that the balance of the fourth army corps will go to Mount Point, along the coast. There is great rejoicing among the troops.

**The British Press.**

London, July 30.—Weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says: "We are convinced that America, now she has been led to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the intelligence of the Cuban people, will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war by dealing generously with her opponent." The Spectator takes a more quiet, unusual in the English press, most strongly urging the United States to assume the direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines.

Arrived at Manila. San Francisco, July 30.—A special from Manila via Hong Kong July 29, says: General Cavite, Merritt is with transports with troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 29, all well. Gen. Merritt at once ordered the Cavite troops to be housed under his command 11,016 men.

Fate of the Philippines. London, July 30.—The Times' editorial this morning on the terms of peace, confines itself to a discussion of the questions raised on the Philippines, and says: "It seems especially difficult for America to take or leave them, as Spain had trouble enough to hold them before the war. She is still more embarrassed now, and will probably not remain long without the tempting offers of some of the powers, which her poverty might impel her to accept. Had America demanded the cession of the Philippines outright, Spain could hardly have avoided yielding. Now she may find her very weakness means the softening of other conditions of peace for since the United States decided that the islands are not worth annexing some arrangement must be made for Spain to ensure the reversion of the islands to the United States in the event of Spain failing to maintain a tolerable government."

"Here are all the elements of a bargain which skillful diplomacy might turn to Spain's advantage; but it must be done quickly and the advantage not pressed too far." A Cable From Merritt. Washington July 30.—The following telegram has been received at the war department: "Hongkong July 30.—Adjt. Gen. U. S. A. Washington, Cavite, July 29.—Arrived to-day about twelve. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed." Maj. Gen. Commanding. A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Devron, of the Standard Building, 14 Mohr's avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in all troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."