

take their own time in doing it. And consequently, if the Oriental trade via the Empress and the C.P.R. is killed by the operation of this clause in the Dingley tariff, our good Conservative friends will do well to remember that the Conservative government cast the first stone.

THE BEST ROUTE

Engineer Jennings, of Toronto, Is to Make a Thorough Investigation at Once.

Will Inspect the Navigation of Different Water Courses to the Yukon Country.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Mr. Jennings, the Toronto engineer, passed through the city en route to Victoria. He will spend the fall and winter investigating the routes of the Yukon.

Mr. Jennings is accompanied by A. Ross, of Toronto, and W. Ogilvie, son of the explorer, of Ottawa, and on his arrival at the coast will be joined by two officers of the department of the Interior, who are now working in British Columbia, and who will assist in the mission.

Mr. Jennings said that his instructions were to inspect the routes into the Yukon country from the Pacific, via the White Pass and Stickeen river, and to investigate as to the navigation of the different water courses from those points.

He has sufficient men to send out four exploring parties, so as to get the fullest information in the shortest space of time possible. After investigation of the upper route it is intended by Mr. Jennings to follow the trail by Todini to Stewart river, returning by White Pass to test the route via the Taku river.

Mr. Jennings expects to accomplish his work within three months, although he may on his return at that time leave men in the district to make further investigations.

Mr. Jennings speaks strongly of utilizing the wagon route up the Fraser valley to open a trail northward. This he thought to be one of the most feasible routes.

He was of the opinion that the government would send a party over the route via Edmonton to ascertain how late in the season passage can be had into the Yukon district.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—A meeting was held last night at Edmonton, and resolutions were passed to send an exploring party overland to the Pelly river, via the Liard route. The party will travel with the police and be ready to start next week.

SLOCAN'S ORE PRODUCTION.

A comparison of figures showing the Slocan ore shipments via the K. & S. railway for July, 1897, and the corresponding month, 1896, is surprising. It shows an increase in the production of about five to one. Up to date August has far outstripped July, and shows a still greater contrast with the same month last year.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage. Lists various ships like Slocan Star, Washington, Noble Five, etc., with their respective tonnages.

These ore went to the different smelters as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Smelter Name, Tonnage. Lists smelters like Pueblo, Sweett, Omaha, Aurora, etc., with their respective tonnages.

WITH LAURIER IN EUROPE

Our Correspondent Refers to the Paris Banquet—Treaty Denunciation.

The Brussels International Exhibition—Not a Remarkable Success.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Brussels, Aug. 8.—The banquet given at Paris on Monday last in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was from every point of view successful, and the utterance of the Canadian premier were heartily applauded by the Frenchmen present, who presided, were of the most complimentary nature. The speaker thinks that Sir Wilfrid's speech effected a three-fold purpose, as witness the following comment yesterday's issue of 'Le Figaro' on the subject: 'The speech made in Paris on Monday last was so able and so adroit that it deserves special notice. French Canada loved France, and never more than when she was unfortunate; but the bonds uniting it with Great Britain were imposed not by force, but by gratitude and affection, gratitude to the great nation which protected not only its liberties, but its interests; for two days ago that protection of its interests had gone to the point of denunciation upon a course which would lead to the establishment of a pan-Britannic Zollverein, on the basis of a reduced tariff for English goods in the British colonies, in return for which England is to offer some as yet unknown compensation.'

Criticism regarding the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties are still here. The Austrian press has come to the conclusion that the move is one which must be regarded as proof that the principle of free trade has been lost ground in England; and one journal remarks that England has now decided to enter upon a course which will lead to the establishment of a pan-Britannic Zollverein, on the basis of a reduced tariff for English goods in the British colonies, in return for which England is to offer some as yet unknown compensation.

An article on the same subject in the last number of the Saturday Review condemns the signing of the treaties as 'evidence of the colonial policy adopted in the heyday of Manchesterism,' and proceeds as follows: 'We deliberately agreed to accept in those colonies no consideration for the Belgian and German products. Exactly a third of a century has elapsed since that effect was given to this fatuous effort for which the combined efforts of the colonial and foreign offices have been responsible. The empire is, however, at last to be emancipated from bondage, and left free to do as it likes with its own frontiers.'

Belgium, by the way, will probably be the heaviest sufferer from the new order of things, and consequently the result of the denunciation of the treaties is here anticipated with some slight fear, and with less placidity than in Germany. Brussels is said to be 'a little Paris,' but, if it be so, one should be careful to ascend the plane and to see Brussels first before the real thing. The International exhibition which is now in progress has not, it is said, attracted as many visitors as the promoters expected. One cannot be surprised at that, however, since, while the buildings erected are creditable, and their situations and surroundings admirable, the exhibition itself strikes one as being decidedly limited in compass, and, in no sense of the word, is it (nor does it pretend to be) a world's exposition. The awards are now being made and in this respect English exhibitors have been especially fortunate, and more particularly so in the commerce group, the jury for which has recommended thirty awards for the thirty exhibitors. Canadian products and manufactures are only remembered on account of their noticeable absence.

The most interesting part of the exhibition is to be seen in the Congo section, which is contained in a building erected at the end of the Fernvez avenue, on the site of the former residence of the Empress of Austria, wife of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico. It will be remembered that the conference of Berlin, sitting in 1884 under the presidency of Bismarck, nominated Leopold, King of Belgium, as sovereign of the Congo state, and hence the particular prominence accorded to this excellent and most interesting exhibit, which fully illustrates the resources of that part of the African continent. If, however, frivolous people have not been sufficiently generous in their patronage of Brussels 'in this year of jubilee' to complain can be made regarding the use of a more serious turn of mind. One has succeeded conference in the most regular succession. Lawyers from the uttermost ends of the earth have just completed a few days' discussion of matters affecting their profession; whilst Mr. Bernaert, president of the chamber of representatives, presided at the first session of the 'International Conference for promoting Arbitration.' Nearly all the great powers are represented, but one cannot help reflecting that those diplomats who are engaged in Constantinople would, at this time, be able to exchange more practical views on the question of arbitration than any one else in the world.

In continuation, the brief sojourn of a week in Brussels at this particular time is apt to lead one to think that its most noticeable features are its conferences, its race, and its hotel bills. Sir Louis Davies comes of a Pembroke family, and accordingly when in company with General Laurier, M.P.,

for the Pembroke district, he visited Tenby, he was presented with a congratulatory address by the mayor and corporation. The minister of marine and fisheries was also entertained at lunch, and in the course of a subsequent speech he took advantage of the opportunity to give an emphatic denial to the statement made in the house of commons by Mr. Courtney, to the effect that the revision of the Canadian tariff, giving British goods preferential treatment, was the first step towards the disintegration of the empire. L. M. LYON.

ACTIVITY AT TRAIL

New Contract Between Heinze and Le Roi People Livens Things Up.

Rails Are Being Laid on the Standard Gauge Road From Robson to Trail.

Trail, B. C., Aug. 23.—The rather sudden change on the part of the Le Roi company in entering into an agreement with Heinze, whereby the latter is to smelt the product of the Le Roi mine for the next four years, seems to have played an important part in other enterprises, for simultaneously it is announced that Heinze will build the road to Pentiction without the Dominion subsidy, which the recent Ottawa parliament refused him. The rails are being laid on the Trail-Robson road, and the engine and road cars used in laying tracks were landed at the Robson terminus yesterday, and a crew was sent from the Columbia & Western road to man them. The great delay is occasioned now by the lack of men. Winters, Parsons and Boomer, who built the road, will also lay the rails, which will be fifty-six miles in length. The work on Trail to Robson is completed, and the rails are being laid on the Trail to Roseland. The contractors have telegraphed to Spokane for 100 track layers, to whom they will pay \$2.25 per day. They have skinned in every direction for labor here, but there are no idle men. Those who are not prospecting have gone to the Crow's Nest road to work. Heinze's engineers are in the field here and the Boundary country, while the statement is not official, information has been received from authority sufficiently good to warrant the statement that the connection with the Robson road will be prosecuted at once. For this enterprise Mr. Heinze is to receive 20,000 acres of land for each mile of standard gauge track he lays.

The line is divided into six sections, which, under the charter, are all to be completed within five years. Section one is that already in operation from Trail to Roseland, and section two, by the terms of the charter, was to run in a southeasterly direction in a direct line for a distance of twenty miles. It is supposed that the Robson road takes the place of that part of the line which is required to be completed within two years from the granting of the charter in March, 1896.

Section three is that portion of the line extending from Roseland to a point on Christina lake, and to be completed in three years. From Christina lake to Midway covers section four, for the building of which four years are granted, and from Midway half way to Pentiction, covers sections five and six, which are to be finished in five years. Of course there is nothing to prevent a free miner from entering and prospecting the search for mineral upon any of the railroad lands. If it is necessary for him to have the surface rights also he may, by paying \$8 per acre, which money he is to deposit in a trust for the railroad company. Many are expressing the opinion that the C.P.R. people are behind these operations and will eventually take over the road. Be that as it may, Heinze is directing the matter, and his engineers are doing the work. It is a fact, too, that a corps of C.P.R. engineers are surveying a branch line from a point on the Robson road to Roseland.

What the rate in the new agreement with the Le Roi people is cannot be said, although it has been hinted to be between \$8.50 and \$9, as compared with the old charge of \$11. This, of course, includes transportation and treatment. Financially, the Le Roi people will be none the worse if the Northport smelter never starts, as a part of their operations is now stated that Corbin's interests were back of it, and that it was expected that the increased value of town lots would pay for the plant. It was not stated to your correspondent, who was at Northport a few days ago, that the smelter was not going to be a smelter at all, but a round house. A glance at the site selected would almost lead one to believe that a statement, because the site is on the flat, and there is no place to dump slag, which, above all things, is the essential feature of a smelter site. The fact also that President Turner emphatically states that the smelter would have to shut down if an export duty was imposed, seems hardly consistent with the experience of such men as make up the Le Roi directorate. That is, Peyton, Turner, et al. are more likely to risk \$100,000 on a sure thing than on such an uncertainty as a smelter, for which they have not even the assurance of business. Therefore, whether the present operations result in a smelter or a round house, it is only reasonable to believe that the Le Roi people have not a very heavy interest financially in it. The new contract with Heinze is cheaper for them, especially in view of the fact that, as President Turner states, the old contract is to be abrogated, and the 20,000 acre remaining, which was really to come under the old rate of \$11 per acre, will now be smelted at the new rate of about \$9.

TO OPERATE AT ALL HAZARDS. Mine Owners Meet and Resolve to Open Their Mines.

Pittsburg, Aug. 25.—Representatives of all the coal operators of Pittsburg district met this morning at mines' ways and means for opening the mines immediately, and to restore to such a statement, because the site is on the flat, and there is no place to dump slag, which, above all things, is the essential feature of a smelter site. The fact also that President Turner emphatically states that the smelter would have to shut down if an export duty was imposed, seems hardly consistent with the experience of such men as make up the Le Roi directorate. That is, Peyton, Turner, et al. are more likely to risk \$100,000 on a sure thing than on such an uncertainty as a smelter, for which they have not even the assurance of business. Therefore, whether the present operations result in a smelter or a round house, it is only reasonable to believe that the Le Roi people have not a very heavy interest financially in it. The new contract with Heinze is cheaper for them, especially in view of the fact that, as President Turner states, the old contract is to be abrogated, and the 20,000 acre remaining, which was really to come under the old rate of \$11 per acre, will now be smelted at the new rate of about \$9.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Halifax, Aug. 25.—The Behring Sea commission met this afternoon and adjourned on Friday at the request of the British consul, who had not had time in which to confer regarding their arguments. Large numbers of spectators attended the opening, the public being held in the council chamber of the provincial building. Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—A company is being organized at Stonewall to construct a ship. R. Tassing is the inventor.

ASSASSIN'S WORK

President Borda, of Uruguay, Shot and Killed During a National Celebration.

The Second Attempt on His Life—The Deed Will Doubtless Cause a Revolution.

Montevideo, Aug. 25.—During a national fête, which was held here to-day, President Jildarte Borda was shot and killed by an assassin, who used a revolver. The second attempt on his life—the deed will doubtless cause a revolution.

Senor J. Idarte Borda was elected president of Uruguay for the term extending to March, 1898. The fête at which he was assassinated was being held in celebration of the independence of Uruguay, which was declared on August 25th, 1825. Washington, Aug. 25.—The assassination of President Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to officials here who have watched the recent outbreaks in Uruguay. This was the second attempt on the president's life, the former being made by a crazy student, Reveda. The last mail address received here showed that the revolution had broken out afresh, the peace delegates from the insurgents having given up the hope of securing peace and withdrawn to the Argentine Republic. Further agitation was occasioned by the reports that the government receipts had shrunk to \$600,000 during the year as a result of the revolution. The last issue of the Montevideo Times received here states that the president remained away from the state house in evident fear of his life. At the same time the Colorado or Jildarte party was endeavoring to overthrow the government had established active operations at the capital. The assassination of the president will doubtless bring the country to a revolutionary crisis which will widen the gulf between the two parties. The country districts where several engagements had been fought, the government troops securing the advantage.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—In response to Kaiser Wilhelm's peremptory dispatch, the incoming minister of the Boundary country, while the statement is not official, information has been received from authority sufficiently good to warrant the statement that the connection with the Robson road will be prosecuted at once. For this enterprise Mr. Heinze is to receive 20,000 acres of land for each mile of standard gauge track he lays.

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JORDAN REPLIES TO ELLIOTT.

He Says the Latter Knows Nothing Whatever About Seals.

Palo Alto, Cal., Aug. 25.—Dr. Jordan, president of Stanford university, says that the opinion of his friend Professor Elliott, relative to the branding of seals is entitled to no special notice, because Elliott knows nothing whatever about the subject. 'It is a matter of fact,' he added, 'that the branded seal skin in the possession of the treasury department was burned while the pup wore its black coat. After the wound had healed and had been replaced by the new coat, which corresponds to that of the adult seal, it was killed and skinned. There is no question that it is perfectly possible to brand the seals, and the brand will remain permanently, as it did on the branding of seals. One can brand female seal pups at the rate of 1,000 a day. The brand will grow with the growth of the animal. The hairs will grow and will not be easily handled. As to the notion that handling the animals will frighten them and drive them off to some other island, there is no foundation for it. They mind no more that they are being branded than a matter of fact.'

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A LYNCHING BEE

Six Negroes Swung Into Eternity by a Maddened and Enraged Mob.

The Awful Deed the Outcome of a Riot at a Negro Picnic.

Little Rock, Aug. 25.—In the report received here to-day said to be true, a wholesale lynching party, for the number of men put to death without process of law, has possibly never been paralleled in the annals of crime, has taken place in a remote county, where, according to the report, six negroes were swung into eternity last night by a maddened and enraged mob of citizens of that county. One negro, guilty of criminal assault, was burned in his own home by a posse of deputy sheriffs. In Drew county Sunday night, and on Tuesday morning the lifeless body of a negro murderer was found dangling from a sawmill trestle near Pine Bluff. Last night six of the murderers' companions were taken to jail at Hispan and to-day were lynched last night. All efforts to verify this report has so far proved futile, but there are reasons to believe that it is true.

A terrible riot occurred at a negro picnic near Little Rock on Saturday. There were much drunkenness among the negroes and two white men were attacked and terribly cut by a mob of the picknickers. One of these men, S. T. Johnson, a very prominent white man, died of his wounds. The white residents here expressed their indignation at the riot. They were lynched last night. All efforts to verify this report has so far proved futile, but there are reasons to believe that it is true.

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DISEASE CONQUERED.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

A Reporter's Searching Investigation Into a Case at Orangeville—The Claim Made on Behalf of This Remedy Fully Borne Out—The Greatest Healing Medicine of the Age.

From the Orangeville Sun. In a cosy little house in Margaret street, in this town, lives Mr. John Garritty, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a few years ago a sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of a wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garritty's illness and means for opening the mines immediately, and to restore to such a statement, because the site is on the flat, and there is no place to dump slag, which, above all things, is the essential feature of a smelter site. The fact also that President Turner emphatically states that the smelter would have to shut down if an export duty was imposed, seems hardly consistent with the experience of such men as make up the Le Roi directorate. That is, Peyton, Turner, et al. are more likely to risk \$100,000 on a sure thing than on such an uncertainty as a smelter, for which they have not even the assurance of business. Therefore, whether the present operations result in a smelter or a round house, it is only reasonable to believe that the Le Roi people have not a very heavy interest financially in it. The new contract with Heinze is cheaper for them, especially in view of the fact that, as President Turner states, the old contract is to be abrogated, and the 20,000 acre remaining, which was really to come under the old rate of \$11 per acre, will now be smelted at the new rate of about \$9.

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NEARLY A FAMINE

Food Situation Abroad Very Grave—Several Crops Are Reported Short.

Wheat, Rye and Potatoes Less Than in Many Years—England's Crop Pretty Fair.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 25.—An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including the American Agriculturist, of New York, the Orange Judd Farmer, of Chicago, and the New England Homestead, of Springfield, Mass., indicate that the food crop situation abroad is very grave. Estimates of Europe's (including England) needs of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crops for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891.

But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries has averaged above 1,800,000,000 bushels annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Inquiries as to the potato prospect. Only about 1,500,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some billions of bushels of potatoes compared with the average follows: Wheat, 300,000,000 bushels. Rye, 325,000,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,000,000,000 bushels. Total, 1,625,000,000 bushels.

ENGLAND'S CROPS AGE FAIR. London, Aug. 25.—I do not anticipate any private shipments of gold from England to the United States this autumn, said Hugh Smith, governor of the Bank of England, to a press representative. 'There may be some from the continent—from France chiefly—but as far as England is concerned, I see no reason at present to believe we shall be sending away any considerable quantity of gold. We have a very fair harvest here,' he continued, 'not enough of course for our wants, but more abundant than the average. Besides that it is probable that the buying back of American securities by the United States will tend to equalize matters, redressing whatever balance there may be. I can't see any tangible reason for believing exceptional shipments are going to be made. The market for American securities, due almost entirely to American buying. Has not the English investor recovered confidence in American securities? No, I should say not. There has been no change in that direction here. The difficulties of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have greatly tended to check any inclination there might have been. That was considered amongst the soudest of American securities and the trouble in connection with it has had its effect. Then I may take it that banking opinion here is that American securities are still uncertain, unreliable investments? Yes, there is a feeling that American finance is still in an unsettled condition. There has been no such restoration of confidence as would be calculated to make any difference in the impression that has prevailed for some time, and as to your original question, my view on the whole is that there is no ground for expecting any substantial movement of gold to America from England. But will there not be large payments coming due for wheat at its enhanced value? Yes, mainly from the continent, but not from England, where the harvest has been almost a bountiful one and to a large extent is saved already. Francis Baring, manager of the Baring firm, took a similar view.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS GOING. Baltimore, Aug. 25.—There are now in port loading full of part cargoes of grain 14 steamers, including the Knight Bachelor, of 4002 tons. A fleet of 48 cargo-going vessels is laden full of part cargoes of grain now at sea bound for Baltimore to European ports. It is the largest number of vessels ever bound from an American port at the same time carrying from 50,000 to 150,000 bushels of grain. The grain export record for the month has already been broken, as 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn and rye are now afloat for England, France, Germany, Norway, Belgium, Iceland, Scotland and Holland. All but two of the vessels sailed since August 1.

IRELAND'S POTATO CROP FAILS. Skibbereen, Aug. 25.—The potato crop in north Cork and Limerick has been partly destroyed by blight and in those districts the crop will be the worst had in the last half century.

WHOLESALE POISONING CASE. Seattle, Aug. 26.—The steam collector Williamette brought an account of a wholesale poisoning case at Sitka, which is feared, will result in lynching. Ten Indians, who bought several bottles of whiskey from Mickey McGee, a Sitka saloon keeper, became violently ill, and when the steamer sailed five were dead, and the balance dying. The fatal mixture was whiskey, coal oil, kerosene and alcohol. Mickey McGee, who was arrested afterwards admitted to bail, claimed he did not know of the adulteration.

RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

Gunboats of the Anglo-Egyptian Campaign Pass the Fourth Cataract.

Cairo, Aug. 26.—It is reported here that four gunboats belonging to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition for the reconquest of the Soudan have already passed the fourth cataract on the Nile, beyond Merawi, and that the passage was effected in a much more easy manner than was expected. One of the boats has reached Abu Hamed, now the extreme southern point of the British advance, though it is quite possible that a dash will be made for Berber, beyond the fifth cataract, shortly.

HE SWEARS FIDELITY

At a Public Meeting the Ameer of Afghanistan Proclaims His Loyalty to Britain.

This News Has Had a Reassuring Effect Both in India and in London.

London, Aug. 26.—The important news that the Ameer has sworn fidelity to Great Britain and read dispatches which passed between Cabul and Simla at an open public meeting, has had a reassuring effect both in India and here, tending to remove any doubt of his loyalty. Inquiries at the Indian office late last night elicited the information that the question of sending troops from England remains open, as it is believed that the forces already on the frontier will prove sufficient. The Standard this morning takes the government to task for having left Khyber Pass without British troops. It says: 'The whole scheme of protecting the pass collapsed like a house of cards. As the pass has been kept open, however, for sixteen years by the local rifles, it is rather late to complain of the system. The Afridis must now be called to account for closing it. No doubt a subsidy will be called for after severe punishment has been administered, and the border land and pass will be absorbed.' Quetta, Beloochistan, Aug. 26.—The British agent held a meeting here yesterday, which was attended by the leading chiefs. He addressed them in a friendly tone, but warned them sternly of the consequences of disobedience. It is believed that these prompt measures have frustrated serious designs. One of the three principal chiefs arrested on Tuesday on the arrival of the Meskaf-Botan train, upon which he had been induced to come here to meet the British agent, was liberated to-day on certain terms. He is one of the most influential chiefs of the Sarawans, who have been known to be disaffected for some time.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY. Steamship Founders in the China Sea—Twenty-One Drowned. London, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the steamer Cheang Hy-Etong, Capt. Scott, bound from Penang, or Arca island, in the straits of Malacca, off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, for Japan, foundered in a typhoon. Of the thirty-five members of the ship's company, twenty-one were drowned. Capt. Scott, as the vessel sank, committed suicide, shooting himself with a revolver. The eleven survivors experienced the most terrific suffering from exposure in open boats five days under the intense rays of a tropical sun, with no water.