A Trio of Treasure Ships

Bring Many Millions in Klondike Gold From the Yukon.

Some of the Rich Miners on the Returning Vessels--Lucky McDonalds.

Little Gold To Be Found at Cape Nome--Alleged Claim Salting.

Three of the treasure steamers have returned from St. Michaels within a day of each other. On Monday the Roanoke reached Seattle with $3,000,000 on board, and yesterday the Garonne with $3,500,000, passed by en route to Vancouver, where she arrived last night, and the Portland last night reached San Francisco with about $2,000,000 in gold, a total of $8,500,000. With the exception of a shipment of $10,000 on the Roanoke claimed to be from Cape Nome, and a few thousands from Minook and lower river points, the vast amount of gold brought by the three treasure ships is from the Klondike district.

Of the treasure on the Roanoke $2,500,000 was in charge of the purser. There were 28 big boxes of dust and bars in his office, and that of the captain. The Dawson banks sent $1,500,000 of the rich men on the Roanoke, the richest were three McDonalds, R. H. and Duncan McDonald. They brought out two lots, one of 15,000 ounces and a second of 17,000 ounces, or a total of 32,000 ounces, valued at nearly half a million dollars. P. J. Moran had 16,000 ounces. G. L. Malloy had 900 and a Mr. Copley had about $50,000. Nearly a score of the Roanoke's passengers are credited with that amount. S. G. Hodges, I. J. Galbraith, Richard Butler, L. H. Smith and J. Henderson are some of the known rich men of the Roanoke.

Save in a few instances, all the gold came from the celebrated Klondike camp. Probably some came from Manook, a little from the Koyukuk, possibly small amounts from Circle, Eagle and Forty-Mile, but the big gold, as the Klondiker would say, came from the creeks in and about Dawson.

About $10,000 of the Roanoke's gold is said to be from Cape Nome. It is a portion of the clean-up of No. 8 above, on Anvil creek, owned by H. H. Campbell and G. W. Price. Campbell came on the Roanoke. He located the claim and afterward sold a half-interest to Price. The Cape Nome gold will be placed on exhibition in the office of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, and thence taken to the Seattle mint for treatment.

Louis Lane, one of the men now in the Cape Nome district, is a personal friend of Purser Newcombe. The two were together several days at St. Michaels. Lane, who is a son of Charles D. Lane, the California millionaire, discussed the Cape Nome camp without reservation.

"He told me," said Newcombe, "that Cape Nome is undoubtedly rich, and he begged me to go up there this winter, stating that he had no doubt about my being able to do well. I know Lane well. He is my personal friend, and when he tells me that it is a rich district I am ready to believe it without question.

"There was great excitement about Cape Nome when we left. People were flocking into the new district by the hundreds."

A number of the passengers, however, tell a different story in regard to Cape Nome. Richard Butler, one of the most successful men of the Klondike, does not think well of Cape Nome camp, where he spent four days on his return from Dawson. "I went over there," he said, "and remained four days, walking over a good portion of the district. I don't think much of it myself. It struck me as being poor man's diggings. The yield per day to the man, in my judgment, is not going to be large, and from what I could learn the country is about all staked.

"Of course, I'm only giving my opinion, and I may have formed erroneous conclusions, but I would not advise any one to go to Cape Nome."

Arthur Page, of Dakota, says that upwards of 700 people have left Dawson since the river opened in small boats for Cape Nome, many of them without a dollar of money. He is satisfied that many of them did not live to get there, and what will come of the rest of them when cold weather sets in he cannot imagine. With little fuel and provisions scarce and dear, there is obliged to be a great deal of suffering and loss of life. It will, he believes, end in the government having to send them relief.

Royal M. McDonald, of Nova Scotia, was said to be the richest of the Roanoke's passengers. His treasure is contained in four iron bound boxes weighing 150 pounds each and the total value is estimated at about $125,000. McDonald during the year has sent out a large amount, all of which has been taken from claim 23 Eldorado. It is one of the richest and best holding-out claims on Eldorado and at the present time is being worked to its full capacity.

C. B. Thurber, of Vallejo, Cal., went north a year ago this spring and located on Eldorado creek. Aside from what he sent out a year ago to his family, being drafts for $4,000, he brings down on this trip $15,000 in dust and drafts.

Sergt. George Bates, of the Northwest Mounted Police, accompanied by Mr. Ralph, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was in charge of the bank's treasure, valued at a little over $1,000,000. A large portion of this is Canadian government money, the Bank of Commerce being a safe depository. "There are very few large individual owners of dust on board," Mr. Bates said. "The great majority of those who come out with dust have it in small sums of from $1,000 up. A large percentage of the men aboard are without means, although many of them entered the country pretty well to do."

H. H. Shiffer is a Californian who brought out $6,000.

Frank Warner, of Montreal, carried down the gang plank a sack of gold weighing enough to net him $6,000. Following close at his heels was his partner with another sack, belonging to Warner and valued at $4,000.

H. D. Nooman, of San Francisco, brought out $9,000 in dust. He has been in the district almost a year and was fortunate enough to secure a claim on or near Bonanza.

O. J. Laing, a student of the University of California, who a year and a half ago gave up studies and went north, brings out $3,000 in dust. "That is a little more than I took in," he said, "but a good deal better than most of the fellows on board this boat."

W. J. Sinclair, of San Francisco, brought out about $3,000. He went in a year ago and worked a partnership claim with Laing on Bonanza.

W. Perdue, formerly of Ohio, has been in Dawson two years in the butcher business. He says there was no money in it, and thinking there might be something made at Cape Nome, he went to St. Michaels, and there took passage on a small boat for the Cape. After being out thirty-six hours they drifted into Golovin Bay, where they stayed three days, when they were taken up by the Discovery on the way from the Cape. After talking with some acquaintances on board, among whom were the Butler brothers, all of whom advised him not to go, he gave up the idea of going, and returned to Dawson. He says he talked with a man who came out from Kotzebue Sound with a party of sixteen otters, and the whole party lived for 21 days on ninety pounds of flour and eight dogs. A man named Kelly, who took a party of seventeen to Kotzebue with great expectations, returned on the Roanoke, and had to work his way from Kotzebue.

* * *

Of the gold on the Garonne two million dollars were in care of the purser, one half—a million dollars—belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the remainder made up of government remittances. Her richest passenger was also a McDonald. He had nearly a ton of gold, valued at half a million dollars. This was the season's clean-up made by him and his brother, and the proceeds of the sale of their claims. None of the gold on the Garonne was from Cape Nome. The miners—there were many from there on the Garonne—say the stories of rich finds there are absolutely false. They claim the reports were sent out on the basis of a salted claim, salted by the transportation companies with gold from the Klondike, to divert travel from the upper to the lower river.

The Portland brought considerable treasure for the Alaska Commercial Co.

Tramway Sold.

Said That the White Pass Railway Has Gobbled the Aerial Freight Carrier.

Hugh C. Wallace Returns From Alaska After Conducting Negotiations

Hugh C. Wallace, one of the originators, and probably the heaviest stockholder in the aerial tramway crossing the Chilcoot Pass, has returned to Tacoma from Alaska after, it is believed, consummating a deal whereby the tramway property is acquired by the White Pass railway company.

The aerial tramway at present operates between Canyon City and Crater Lake. Canyon City is six miles distance from Dyea, and prior to the completion and operation of the railway to the summit, this short pack was considered as next to nothing by the traders and prospectors who had endured the fearful toil and hardships incident to getting their outfits and goods over the entire length of the trail from Dyea to Lake Bennett. With the inception of the railway, however, transportation affairs on the Chilcoot Pass assumed a different phase. With the railway, the necessity of making the pack to Canyon City was obviated. The matter finaly resolved itself into the tramway people extending their line on to Lake Bennett or selling out to the White Pass railway. The tramway had cost $200,000 to build. To make a terminus at Lake Bennett, would cost $300,000 more. But with this extension added the tramway would be enabled to carry freight at a cost of about 12 per cent. of what the railway tariff must be to make the road profitable. The railway people, so it is rumored, offered $150,000 for the tramway plant with other minor concessions added. It became a question with the tramway stockholders whether to go to the further expenditure of $300,000, build on to Lake Bennett and control the freight business over the Chilcoot Pass or sell out to the White Pass railway. To arrange a settlement of these matters is the errand on which Mr. Wallace left for the north and from which he has just returned.

Mr. Wallace was seen at his office in the Northern Pacific building this morning and proved non-committal. While admitting that his trip north had been occasioned by the opposition threatened the White Pass railway, he would neither affirm nor deny the rumors regarding the sale of the tramway being consummated.

"You may say this," he said, "the stockholders of the Chilcoot Pass tramway are entirely satisfied with the result of my trip north and the arrangement made with the White Pass railway people."

From another and well infromed source additional information was gathered to the effect that on July 12th General Manager Hawkins, of the White Pass Railway and Mr. Wallace met at Skagway, and an out-and-out sale of the tramway was made. The conditions of the sale the News informant was not acquainted with beyond that the tramway shareholders were not to enjoy a percentage of any profits the railway may have.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

From Death's Valley.

Remarkable Story of Hardships and Death Told by a Klondiker.

Of a Party of Five Eastern Adventurers But One Returns.

Three Stricken With Loathsome Disease--Leit to Die.

A remarkable story is told by H. C. Hoffman, a returning Klondiker, of his experience in far northern Alaska. While Hoffman started his pilgrimage with four companions, he returns alone, leaving all who accompanied him dead or missing in an unknown and unexplored land. The dead are:

Walter Dodds, Paterson, N.J.
James La Belle, Lower Canada.
— French, address unknown.
Henry Martin, fate unknown.

Five years ago W. C. Hoffman, a machinist in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., secured a position with a party to go to Alaska, who claimed to possess information regarding a diamond field, and whose purpose was to work and develop the ground. A few days since Hoffman arrived in Seattle, and so far, as he knows, he is the only one of the party of five to come out of the country alive. Hardships and adventures that would place his name alongside that of Livingstone, Stanley and Du Boise, have wrought their ravages, and although only 38 years of age, his hair is nearly white. Deep furrows are plowed in his forehead and sunken eyes bear witness to the truth of his story.

The party left New York in April, 1894, and was composed of Henry Martin, of New York, the organizer of the expedition; Walter Dodds, of Paterson, N. J.; James La Belle, of Lower Canada; a man named French and Hoffman. After a month spent in San Francisco they took passage on a small trading boat, and landed at Malchatna, on the west coast of Alaska. They were bound for a district lying between the Kuaboo and Ikpikpung rivers, and to a country known as the Black Hole, where the greatest diamond mines in the world were to be discovered. From Malchatna, the trip north, over a field of snow and ice, was made by pack and dogs. They were supplied with two year's provisions, and all went well until Kaakak was reached. Here La Belle broke out during a night with some loathsome disease, very much resembling smallpox, but much more deadly. Within twenty-four hours he was dead.

Not daring to go near him on account of the nature of the disease, the fellow was abandoned before death. A camp was pitched 500 yards from where he lay on a hard mattress of snow and ice, over which was nothing but a thin blanket. The following morning he was dead. The body was left resting on the blanket, and so far as Hoffman is aware it is there yet. It was frozen stiff when they left it. At Kuahoo Dodds and French were stricken with the same disease. Rather than go through what he had seen of La Belle, French shot himself through the heart, and Dodd's, with an ample supply of provisions, was left to care for himself. The understanding was that should he recover he was to push on towards a point on the Kowak river. Nothing was ever afterwards heard of him.

With but Hoffman left, Martin pushed on to Kevollkog, a Russian Indian village near the Black Hole country. This was the place they longed to reach, having heard it was a settlement, where white people could be found. Instead, however, the town is made up of Russian refugees from the prisons of Siberia, the toughest and roughest lot of cut-throats to be found anywhere. Hoffman and his companion were not within their iced habitation until they were seized and robbed of everything of value they had on them. For days they were kept prisoners, until they had about made up their mind they were among a band of savages, and expected to be put to death at any minute.

Then Hoffman was taken away and placed in a village the name of which he never knew. Here he was compelled to perform the work of cleaning fish, preparing timber for the fire, and other jobs of like character. At the end of about a month he resolved to escape, which he did, making his way to Tascock, a native village on the coast. On arriving there he was nearly famished, but, fortunately for him, he was supplied with food and allowed to depart. He then started eastward and arrived at Sisman, a small town on the Koyukuk river, where he found the first white man he had seen in a year and a half. At this place he was taken sick, but good care brought him through after several months.

He was within fifty miles of Circle City when the gold excitement broke out and was one of the early arrivals in Dawson. Sickness has kept him back, and, while he has sufficient money, taken from Cariboo, to do him for a season at least, he has nothing like the amount he would have had had it not been for the hardships he endured.

When a man gets down flat on his back, so that he has to be carried about like a baby, he finally realizes that he is a sick man. Very frequently he has been a sick man for years, but has recklessly refused to recognize nature's warnings. Severe illness is something that does not strike a man like a flash of lightning. It creeps upon him by degrees, and at every step warns him with a new danger signal.

When a man feels "out of sorts" or "knocked out," or whatever he may call it, he is a sick man. It is time to take warning. Headaches, drowsiness, loss of sleep at night, loss of appetite, nervousness, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, and frightful dreams—all these are warnings of encroaching illness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery creates appetite, cures dyspepsia, stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, quickens the circulation and tones the nerves. It makes rich, red, tissue-building blood. It builds firm flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not make flabby flesh. On the contrary, it tears down and excretes the unhealthy tissues that constitute corpulency, and replaces them with the firm, muscular tissues of good health. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. All bronchial, throat and kindred ailments, as lingering coughs, spitting of blood and weak lungs are cured by it. Thousands have testified to its merits. At all medicine stores.

It is a dealer's business to give you what you ask for; not to tell you what you want.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

Late News of the Orient

Massacre of Missionaries Reported From Szechman Province.

Germans Attacked- Anti-Foreign Disturbances at Mengtzeo--A Mining Horror.

News was brought by the R.M.S. Empress of India as briefly reported yesterday of a massacre of missionaries, which is reported to have occurred at Kreyang, 250 miles north of Foochow in Szechuan. According to telegraphic advices which have reached the Bishop of Hongkong, three white missionaries and seven native converts were killed by Chinese rioters. The white dead are Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Phillips and Miss Seir. Mr. Phillips went to China in 1888. He was present at the Kuching massacre in 1895 and was rescued with the survivors of that disaster. Mrs. Phillips was the daughter of the Rev. D. Hankin, rector of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, London, and a sister of Professor Hankin, of the Indian plague commission. She was an extremely talented woman. She was married to Mr. Phillips, whom she met in China three years ago. Her baby, which had been sent to the seaside in care of an English nurse, is safe. Miss Seir went to China from Australia a year ago.

News is also given of an attack on the Germans who are building a railway near Kiao-Chow, by Chinese. It appears that on June 18th Chinese rioters stopped the preliminary work on the railway and carried away three German engineers. German soldiers were sent to the Kaamai district, where the affair occurred, to punish the rioters. At Tituny the Germans met with armed resistance, and a fight took place. The Germans attacked Tituny and defeated the Chinese, who lost a number of men. An advance was then made on Kaumai, but no further fighting took place, for the Chinese soldiers fled and the inhabitants opened their gates to the Germans.

News has reached Hongkong of anti-foreign disturbances at Mengtzu, in the province of Yunnan, where the residences of the customs staff and the French consulate have been burned down by an armed band. The foreigners escaped.

The Russians are improving their ports in the Orient. The Russian ministry has assigned the sum of 11,000,000 roubles for dredging operations and the construction of two moles at Port Arthur. The ministry of marine has also assigned 13,611,300 roubles for the purpose of enlarging and improving the naval harbor of Vladivostock. Two millions of the above sum will be spent on the harbor this year.

Russia is continuing her glacier-like policy of crawling on and land-grabbing in China. A correspondent writing from Newchwang to the N. C. Daily News, says that the Russians regard the new Anglo-Russian agreement as giving them complete and exclusive control and possession of Manchuria. Any land required by them is, he says, freely taken from either foreigners or natives, without compensation. He says, also, in a letter dated the 8th inst.:

"I have just received news from Moukden district that the Russians have caused the Chinese officials to stop working some gold mines that employed 20,000 men, because they are going to take possession of them, and these gold mines are some 90 li from the railway. They also took some coal mines 150 li north of Moukden from the Chinese who had been working them, and paid nothing for them. They are also trying to take some coal and iron mines which are 450 or 500 li from the railway, and I am told by those who are employed by the Russians they are going to build railways, and take over any mines, houses or land they require in Manchuria. Further, I know this much, I have seen them do it in two places, without any orders from the Chinese government. In fact, there are orders against the Russians having any mines worked by Chinese; but, for all that, they go and take them, and pay nothing—only a free use of the bamboo. They have done that at Liaoyang.

An explosion has occurred at the Hokuku mines in Japan causing the loss of 207 lives.

The Japanese have hoisted the flag on Weeks or Marcus Island, southeast of the Bonin Islands, fearing that the United States would take it as a telegraph station, Wake Island, which is to the southeast of Marcus Island, being for many months of the year under water.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Another marvellous escape from death by cancer is reported this week, without using knife or plaster. Write for full particulars. STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

Million on the Portland

Passengers Confirm the News of the "Salting" of Cape Nome.

Many Unemployed at Dawson--Prospectors Have a Narrow Escape.

San Francisco, July 20.—Steamer Portland has arrived with 150 passengers and one million in treasure. The greater portion of the gold was the property of the Alaska Commercial Co. About $500,000 was held by a few lucky ones.

The miners speak indignantly of the treatment accorded prospectors who went to prospect the Cape Nome district, at the solicitation of the transportation companies. The Portland's passengers say unqualifiedly that the district has been 'salted" in the interest of the transportation companies, and that great suffering prevails in the district. Many miners who returned on the Portland spent their last dollar to obtain transportation to this city, and some had to sell their possessions to get enough money to pay transportation charges.

R. E. Edgar, one of the passengers of the Portland, takes a very

Gloomy View

of the state of affairs in Dawson.

"There is nothing doing there," he said. "It is frightfully dull. The place is so overrun with unemployed men that there are at least ten men for every job. There is no suffering. There seems to be food for all, but there are a great many men who are without money and who will undoubtedly suffer. I have no doubt that the government will have to step in and take care of these men. There are hundreds anxious to leave Dawson and would leave if they had the means, but they have not, and there is an end of it."

"How many have left within the last month?"

"Fully two thousand. A great many have worked their way out, and others are now on the road south. A great many worked their way down on the Portland. No, there have been no new strikes. There are certainly men up there who have made a good thing, but the majority are heartsick of the Klondike."

Had to Eat Dog Meat.

J. J. Hollister, a civil engineer of Santa Barbara, Cal., from St. Michael, tells of the narrow escape of a party of Kotzebue sound prospectors who started overland this spring to Cape Nome. He gives only the following names of the party, of which he was a member, and which was composed of twenty-four men:

Dr. Gale, of Oakland; Dr. Gleeras, of Los Angeles; A. A. Eubanks, of Portland; Otto Myers, of San Francisco; J. V. Baird, of Oakland.

The party got lost, ran out of food and were forced to kill and eat sixteen of the dogs.

At the headwaters of Fish river they constructed boats and rafts and floated down to Golovin Bay.

A letter from St. Michael announces the arrival at Cape Nome of J. D. Tallant, a well known San Francisco banker, and George Warn, of San Rafael. They made the trip overland from Kotzebue sound. It was reported several weeks ago that Tallant had died while making the trip.

MENACES TO HEALTH.

City Sanitary Officer Reports on Some Nuisances and the Board Decide on Taking Prompt Action.

The board of aldermen, sitting as the municipal board of health, met this morning in the committee room at the city hall, his worship the mayor presiding, and Aldermen Cameron, Humphrey, Hayward, Kinsman, MacGregor, Stewart, Brydon and Williams, City Solicitor Bradburn, City Clerk Dowler and Sanitary Officer Wilson in attendance.

The mayor opened the proceedings by explaining that the object of his calling the aldermen together as a board of health was to consider a report received from Sanitary Officer Wilson. The reports usually received from him are generally unimportant, but are always on file in the mayor's office for inspection by the aldermen. This report, however, contained something important, said his worship.

The first business was the reading of a petition received from residents in the vicinity of the tannery at the corner of John and Bridge streets, who complained of an offensive stench arising from the skins in this warm weather. The petition was referred to the sanitary officer for report.

The weekly report from the sanitary officer dealt first with various small matters and then came an exposure of a dangerous state of things in what is generally considered one of the healthiest parts of the city, Stanley avenue and Pemberton road. The report was to the effect that several water closets are connected with the surface drains, "a terrible condition of affairs," said his worship, and "a holy terror," said Ald. Stewart.

The report also dealt with sewer nuisances on Pandora street, a Chinese wash house on Yates, east of Douglas, and several on other streets in the vicinity of the city hall.

These were left in abeyance awaiting a report from the city solicitor as to the power of the corporation to make connections under the local improvement plans.

In connection with the Stanley avenue nuisance, Ald. Stewart wanted to move a resolution authorizing the officials to enforce the by-law, but his worship asked how could that be done in face of the motion passed by the council favoring the adoption of the local improvement plan in sewerage work, and the abandonment of the police court prosecutions?

Ald. Hayward wanted to know why the instructions of the council had not been carried out regarding the preparation of the sewerage local improvement by-law, and was informed that the work entailed in the preparation of that by-law was so great the engineer had not yet had time to attend to it.

The mayor asked the solicitor whether the council would have the power to do work under the local improvement plan on private property, or whether their limits extended only to the public property?

Mr. Bradburn said as far as he knew the usual thing is that the city are compelled to limit themselves to the work on property of the corporation.

Suggestions were made to the effect that the resolution passed by the council be rescinded and that the sewerage by-law be enforced, the sanitary health officer to use his discretion. Ald. Hayward didn't agree with the suggestion, the using of discretion being generally governed by the "pull" the individuals had.

An interesting question came up on the query of Ald. Cameron whether the board of health could pass a motion over-ruling one adopted by them as the city council. It was agreed that such a thing was impossible.

Ald. Cameron insisted that undue favoritism should not be shown to any individuals as had been done, and Ald. Brydon urged that the council support the civic officials. If they didn't they might as well dismiss the officials.

During the discussion the fact was made plain that the drainage from Stanley avenue goes upon a Chinese garden and through a field in which cattle and sheep are pastured; this again calling forth from Ald. Stewart the statement that it was "a holy terror."

Ald. Williams wanted to know if the septic tank system proposed to be introduced in Vancouver would not be valuable in this case, but some of the aldermen reminded themselves and each other that the ratepayers of Vancouver are objecting to the expense entailed by the jaunt of their city officials to inspect that system, and as it seemed "that way, madness lies," the subject dropped.

A suggestion was made that the drains be flushed, but the mayor said to allow some water closets to be connected with surface drains and to insist upon the by-law being observed in other cases would never do.

Ald. Hayward moved that the sanitary officer be instructed to do his duty, enforce the provisions of the by-law and have the nuisance arising from improper cess-pits and the connection of water closets with surface drains abated.

Ald. Brydon seconded the motion, and in spite of Ald. MacGregor's warning that the board was undertaking a big contract, it carried, and the board rose.

"Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By."

Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or low condition of the system.

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. *It never disappoints.*

Boils—"I was troubled with boils for months. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using a few bottles have not since been bothered." E. H. GLADWIN, Truro, N. S.

Could Not Sleep—"I did not have any appetite and could not sleep at night. Was so tired I could hardly walk. Read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, took four bottles and it restored me to perfect health." MISS JESSIE TURNBULL, Cranbrook, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME.

Roumanian, Grecian and Servian Delegates Object to Courts of Inquiry.

The Hague, July 19.—At the opening sitting of the committee of the international conference, the Roumanian, Grecian and Servian delegates jointly moved the total suppression of the five articles relating to international courts of inquiry.

M. Beldiman, Roumanian delegate, was their spokesman, and addressed the committee for an hour. He claimed that the proposition for a court of inquiry was not contained in Count Muravieff's circular, and was contrary to the principle of national sovereignty. Roumania, he said, would gladly pledge herself to the rest of the arbitration scheme, but it was impossible to fulfil these and other obligations.

Chevalier Deschamp, the Belgian delegate, and Professor Martens, of Russia, defended the articles, which were finally passed on first reading, the three protesting states recording their objections.

At the meeting of the drafting committee Professor Martens demolished all of M. Beldiman's arguments. He said that when everything had been done to protect the weaker states against the stronger, the former thus obtaining a shield—the commission of inquiry proving this—he was willing to make some further concessions in the way of making the matter more optional. These concessions were accepted by the smaller powers and the proposal passed its second reading.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department N. N., The Institute, "Longcott," Gunnersbury, London, W., England.

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Half the Crue Have Not Told.

Story of His Treat Island Will Publish

M. Zola is Holding serve For a Gre Behalf of P

(Associated

Paris, July 20.—The statements of all kind pear regarding the Dr Major Esterhazy, over reiterates the guilt of without, however, of and charges several rious grave offences.

Major Esterhazy's nep uncle of being the wor leg," whose word is u

The same sort of co concerning the treat Dreyfus on Devil's holds that the prison tortured, the other th with humanity, but it in a position to know that not half the cr Dreyfus is yet known evidently keeping ba story until after the will be revealed and tion and deserved pu low.

M. Zola's powerful p ened on these points, opening day of the t a grand article with t the favor of the milit the verdict he will add to the President of the to the famous "I acc President Faure. Thi ant in tone, vindicat confounding his enemi country shall have r first excitement of th Zola is convinced wil will address his fina country, designating b are guilty and boldly ment.

Zola is holding hims reserve in order that may produce the grea "Not the least strik whole affair," remark friends, "probably, wi of the great novelist, and money in this no

Dreyfus's lawyers h Ducrais, Minister of t all their clients' i Among these letters ar peals for justice, addr dents of the Senate an uties.

KRUGER'S CO

New Franchise Law Ma ment of Difficulties i

(Associated

London, July 20.—R tion in the House of garding the relations b tain and South Africa State for the Colonies, said that the modifica franchise law of the T government to hope t may prove the basis of the lines laid down by

The government, ho berlain added, observe raad had still retained ditions that might be to take with one han with the other. It subsequent legislation character of the con Chamberlain continued feels assured that having accepted the the British governme well prepared to consi his scheme, which mig the full accomplishmen view, and that she w be nullified or reduced sequent alterations of of administration.

GERMANS IN

They Are Pleased Ov of Baron von

(Associated

Berlin, July 20.—Th zette's Apia correspon the Germans there a over the successes ac von Sternberg, of the sion, against the oppo missioner of Great Br

The German commi patch adds, yielded to the United States co Bartlett Tripp, for th Chief Justice Chamber ly as matter of form preserve American fri

Germany's influence according to the desp than ever. It is ade demand special privile

FEVER AT S

(Associated

Santiago de Cuba, standing the fever epi death from all causes week. This is the lo cord the city has know of yellow fever have five days, and nearly the hospital are convale ficers claim that the d Wood, who expects t show a great improv reports as to the st various points of the