

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY W. H. ELLIS, L. B. SANDERSON, J. H. BELLIS & CO. THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST. TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY PER YEAR (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$10 00 PER WEEK (if delivered) 20 THE WEEKLY COLONIST PER YEAR (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$ 8 00 12 Months 1 25 Three Months 37 50 Subscriptions in all cases are payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to real estate, machinery, agricultural business, Government and Land Notices—published at the rate of 10 cents per line per week, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement.

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For God, for home, and for every land. In January arrangements were concluded with the Board of Management of the "Refuge Home," by which Mrs. Siddal, the matron, should give two afternoons per week to the work of city missions, the Union paying the Board for the services of Mrs. Siddal—the money which is raised by the Vice-Presidents of the different churches, who distribute to any who wish to help in this work, envelopes on which are printed W. C. T. U. City Mission. The given hands them in each month to the Vice-President of the church, with monthly contributions of from 10 cents upwards. It is hoped that the time is not far off when a suitable woman for the work will be found, who can give her whole time to it, and the work be as well supported that we shall be able to make this our best line of work.

There have been added to our roll, through the generous gift of 99 new members, making the present membership of 198, 109 of which are active, and 49 honorary members. RIVAL MEDICOS. An Amusing Scene in the Nanaimo Police Court—Choice Language Indulged In.

In the Nanaimo Police Court on Monday, Dr. W. W. Walkem was charged with an infringement of the city health by-law, by failing to report two cases of contagious disease, that proper precautions might be taken. The city clerk having sworn to the validity of the health by-law, under Sec. 3 of which Dr. Praeger was appointed health officer, John H. Davidson gave evidence of Dr. Walkem attending two patients in his house, who were believed to be suffering from diphtheria. Sunday afternoon asked the doctor why he had not reported the cases. He said it had taken a sudden turn. I told him if he could not tell it was diphtheria before that he was a fool, and I thought Dr. Praeger would tell him so.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, sworn, deposed that he was chairman of the sanitary committee. Dr. Walkem had not communicated any cases of contagious disease to me. To Mr. Yarwood—No medical man has ever reported a case of contagious disease to me in writing. Dr. Praeger here smiled, and Dr. Walkem remarked he would soon laugh on the other side of his mouth, and added a few other epithets.

Dr. Praeger rose to call the attention of the Bench to the offensive epithets used toward him by the defendant. He was aware that Dr. Walkem was a past master in the art of Billingsgate, but did not wish him to practice it here on him. I'll put a head on him, threatened the valiant Health Officer.

Mr. Walkem—I call your Honor's attention to the threats used towards me. The Bench—You are represented by counsel. Dr. Praeger then took the stand. He testified that he was called on to hold for Navasino; knew there was a case of diphtheria on Selby street; received notification from Dr. Walkem; appeared on a subpoena and very much against his will.

Mr. Yarwood—A medical health officer I have received written notices of contagious disease from medical men. I have received them from Dr. Rice, and I believe Dr. Davis. I pitched them away. The rule is to telephone or send word. The object of the by-law is to prevent the spread of disease.

Mr. Yarwood—Oh! the by-law speaks for itself. Dr. Praeger—I can speak for myself. Mr. Yarwood—A medical health officer I have received written notices of contagious disease from medical men. I have received them from Dr. Rice, and I believe Dr. Davis. I pitched them away.

After some further evidence the case was closed, and the bench imposed a nominal fine of \$1 and \$23 cents on the defendant.

THE NEW BANKING ACT. (From the Insurance and Finance Chronicle.) The amended Banking act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and which went into effect on the 1st of July, is by no means perfect, but is a very good one, and admittedly an improvement on the old law. There are four important features in the act as now in force, each of which is in the interest of sound banking and for the protection of the public.

In the first place, the notes of all banks are to be made of equal value in all parts of the Dominion, each bank being required to arrange at the commercial centre of each province for the redemption of its notes, thus doing away with the various banks in the past. Thus, New Brunswick or Manitoba bank notes will be worth their face in Montreal, and vice versa.

In the second place, the creation of a redemption fund by the rate contribution from the various banks (to equal at all times five per cent of the average circulation), as a guarantee for the redemption at par of the notes of any bank which may become insolvent, is an important factor in establishing confidence in all our bank note circulation; and, while a protection to the public, will, we believe, prove to be a good thing in the interest of the banks themselves. Such a guarantee is practically equal to a national guarantee by the Government.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Consulates to be Established at Victoria, B.C. and Portland, Oregon. While Count Ferdinand de Lesseps continues to ride with his children in the Bois de Boulogne, and while the Countess de Lesseps gives brilliant musical soirees, the Panama stockholders are trying to find some method by which they may resume the canal. Last Sunday the Central Committee of these unfortunate subscribers passed a resolution that the French Government authorize M. Christophe, general manager of the Credit Foncier to promote a new canal company. Every effort made by the victims of Panama is interesting, but these "resolutions," these "plans" are purely platonic manifestations. Government in the present state of affairs cannot give the least aid; Government cannot influence the public to furnish 600,000,000, the amount Bonaparte Wyse considers absolutely necessary to finish the work.

Chinese papers state Li Hung-Chang recently made the following remark, "Now China has made a treaty with Brazil, our countrymen can go there and need never mind the U. S." Chinese consulates are to be established at several points on the Pacific coast. Victoria is to have one and Portland also. E. F. Brandon, Marshall at U. S. Consulate-General, Shanghai, has committed suicide.

The leader of the Wuhu riots has been arrested in Shanghai, and handed over to the Chinese authorities. A band of Chinese pirates in Hanoi have been completely wiped out by the French forces, but the punishment seems no deterrent to others, as armed attacks on villages are reported to be very common. The whole southern portion of China is in a state of turmoil. Law and order are at defiance, and armed bands of plunderers make business almost impossible in the interior.

Le Ming Chuan, Governor-General of Formosa, is in very bad health and not expected to live long. It is believed his death will be a signal for revolts and general uprising among Chinese rebels. Li Hung Chang is making arrangements to start a million dollar cotton factory at Shanghai.

The Viceroy of Nanking has issued a proclamation stating that all persons in possession of the Koloa society (a highlander institution) will be executed. Proof of membership by informers also means punishment by death. The feeling around Shanghai is one of disquietude on account of the late Chinese riots. Foreign residents are not sure but attacks will be made upon them at any time.

JAPAN. The Government has appointed five Commissioners to the World's Exposition at Chicago, all of them well versed in agricultural and business matters. Important changes in the organization of the Government departments will result in a saving of a million yen annually. The Tokyo Rice Exchange, which was ordered to suspend business has been reopened.

There is an element in Yokohama which has no hesitation in declaring in public, that while the nation of to-day is wholly different from the nation of twenty-four years ago, the same old despotic methods of government remain in force, and the statesmen applying such methods should be treated to a dose of dynamite or words apparently to that effect.

Twelve men were drowned on the 29th ult. in the Takahama coal mine by the breaking in of the roof. During July the quantities of raw silk that arrived at Yokohama, were sold to foreign firms in the port, and directly exported to foreign countries, were 1,871 bales, 1,783 bales, and 988 bales respectively. During the same period 469 bales of waste silk arrived, 233 bales sold, and 390 bales were exported.

The Japan Daily Mail stopped publication on the 4th ult. because of a shortage of paper. During the month of June the value of yarns, sugar, kerosene, iron, etc., purchased by Japanese merchants at Yokohama was \$1,299,600, and the value of commodities sold to foreign firms during the same month was \$1,468,141, of which \$249,454 represented raw silk, \$77,875 waste silk, and \$1,014,812 tea, showing an excess of \$198,541 on the export side.

The Japan Brewing Company declared a five per cent. dividend for the half year ending June 30th—the maximum that is permissible under the law. A re-assessment of the taxable value of land, together with a reduction of the tax, and the consequent increase in the most serious attention of the landed class. The problem of re-assessing the value of land has been the cause of dividing the farming class into two hostile parties, the reforming and the conservative, which would be benefited, and those which would be injured by the proposed reform.

On the 20th ultimo, three men were killed by lightning, one at Yoshimura, Nishi-Nagasaki, Okinawa Prefecture, another at Nijimatsubo, Hiroshima Prefecture, and a third at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture. A man was also struck and killed at Kamigori, Kochi Prefecture, on the following day. A disease resembling cholera appeared at Iwamatacho, Tokyo, early in the month. This resulted in important meetings at which the best methods of preventing the spread of cholera were discussed.

A company has been formed to build a railway between Shikama and Iruno, a distance of 30 miles. The Tokyo Shimpo, deploring the generally unsatisfactory condition of companies and banks, observes that one of the evil consequences of such a state of things is to tempt destitute politicians into various improper schemes for obtaining money. It refers to the connection between a certain party, hitherto proud of its wealth, and various companies and banks, as the Imperial Fisheries company, the Special Bank and the Stock Exchange.

THE DE LESSEPS SCANDAL.

Will 600,000,000 be forthcoming to finish the Canal? (Paris Corr. of the New York World.) While Count Ferdinand de Lesseps continues to ride with his children in the Bois de Boulogne, and while the Countess de Lesseps gives brilliant musical soirees, the Panama stockholders are trying to find some method by which they may resume the canal. Last Sunday the Central Committee of these unfortunate subscribers passed a resolution that the French Government authorize M. Christophe, general manager of the Credit Foncier to promote a new canal company.

Every effort made by the victims of Panama is interesting, but these "resolutions," these "plans" are purely platonic manifestations. Government in the present state of affairs cannot give the least aid; Government cannot influence the public to furnish 600,000,000, the amount Bonaparte Wyse considers absolutely necessary to finish the work.

Mr. Wyse is hopeful and foresees the formation of a powerful international company that will complete the gigantic work attempted by Count de Lesseps. In the mean time public feelings are soothed by the announcement that Count de Lesseps is to be tried before the Tribunal de Commerce. He had a scheme of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor but his colleagues will be tried before the Court of Appeals. The prosecution would have been long ago but for the consideration of the one who was the grand financier. His great age, in the eyes of some, diminished his responsibility, and the death of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps would have been the signal for judicial proceedings against Charles de Lesseps and the directors, had not the public indignation forced law to take its course.

Charles de Lesseps, eldest son of the Count de Lesseps, is believed to be the guiltiest among the guilty, but it is probable that the Judge will have some difficulty in proving which of the accused have been financially benefited by the Panama affairs. In Panama it is affirmed that Charles de Lesseps has a large fortune in an English bank, and that this money was deposited only a few months ago.

Count de Lesseps says that he is poor, but he has a palatial residence in the Avenue Montaigne, a castle, Le Chesnay, houses, and carriage, etc. It is now too late for him to shield himself. Mr. Ruiz, a son of one of the old Spanish families in Florida, went to Colombia after the war of succession. He had a scheme of his own for piercing the Isthmus of Panama, and made the acquaintance of Count de Lesseps. Mr. Ruiz has been able to discover much about the conduct of the Panama Canal directors, and has hesitated in saying that Ferdinand de Lesseps has behaved in a most scandalous manner.

To-day I saw Mr. Ruiz, and his remarks are intended to be a death blow to the honor of Ferdinand de Lesseps. "Do not believe," said Mr. Ruiz, "that the Panama Company was shipwrecked because its directors are untruthful. Had M. de Lesseps made a loyal confession and then fallen, we should have been spared a long and painful falsehood upon falsehood."

"Until 1887 M. de Lesseps said, 'a canal without locks is the only one practicable for navigation,' and in 1887 it was discovered that a canal with locks was absolutely necessary. Then had M. de Lesseps been an honest man he would have called a meeting of the stockholders and said, 'Gentlemen, the company is in a critical condition. I will do my best to save it, but I must have 1889 or 1890 at the latest will see the most terrible financial disaster of the Nineteenth century. I want to confess my error; I have deceived myself and I have five per cent. I want to propose now a canal with ten locks; this will cost 700,000,000, and if it is completed in three years we shall consider that we have accomplished much. As to receipts, there is more than enough to pay the interest on the loan, and we must count upon only one third of the income from Suez.'"

"Had M. de Lesseps continued in this manner, he would not now be accused of deceiving the people. But instead of this confession, M. de Lesseps contented himself by publishing in the company's official bulletin: 'The locks will only be temporary; it is my opinion that in three years the locks will be replaced by locks of iron.' Mr. Ruiz is severe, but he shall soon know if French judges share his opinion. It is worthy of notice that while M. de Lesseps is prosecuted and while M. Bonaparte Wyse looks on the matter with indifference, the French Government, M. Monchicourt, liquidator of the Panama Company, quietly offers for sale its Paris building, estimated at 1,500,000."

This sale seems like the final burst of what Edouard Drumont calls la plus grande flouterie de cette fin de siècle! BARONESS ALBERTA SALVADOR. WORSE THAN WHITECHAPEL.

An Englishman's Visit in the Slums of Boston and Chicago. London, July 10.—In an interview, to-day, with a representative of the International Telegram, Rev. Samuel Barnett, the social reformer warden of Toynbee Hall, who has just returned from a tour of the world, said his trip was undertaken with the purpose of gathering information of the actual condition of the poor in various countries. It was a tour of inspection of the suffering and poverty of the world. Some of the results of his personal observations will shortly appear in the columns of the ordinary works of reference which could be consulted in any library.

On the other hand, he saw many things which surprised him and seemed at variance with the received notions. For instance, he was not prepared to find that large districts of Chicago and Boston equalled Whitechapel in respect of squalor and misery. A number of the streets of Boston and Chicago were as clean and bright as Whitechapel would not have tolerated them. The houses of the poorer people in the two cities were in a large measure constructed without any apparent recognition of sanitary laws, and not only the buildings, but everything inside of them, seemed unwholesome.

Dr. Barnett expressed himself as shocked by the measure of the rumpancy of vice in Chicago. No doubt the arrests in regard thereto will be made to-day, as the detectives are engaged on the case. The house that was blown up had been owned and occupied by a miner named McQuade, and was, according to statements made to the

DASHED UP ROCKS.

Helpless Ones Drowned off the New Foundland Coast—The Crew Saved. A Mother Prefers Death to Abandonment of Her Child—A Harrowing Tale. HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—Particulars were received by mail to-day of a harrowing disaster on the Newfoundland coast, the schooner Public Belle being wrecked and two women and five children lost. Captain Samuel Butts, of the vessel, states that the Public Belle, with a crew of four men, left Catalina on the morning of Wednesday, July 8, with a cargo of lumber, and had been bound five women and five children as passengers.

They came on a storm of wind and rain from 11:80 Wednesday night until daylight Thursday. The vessel lost its mainmast and foremast successively, and ran ashore on a reef at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The crew let go anchor, which checked the vessel, but the cabin party, including the captain, threw a line to him, and by this means the rest of the crew got ashore and the following passengers were saved: Mrs. Rachel Burton, Miss Julia Burton, and Miss Wally. Mrs. Freeman and Miss Caroline Higgins were drowned and five children were also lost.

Miss Wally writes: "I was sitting on the locker and Miss Higgins was lying on a part of it. All the other children were in their berths. One of the crew came down for the rope; we asked him if there was any chance to be saved. He said: 'Yes, don't say anything it will be all right.' Water was then coming through the cabin door, and was soon up to the lockers. All the children were taken out of their berths and got ready to start for the deck. We were close on land, but a heavy sea was breaking over the rocks. When we reached the deck, two of the crew were ashore, having taken off their boots and jumped on the rocks. An old man had tied a rope around his waist, the other end being held by a sailor on the rocks. He jumped and got ashore.

"The captain was the only man then left on board. We all went over to the side where he was. He tied a rope around Miss Burton and she was landed safely. Mrs. Freeman and Miss Higgins were never seen. Mrs. Freeman's husband never saw Mrs. Freeman or Miss Higgins. Mrs. Freeman would probably have been saved had she abandoned her child, but her mother's love was too strong."

Millions in an Old Castle. Jesuit Treasure Found in Brazil—Boxes Full of Gold and Diamonds. NEW YORK, July 20.—Seventy million dollars in gold and \$1,000,000 worth of gold dust, ornaments and precious stones in the comfortable find which a contractor of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is reported to have made. He was engaged in tearing down the old castle of San Antonio, upon the ruins of which gold mine, where it had been hidden since some time in the last century. El Carreo, published at Caracas, Venezuela, on July 1, gives a detailed report of this discovery, as follows:

Before it was converted into a castle San Antonio was a monastery under the control of the Jesuits. During this period the treasure was hidden in the walls of the castle. In one of the walls were a number of chests and bundles were discovered. The contract for the demolition of the castle stipulated that in the event of the discovery of any precious metals, the treasure should belong to the state. The engineer promptly notified the Brazilian government. His memoranda enumerated the following articles taken from the vaults: One hundred and twelve wooden boxes, with iron clasps, weighing 356 kilos each; four cast iron chests, weighing 615 kilos each; sixteen leather sacks sewed, weighing 39 kilos each; 306 packages of parchment, with a total weight of 1,487 kilos. Three boxes containing papers of 26 packages were slightly damaged. An examination of the contents of these chests and packages resulted in the most astonishing find. One hundred and twelve wooden cases contained gold and money to the value of \$70,000,000 in the shape of old Portuguese cruzades (ancient mites, worth about 50 cents each) and the accounting of the treasure is verified by the documents found in the cases. Among the papers found was a receipt of Friar Decario Anton, superior of the order of Jesuits, acknowledging the receipt of 20,000,000 cruzades in gold to be turned over to Don John Y. at the time of his departure for his voyage to Brazil. These 20,000,000, together with 2,256 kilograms of gold powder contained in four iron chests and 945 kilos of gold bars, vessels and richly worked ornaments were to go to Portugal aboard the royal squadrons of caravels and palcos which, under the command of Don Sebastian, was to touch at Brazil en route to Lisbon. It is said when, in the last century, Marquis Pombal, the great Portuguese statesman, demanded the remittance of the above named sum, Father Anton buried the treasure in the vaults of his monastery and denied that it had ever been in his possession, declaring that it had been taken away during the previous reign. In consequence of this denial, which did not deceive the Marquis, the Jesuits were expelled from Brazil and Portugal. The wealthy Portuguese found cases containing a variety of precious stones, whose value cannot be stated, as they have not yet been appraised. It is something enormous, however. A number of the chests were found to contain diamonds and other precious stones, whose value cannot be stated, as they have not yet been appraised. It is something enormous, however. A number of the chests were found to contain diamonds and other precious stones, whose value cannot be stated, as they have not yet been appraised.

DYNAMITE AT NEWCASTLE. Another Miner's House Blown Up—Detectives on the Track of the Guilty Parties. Sheriff Woolery returned to Seattle from Newcastle on Monday, bringing particulars of another dynamite outrage at that point, and it is probable that arrests in regard thereto will be made to-day, as the detectives are engaged on the case. The house that was blown up had been owned and occupied by a miner named McQuade, and was, according to statements made to the

sheriff sold to the mining company on Sunday. McQuade was shot on Monday morning, coming to Seattle, having left Newcastle at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. The house was known as No. 122 and was blown to atoms, afterwards being consumed by fire which broke out in the ruins. This is twisted and warped out of shape and leads the officers to think that the charge was fired either by a candle or a long knot piece of fuse. It was a tumble-down sort of a place, and among the debris was found the remnant of a clock, and one of the little cog wheels now adorns the sheriff's watch chain as a charm. It is twisted and warped out of shape and blackened by the explosion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd. HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND. DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALISOE, W. WALTER. LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND. Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency. MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms. Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

Ladies Examine the New Lines of Oxford Shoes. ERSKINE'S. ROOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. 132 GOVERNMENT ST. COR. JOHNSON ST. E. G. PRIOR & CO., VICTORIA AND KAMLOOPS TORONTO BINDERS OSBORNE BINDERS. SEND FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

COURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Welling study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a free trial of my "Cure of Fits, Epilepsy and Falling Sickness." City Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—H. G. ROOT, M.D., Branch Office, 108 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Barrels of Money are lost annually through poor advertisements—Because they are poorly displayed and placed. Barrels of Money are made annually through good advertisements—Because they are well and strikingly placed. It is our business to prepare good advertisements and place them where they will produce results, address—Geo. F. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

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Young Hyon. E. H. J. 68 PO. THIRTY BY ATLANT. Mrs. Maybrick Will Trial—The Re-Parrell Visits Duh Quiet Reception Guns on The Vacancy in the ter Filled—Trav Bound

Portuguese London, July 23.—bon to the Post says in months \$4,000,000 in draws in Portugal. ever, diminish from month of France, and including that on having been met, silver coins have aimed. It is the intention minister of finance to system on the basis of pieces of the value of the 7,200 cents of r. pose. The treasury is a great financial disaster. The deficit is estimated as \$3,000,000.

The Guard London, July 23.—the report of the African Guards, and to the work of the posing the battalion severe during the caused general ill-feelings was caused by the disposition to r was quelled by the of the battalion parade.

Storms at Berlin, July 23.—floods prevail in North Germany, inundating immense districts of Hamburg a water is rising. A large property has been destroyed by fire, caused by lightning.

Smallpox Berlin, July 22.—last in Berlin as to the majority of the cases types. Parrell in Durlin, July 23.—to-day. His receptionist. He was present of delegates was large, considerable enthusiasm grammes is looked for.

New Trial for London, July 23.—ctor says that he Charles Russell that opened and a new tri the refusal of the insur the policy. The solic out this scheme. Muc before collected in am in is working jail, and ill-health.

Defective London, July 23.—mons, this evening, ton, first lord of the A the grant which recently of H. M. S. Cordelia w the one which burst o in 1833. The admiral ranged to have all the now in use immediate. Mr. Goschen decided charges against him w Mr. Goschen decided motion would be reviv

Order of L London, July 23.—ferred upon Earl C Knight Companion of t, thus filling the vac caused by the death of

Tragic Story F ADRIANOPLE, July 2 prevails in this vicin events growing out of some Jewish butchers. Roumelia has proclaim military law, fearing o ants would rise agai alleged murder occurc Mussohpa Pasha, abou city. The corpse of a years of age was found doctors declared that drowned, but had b shown into the water in the place were Span a Greek named Stopi girl had been strangl Jewish blood offerings, disapproach, and lat found in a sack on t The body was covere pation fell upon the r had accused, and fi near protestant contain a variety arrested. One of the named Gianni, confes prisoners had murderc him (Gianni) to carry th river. The myster is yet unsolved, but the prisoners which is peated that some fact light which will reveal death.

The World's Fat London, July 23.—ommission, accompani Robt Lincoln and M wick, the World's Fair c land, to-day, proceed Office, on Downing a there, they were unhar of the British Prime bury. Mr. Lincoln the

Johnston's Fluid Beef is a Perfect Food for Invalids and Convalescents, Supplying all the Nutritious Properties of Prime Beef in an easily-digested form.

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