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Fletcher.

VERY WRAPPER.

RRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

although the matter was not in his department, he had been informed of the case, and in is opinion it would be dealt with by the authorities.

Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, said the matter had not yet been reported to him, and he therefore had no official knowledge of it.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLean, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine C. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

Late of Gallanolsland, 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, I shall register the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, in the county of Huntingdon, England, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and Mary Ann King of the town and county of Leicester, England, widow, the two sisters of the said deceased, the sole co-heiresses and next of kin of the said deceased unless proof shall be furnished me that other persons are entitled to claim heirship to the said deceased with the said Amelia Franklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

RAMS FOR SALE.

High-grade Shropshire rams and three registered ram lambs. GEO. HEATHERBELL, Hornby Island.

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 at or near Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, or from the international boundary line, northerly to Dalton's Post, on the Dalton Trail, and following the Dalton Trail to Fort Selkirk; thence continuing by the most feasible route, northerly to the 141st meridian, at a point near Fort Cudahy, with powers to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to mine and deal in mines; to crush, smelt and work ores and minerals of all descriptions; erect smelters and other works and carry on a general mining business; to construct roads, tramways, 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 works for the use and transmission of electrical power and to acquire and use water power for that purpose; also to erect and maintain trading posts and carry on a general trading business in all merchandise in the territory, and to acquire all other necessary rights and privileges, and to do all necessary things in connection with the business of the company.

GEO. W. KYTE,
St. Peters, N. S.,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Dated, Ottawa, 19 June, 1898.

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VOL. 17 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 26 1898 NO. 42.

TALKING PEACE NOW

Spain Said To Have Opened Negotiations With the United States.

General Garcia Surrenders His Command of the Cuban Army—His Reasons.

Paris, July 22.—Le Matin to-day publishes a paragraph saying: "While nothing definite is known, it is rumored that Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish ambassador to Paris, has been instructed to approach Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, with a view to opening secret peace negotiations.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, however, there had not been a meeting between Senor Castillo and Gen. Porter, although it said that possibly such meeting may develop from the situation. Any negotiations, however, are to be kept absolutely secret until they have reached a stage when they shall assume an official character.

General Garcia Explains.

New York, July 22.—A despatch from Santiago gives the text of General Garcia's letter to General Shafter as follows:

"Major General W. A. Shafter, commander-in-chief of the fifth army corps of the United States:

"Sir:—On May 12th the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to co-operate with the American army. Following the plans and obeying the orders of its commanders, I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my government. I have been, until now, one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as in my power allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago has finally surrendered to the American army, and the news of that important victory was given me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored, sir, with a single word from yourself informing me of the negotiations for peace or terms of capitulation by the Spaniards.

"The important ceremonies of the surrender of the Spanish army and the possession of the city by yourself took place later on. I only knew of both events by public reports. I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself nor any other officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know you left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba.

"I beg to state that these authorities never have been elected at Santiago by residents of the city, but appointed by royal decree of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city and garrisoned the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government.

"But when the question arrives of appointing authorities at Santiago de Cuba under the peculiar circumstances created by the thirty years of our struggle against Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret such authorities not selected by Cuban people and inhabitants of the city, but the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain and her ministers.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed general, ascribed the reason of your measure and of orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago, to fear of massacres and revenges against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army—ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their war of independence; but, as the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarous cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders my government. Therefore I tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of the army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw with my forces to Jiguari.

"Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) "CALIXTO GARCIA."

Hobson Home Again.

New York, July 22.—Naval Constructor Hobson, of Merrimac fame, reached port this morning on the United States cruiser St. Paul and proceeded at once to Washington. It is probable that Hobson is the bearer of Admiral Sampson's report of the naval engagement off Santiage. When Hobson left the ferry boat at the foot of Whitehall stret, he took the road, but the moment his identity was learned, he was heartily cheered.

Situation in Spain.

London, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

Censorship is having a curious effect upon the newspapers, which are padding their columns with serial stories to fill gaps caused by the censor's pencil. The governor of Madrid has ordered the police to keep strict watch on English and American travellers. Everything is done to keep the whereabouts of Admiral's Camara's squadron a secret, but no doubt it is at Carthagena, which is the safest and strongest port of Spain in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, however, have strong Republican tendencies. All Spanish vessels are hurrying away from Cadiz, owing to the knowledge that most of the guns of the forts are useless, in consequence of the corruption of the government department. It is believed that a similar state of things exists at many other ports. The south and east sides of Barcelona are well protected, but the north side is practically undefended, as are several northern ports in Spain.

Declared a Dictatorship.

Washington, July 22.—A dispatch from Colonel Anderson, at Manila, says that Aguinaldo has declared a dictatorship and marital law. The natives expect independence.

Speedy Peace Unlikely.

London, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

Hope of speedy peace must be abandoned and a more circuitous route adopted. It is no secret that unofficial diplomatic exploration has not been encouraging. Senor Sagasta, the Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, constituting a sort of ministerial sub-committee on the peace question, are continuing the discussion secretly, but the public are becoming impatient at their apparent indecision. This uneasiness probably accounts for rumors of Carlist and Republican movements, which to-day are recognized to be entirely unfounded.

Escape of Spanish Prisoners.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—It was reported late last night that four Spanish prisoners, confined at Fort Macpherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain, had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refused to either confirm or deny the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said that the Spaniards got away yesterday and last night.

Carlist Preparations.

London, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says the government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many of the provinces alarming information of Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia, supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontiers.

Carlist agents and leaders know they can act with a certain amount of impunity because, so long as the pretender and representative newspapers in Madrid particularly disclaim all attention to disturbing the peace during the war with the United States, they feel certain that Senor Sagasta and the authorities will not dare to arrest or molest the Carlists. They assume that Senor Sagasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people or risk a civil war when his hands are so full.

In some places, however, the military government has suppressed Carlist newspapers and warned Carlist Juntas that strong measures will be taken if there is persistance. Carlists in Madrid say the first rising will occur in Western, Central and Southern Spain, the ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization.

In the Philippines.

London, July 22.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of July 19, commenting on the state of anarchy among the rebels, says: Each local chief desires to become supreme ruler in the islands. It is pitiful to think that a nation like Spain is beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity. American inactivity is telling on the natives in the rebel districts. Food is plentiful, but there is no money to purchase it and no way to distribute it.

BRYAN AT NASHVILLE.

He and His Regiment Have an Enthusiastic Reception.

Nashville, Tenn., July 21.—Several hundred members of the Third Nebraska regiment, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan, arrived here yesterday and were met at the depot by a large crowd. They were entertained at lunch, and soon afterwards proceeded on their way to Atlanta.

Hon. Benton McMillan presented Colonel Bryan to a large and enthusiastic audience of men and women, who greeted him with cheers. Colonel Bryan then spoke, in part, as follows:

"We do not know what may be the result of this war. War often brings results which were not imagined at the beginning, but one result has already been achieved during this war. If there was anybody in the United States who doubted the loyalty of the people of the south, there will be no such doubts hereafter. (Applause.) Why, when the president of the United States gave a general's commission to Fitzhugh Lee and to Congressman Wheeler, the sectional questions were forever buried, and hereafter there will be no Dixie line. (Applause.)

"When our band started down here, I told them I wanted them to practice well on 'Dixie,' so that we could play it when we got down south, because I told them you had been practicing for 30 years on 'Yankee Doodle,' and we wanted to mix them down here." (Applause.)

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA

The City Cannot Survive a Big Battle—Buildings Very Inflammable.

Spanish Soldiers Are Little More Than Untrained Boys, With Incompetent Officers.

Manila, May 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The gunboat Swift has just arrived here, a few days out from Hongkong, with mails, which it was thought the American naval commander, Amdiral Dewey, might not see his way clear to pass for fear of a technical breach of the blockade; he made no objection. So all the mail went ashore, and afterwards was delivered to the poor, plockaded Manila residents. There are business firms here with immense interests at stake, all depending on mail advices now that the telegraph cables are cut.

For a few days the Iloilo cable was used, messages being forwarded thence by boat to La Buan, but that did not last long, for the Americans found out that the Spaniards were communicating with their government on war matters and they stopped it.

The last message said that a squadron of four armored cruisers, accompanied by coal boats and convoying torpedo boats and troopships with 12,000 soldiers on board had left for the Philippines from Spain.

Admiral Dewey has been most courteous and obliging. He readily gave permission to visit the arsenal at Cavite, where, however, there is nothing to be seen of interest. Cavite is a low and sandy spot about eight miles from Manila, as the crow flies, but nearly 30 miles by road, as there is a broad bay intervening and the shores are swampy for some distance inland.

The Cavite peninsula points in the direction of Manila, and is joined to the mainland by a low, narrow isthmus, where in last year's rebellion two bodies of Spanish troops met and mistook each other, over 1,000 soldiers losing their lives through the blunder.

At the end of the peninsula are two points, a large one outside, named Sangley; a small one. Cavite proper, on the inner side, jutting out between the upper and lower parts of Cavite bay. On Sangley point is the slipway for repairing ships and a small battery of two Krupp 15 centimeter guns.

At Cavite arsenal several of the oldest type of Armstrong muzzle loading six inch guns are mounted apparently for ornament with symmetrical mounds of round shot alongside. In the arsenal inclosure are buildings of the usual sort, machine sheds, ammunition stores, etc.

The engine shop is kept in good order by the Americans. It is small, but useful. The machinery mostly bears the names of English makers and has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. All the rest, magazines, officers' quarters, hospital and barracks had been looted, first by the Spaniards and then by the rebels. Here and there the buildings show a great shot hole, but there was little shelling of the place.

The Spanish ships in the bay, however, tell a pitiful and terrible tale. The poor, old Castilla is the worst, though she shows the least, for she is now almost entirely submerged. She was a wooden cruiser, and all her woodwork burned to the water's edge, leaving the metal skeleton, the ribs and frames, funnels, ventilators, ash hoists and gun shields, battered, perforated in a thousand spots and hammered and twisted out of position and almost out of recognition.

She is a wonderful, terrible testimony of the destructiveness of modern weapons well handled. It is the most shocking object lesson that the friends of peace could possibly adduce—to picture a number of men and boys cooped up for two hours on a floating target, to be shot to bits by large and small projectiles, mangling, mutilating and murdering mercilessly.

The Castilla was so old that when she had, perforce, to venture out of Manila bay, to go only 30 miles to Subig, the working of the propeller shaft in the tubes started the timber and she leaked too fast for the pumps to keep her afloat. She had to be beached gently at Subig until the leaky tunnel and timbers could be patched up with cement. When her guns were fired she again started to fill with water. It was an enormous crime to even put such a vessel in the fighting. To make men fight in such a coffin ship was simply diabolical.

The Reina Christina is less submerged, less burned, but shows more battering. Of her bridge only its starboard supports and a foot or two of the bridge itself remain, the rest evidently being blown into atoms by a shell which went on and struck the funnel near the base and apparetly exploded itself, causing dreadful havoc in the engine room.

It is thought that unless peace is signed without further delay that Manila is a doomed city, for the insurgents are closing in rapidly, and the city could no more survive a big battle than a house of cards would withstand a typhoon.

Here is a rich seaport, a metropolis almost as large as Liverpool; the majority of the buildings are of a highly inflammable type and fires are frequent in ordinary times, and a little shelling would burn the whole city to the ground.

Here is a population of a million of full-blooded Malays, ordinarily indolent, but intensely excitable on occasions and capable of any thing such as the storming of the city by their kinsmen under the insurgents' flag.

Neither the place nor the people can stand a week of what Paris had to endure for six weeks. Yet the Spaniards are as desperately unyielding as they were in 1870, as confident of their unavailing valor, as ignorant of the irresistible forces they defy.

Every day and all day there is an exodus from the city, stimulated every few days by some news carrier. Large, clumsy river boats, towed by steam launches or poled by natives, start up the river, conveying families and goods, and come down again for more. Every road leading out of the city is thronged day after day with similar traffic until the roads one by one are declared unsafe beyond stated points, on account of the insurgents.

The first news of Aguinaldo's advance on the city increased the refugee movement, but now he is reported within nine miles of the city limits, and complete panic prevails. Soldiers are being hurried to the front and are coming back horribly slashed with the forester's knives of the natives.

All day long the wounded men are filing through the streets, a pitiful procession in contrast with the bravery and trumpeting that heralded their departure. Their swagger and the haughty strut which characterized the Spanish soldiery in the streets of Manila has given place to a weary shuffle and a sullen trudge.

It is pitiful to see so many school boys valiantly taking part in the war and most of the men who have never been out of their villages until now. The boyish appearance is not lessened by the uniform, which looks almost a burlesque, a light straw hat, high in the crown and wide brim, like that of a typical stage brigand, blue striped cotton clothes, a black leather belt and footgear of many sorts. Many of the poor fellows have no shoes, and they get their feet shockingly lacerated in the country. It is said that over 60 per cent. of the army hospital cases are feet festering from thorns.

The Spanish army suggests comic operas. There are burly Falstaff officers swarming about the cafes and beer saloons. Spanish officers might at any rate devote two or three hours per day to the question of whether there is anything in the world worse than an officer as they lounge in the forenoon when the enemy is at the gates of the city.

The rank and file can only be pitied. There are whole regiments of striplings sent out from Spain, picturesquely attired, ready and willing to do anything and never count the odds or flinch from death. But they cannot fight, because they are not trained, and their leaders are incapable.

The Philippine native, like all the kindred Malay races, can't do any fighting as a rule, except at close quarters, slashing with his heavy knife. The weapon is much the same, be it called machete or bolo, or kampilan, or parang, or kris. The plan of action is the same—to rush in unexpectedly and hack about swiftly, without the slightest attempt at self-preservation.

The Mouser rifle, too, in hard work is found to be a mistake. It has a case for five cartridges, which have all to be used before any others can be inserted. That is to say, if a soldier has occasion to fire three cartridges, he must go on and waste the other two or leave himself with but two cartridges.

Perhaps it may be the fault of the men, or their misfortune in being undrilled, but there is something wrong when troops with rifles and bayonets are beins steadily driven back by natives armed with knives. The insurgents have some guns, but most of the wounded soldiers seen in the streets have knife wounds.

EUROPE IS NOT HEEDED.

Squadron Will Sail for Spanish Coast at an Early Day.

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Long says that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters are going on uninterrupted, but that the departure necessarily would await the movements of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to Porto Rico.

This disposes of a report that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was more mischevious at the time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threats from European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain.

Neither the state nor navy department looks for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

The detail of the battleship Massachusetts and other vessels understood to be part of the Watson fleet to go to Porto Rico to assist in the bombardment caused the diligent circulation of a report that the expedition to Spain had been abandoned or postponed. Asked about this, Secretary Long pooh-poohed the idea, and said:

"What if the Massachusetts does go to Porto Rico? Isn't that on the road to Spain?"

The vessels comprising Watson's fleet are being thoroughly cleaned and provisioned for a three months' cruise.

Navy officials will not confirm nor deny that the final destination of Watson is Manila, and content themselves with saying that no one can tell what contingencies may arise. Probably all available battleships will be massed before San Juan, with the hope that this display of superior force may result in the surrender of the Porto Rican capital without bombardment.

The president is said to have private advices from Porto Rican secret agents that the Spanish commander at San Juan will follow the example of General Torral, and not needlessly sacrifice the lives of his soldiers.

BULL DOG OF THE NAVY.

The Oregon the Pride and Wonder of the Fighting Fleet.

New York, July 21.—Lieut. W. H. Harrison, of Washington, one of the officers of the battleship Oregon, when she made the 15,000 mile trip around the Horn, is in the naval hospital in Brooklyn, with his hearing almost destroyed.

At the first bombardment of Santiago Lieut. Harrison was in charge of the after 13-inch turret on the Oregon. An 8-inch gun was fired directly over his head, and the concussion was so great that the drum of his left ear was broken and his right ear seriously injured. He has a long furlough and has made arrangements to undergo a course of treatment with a specialist.

"The Oregon," said Lieut. Harrison, "is the bull dog of the American navy. We fellows who were on her in the trip around the Horn had no idea that the whole country thought we might be slaughtered by the Spanish fleet. I tell you, she is a wonder and alone would have given Cervera's whole fleet a lot of work to do.

"In the race after the Spanish fleet we began at the tail end, only the Brooklyn was ahead of us. The Oregon simply went by the Spaniards, peppering every vessel with shells, until she got up to the Colon, which was in the lead. In that running battle the Oregon made 16 knots, the record of her trial trip."

NOW FOR PORTO RICO

The Spaniards Making Extensive Preparations To Resist at That Point.

Future War Operations Outlined—A British Opinion of the Outcome.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 23.—The Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an anticipated attack upon the part of the United States warships, which are understood to be convoying the army of invasion commanded by General Miles.

The Destroyed Spanish Warships.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion has been dissolved by the examination of the destroyed Spanish ships," said a member of the board of survey that examined three that have been blown up by their magazines. He continued: "And of these one had every magazine exploded and her torpedoes in addition; yet on none was there the same effect as that produced by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly altogether upward, in some cases the protective decks being lifted, but outside of springing a few plates the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships, three of which were burned and all their magazines exploded, was made, first, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery, and, secondly, to find the effect of an internal explosion.

Another Spanish Defeat.

Key West, July 23.—The United States gunboats Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leydon silenced the Spanish fortifications at Nipe Bay, northern coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, on Thursday, and sunk the Spanish gunboat Juan Jorge, which lay in the harbor. The crew escaped in small boats. Under a heavy fire from the Leydon, the four ships mentioned, which entered the harbor under orders from Rear-Admiral Sampson, pounded the forts for an hour, when the Spanish flag was hauled down. The Americans did not lose a man. The Spanish loss was very heavy.

Future War Operations.

Washington, July 23.—A significant statement was made to the Associated Press to-day by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance, the statement is as follows:

"Commodore Watson will proceed to the Spanish peninsula as soon as the expedition can be gotten ready. He will not bombard the cities of the Spanish coast. No such idea of the bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Admiral Camara's fleet. The movements of this fleet and the fears and apprehensions caused by the reports concerning it are be-stopped for all time. The ships under Camara will be located by Watson, and finally met and engaged. The talk occasionally indulged in as to the Canary Islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plans to take the islands, and does not want them. Despite the popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while the yellow fever conditions exist.

A British Opinion.

London, July 23.—The Saturday Review predicts a "war of extermination between the Americans and Cubans six months after the conquest of the island," and adds: "Cuba will corrupt the American governors, and the reign of the American boss is not likely to be exemplary. The cost of the whole proceeding will be more than two hundred and fifty millions, and the game is not worth a candle. The new policy will necessitate a great change in the American government system, the president of the house of representatives acquiring power and the senate losing. The United States will speak with a more potent voice in all international affairs than any continental country. None of the latter could inflict serious injury upon the United States in the event of war, while the Americans will before long be able to sweep from the seas any continental navy. The time is not far distant when the United States will speak with an unequivocal and determined voice in the Far East. While loath at first to meddle in purely European affairs, such events as the Armenian massacre will certainly lead the churches in the United States to raise a cry that such atrocities be ended."

Regarding Garcia's Attitude.

Washington, July 23.—No word has reached the department from any official source relative to the reported attack by Garcia's Cubans upon the body of Spanish soldiers, who were marching into Santiago to surrender to Shafter. In the absence of a reliable report on this occurrence, which, if true, may be fraught with the gravest consequence and affect immediately the attitude of the United States towards the Cubans, there is a decided disposition to refuse to discuss the matter at the department.

Lieut. Hobson's visit is expected to bring about an enlargement of the plans for saving the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and some of the other stranded ships of Cervera's squadron. The department had already acted on the recommendations of Admiral Sampson, but these, coming by mail and telegraph, were necessarily limited, while the complete information brought by Hobson, based on his personal observation and expert knowledge of conditions, will enable the department to get a much more thorough idea of the scope of the wrecking project and the posibilities of saving the ships.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

NO PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Admiral Cervera and His Officers Held Close Prisoners.

New York, July 21.—After Admiral Cervera and the crews of his ruined vessels arrived in this country, says the World, Emilio Castillo, president of the Spanish Benevolent Society of this city, obtained from President McKinley permission to pay a visit to the prisoners.

Mr. Castillo was born in Spain, but has been a citizen of the United States since 1896. He has just returned after a day's visit to Annapolis. He received courteous treatment from Admiral McNair, and had conversations with Admiral Cervera and his officers. After explaining to a reporter that the purpose of his visit was to offer such aid as the Spanish officers might need, Mr. Castillo said:

"Admiral Cervera and his officers expressed great gratitude for the generous treatment of the United States government. Nothing that could add to their physical comfort has been omitted."

Mr. Castillo said that the view that the Spanish fleet was outclassed prevailed among Cervera's officers while the ships lay in Santiago bay.

"There was always a shortage of coal," Mr. Castillo said. "They could not injure the American fleet, because they came out of Santiago harbor in single file. Each ship was pounded as she came out."

Mr. Castillo said the Spanish government had sent a draft for $50,000 for the expenses of the men in this country, and that the money is now available.

Admiral Cervera's figures show that 20 of his officers were lost. He has learned that one who was reported as missing has turned up at Santiago.

"Have Admiral Cervera and his officers formed any plans for the future?"

"Plans!" said Mr. Castillo, with a laugh. "They are prisoners."

SIX SHIPS DESTROYED.

Another American Naval Victory at Manzanillo.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Pelaya del Este, Guatanamo Bay, July 22.—Following is the official story of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo—modestly told by Commander Todd, of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward.

At 7:30 o'clock the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel towards the city, the Scorpion and Osceola the mid-channel and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

At 7:50 o'clock fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Loria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima, the harbor guard and storeship, probably for ammunition, were burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and another was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled.

The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out, as I understood them—that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to charge the field batteries or the forts.

No casualties occurred on board any of our ships. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and, so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done.

The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Guantanamo, Ostralia, Contonola and Guardian.

CAMPOS PREDICTS DEFEAT.

New York, July 21.—The London Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says:

Martinez Campos made the following declaration last night:

"The present government must continue during all the time necessary to make peace. It may even reconstitute itself, changing some ministers and taking Gamaza or Mentero Dios as premier. After peace is made Silvela may form a cabinet and undertake the difficult task of settling the situation created by the war."

Speaking at Santiago, Campos said:

"Surrender was inevitable, sooner or later. It is impossible to resist, in such a climate, with ill-fed soldiers. The Americans also suffered from the climate, but had more resources, being near their country, and could get anything they wanted. Having powerful artillery, they would have been irresistible in the end. Chiefly considering that we lost our squadron, Santiago could do nothing else but surrender. Havana will have to do the same thing, whether it resists a month or six weeks."

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLean, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine C. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.