

red Feeling

At this season, is a serious ailment to lead to disastrous results. A sure sign of its presence is a red feeling in the face and the blood is impure. The best and only remedy is found in

D'S parilla

A rich, healthy blood, and strength to the nerves, muscles, vigor to the brain, to the whole body. In Sarsaparilla

Weak Strong

Hood's and only Hood's. Prepared only by Dr. J. C. Hood, Lowell, Mass. are purely vegetable. 25c.

COMMISSION.

Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into certain alleged facts in connection with the Nakup & Co. Command.

PRELIMINARY REPORT. By Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant of the Province of British Columbia.

Assigned Commissioners appointed on the twentieth of June to inquire into certain alleged facts in connection with the Nakup & Co. Command.

from the notes of evidence, which were given of the time and place, and in our opinion, that the reasonable conclusion would be reached that the evidence taken thereon would be of no value.

though an irregularity, to be to support the charge of the Minister. The Statute of the Province of British Columbia, in the opposite direction, have been the first care and sent to see that everything

Mr. Beven pointed out that many persons, the undertaking of 1894 imposed upon the fact of that under the Statute was so manifestly discredited as to be inferred that it was introduced and supported motives; though it must be not make such a charge, of course, that a bad corrupt bargain. An honest motive or desire except to be, might make a mistake. We suggest for a moment that any occurred in the matter into being inquiring. On the one hand under the evidence adduced addressed to us, only open to us, and that is that for the construction of the Statute a Railway which was ratified, is more advantageous to the arrangement contemplated, and we have had no difficulty in reaching this conclusion. But, however, the issues now directly by the Commission, there for doubt, and we find as follows:

The Honourable the Premier in advising the guarantee said Commission, did not say, but worked for the

the statement made by the for the Nanaimo District, in legislative Assembly, that it was the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, who was the one to be worked for the

OLLIS BROWNE'S

Dr. J. W. Paes Wood stated that Dr. J. C. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for the cure of the disease of the blood, and that it is the only one that will cure it.

BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a powerful medicine for the cure of the disease of the blood, and it is the only one that will cure it.

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A BATTLE IMMINENT

Chinese and Japanese Armies Approaching Each Other—More Troops Landing.

Japanese Loan Fully Subscribed—Arrangements for Arms for the Chinese.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Chinese gunboats and warships are cruising the Gulf of Pechili with the object of preventing the Japanese from landing troops in China. The Chinese vessels have hiding places in the numerous bays and arms of the Gulf, whence they are able to observe the movements of the enemy without being seen. A number of Japanese war vessels are conveying troops in the Yellow Sea, but their destination is not known. Li Hong Chang's army, 50,000 strong, and a large force of Japanese troops are meeting each other and a battle is imminent. The Japanese have agreed to refrain from molesting Chinese merchant vessels not carrying articles which are contraband. Admiral Togo, commander of the Chinese fleet, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in a few days.

SAVADOREAN REFUGEES. KING went out to the cruiser Bennington shortly after noon to-day. She carried a great quantity of provisions, and it was rumoured from this that the Bennington will continue to remain outside for a time. Lieut. Storey, who went in the Bennington, positively stated that he took no warrants and arrested no persons, and that he had left Washington. United States District Attorney Garter gave the same opinion this morning. The warrants upon which it is supposed Estia will be arrested have not yet reached the city.

On Saturday morning, United States District Attorney Garter visited the office of Commissioner Hancock. There he discussed the Estia case and said that unless the government had discovered that it had made a mistake in giving Estia asylum on the Bennington and permitted to remain in the case to its original status by taking him back to San Salvador, he would have to be tried. The fact that the Bennington remained outside the territorial jurisdiction made it impossible to reach him by any process, but should he be landed it would not require a warrant from Washington City to effect his arrest. He could be apprehended on complaint of any one and examined as to the charges against him. An indictment for the crimes with which he is charged would make a prima facie case against him, but otherwise it would be necessary to produce witnesses to the crime. It is understood that there are some witnesses now in this city.

AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

Boston, Aug. 20.—George Wilson, a sailor 24 years old, has just arrived in Boston, and tells this story: He shipped on the sailing schooner Mary E. Thomas, at San Francisco, January 10, 1893. The vessel was bound for the Japan, China and Okhotsk seas for seals. At Bonin Island, 200 miles from Yokohama, the vessel was to touch, and the master of the vessel, Captain Robinson, expected to take on board three seal hunters. The voyage to these islands took thirty days. Captain Robinson was able to get only two seals. With these he started for the Yellow Sea. On the way they were beset by a typhoon, and for ten days the men were kept at the pumps. The Japanese mail steamer, the Yokohama, answered their signal of distress, and towed them 75 miles to Nagasaki, where repairs were made. Nagasaki was left on March 5.

The captain determined to make a raid on the seals on Copper and Roberts Islands, two of the groups belonging to Russia. Early in June he started for the islands, and was to go to these islands and stop at an island sixty-five miles from them to await the proper time. While there Wilson and a companion named L. W. Smith, went ashore to hunt. While away from the coast a native called out to them, and started for the vessel. On reaching the beach they discovered their craft putting out to sea flying the red flag, as they were obliged to put off on account of danger. While trying to recall the vessel the two men were set upon by a band of natives called Inos, who were accompanied by ten Russian soldiers. They explained that they belonged to the schooner, but the Russians did not appear to understand. The sailors were placed under arrest and were on a day's land trip to a town called Karakol, where a lot of prisoners were at work.

The effort to explain matters to the captain of the town failed. Smith, who had learned some Spanish on a Mexican ranch, was brought before a dark-skinned prisoner and conversation opened. The prisoner, acting as interpreter, explained to the authorities that the sailors were Americans. The authorities did not believe it, but denounced them as spies and anarchists. Wilson and Smith protested. They urged the captain to communicate with Mr. Abercrombie, the American consul at Nagasaki, Japan, and he could learn who they were. The only reply was that the captain would be obliged to hold them prisoners and to send them to the governor of the island, who lived at Alexandroff, 175 miles away. There would not be a steamer touch the islands probably for 10 or 15 days.

Two or three days later they were shipped to Alexandroff and brought before the governor, who could speak English. Their story was not believed. The governor, however, was not unkind to them, but three weeks later shipped them on a steamer to Vladivostok, where the Russian authorities, refusing to listen to any explanation whatever, locked them up. The prison was small and guarded by one soldier. Next day when the guard came to lead them out for the morning the two sailors overpowered him. They seized his arms and made a break for the British consulate, where they told their story, and Mr. Reinhard, the English representative, requested that their case be looked into. There being no American consul at that place, the consul at Shanghai was communicated with and the

FROM THE NORTH

More About the Diminution of the Seal Herds—The Sealer "Wanderer."

Very Small Alaskan Salmon Catch—Gold and Starvation up the Yukon.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 20.—A letter from one of the officers of the Behring Sea fleet states that a recent visit to the seal islands by one of the officers of the fleet disclosed the fact that while there is a considerable number of bull seal and bachelors on the islands there are not as many cows as last year, and it was ascertained that seals are rapidly diminishing year by year. So certain are the authorities on this point that they will kill off a large number of bulls and bachelors this year than last, as it is thought that sealers will kill so many after August 1 that there will be but few left to kill next year. It is expected that sealers will kill off a large number of females, leaving many pups to starve. The situation is regarded as alarming from the standpoint of the preservation of the seal herd. In fact there is such a decrease in the number of seals that some of the rookeries are no longer occupied by seals, and they are now being reclaimed by the authorities. One of the rookeries where an unusually large number of bull seals congregated, will be named after Colonel Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The steamer Bertha arrived at Unalakleet July 28, from St. Michaels and the Yukon river bringing reports of great suffering on the part of the inhabitants of the Yukon valley during the winter. The thermometer registered 2 degrees below zero during the winter along the coast, and the Indians say much cold weather has never before been known there. While it is frequently so cold in the interior it has never been known to be so cold along the coast. Eighteen Indians starved to death near the mouth of the Yukon during the winter. There have been upper current floods in Yukon valley and the will result in great loss of life and property. Floods carried off most of their drift wood on which they rely for fire wood, but it is feared that the suffering will be great during the coming winter.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The new northern trunk line of Sweden was dedicated by King Oscar a few days ago, and at the same time was opened for public traffic. King Oscar made a speech upon the occasion. The festivities exceeded anything ever seen in this part of the world at a similar event, and will go down to posterity as an epoch in Sweden's history. The railway connects at Boden, near the Gulf of Bothnia, with the northernmost railway in Sweden, and in the whole world, running from the seaport of Lulea up to the Gallivara iron ore mountains, forty-seven miles north of the Arctic circle. This road has been in operation for a couple of years, and may be considered as the end piece of a railroad of about 1,250 miles, which passes from south to north throughout the whole length of Sweden. This is a longer distance than from Berlin to Rome. The cost of this northern part of the Swedish railroad has been about 350,000,000 crowns, including the rolling stock.

The French silk market is tremendously active in view of the passage of the United States tariff bill. Big orders have been placed at Yokohama for raw silks to be worked up for the United States. LONDON, Aug. 21.—Advices received from the Congo State show that further troubles have occurred with the natives, arising from the imprisonment of Portuguese Congo natives into military service by Congo State officials. The natives were highly incensed at the summary manner in which their relatives and friends had been dragged into the service that was repugnant to them, and determined to avenge the wrong. An attack on the natives was made, and an attack made upon Lobu, a Congo State post. In the fighting that ensued a number of the soldiers defending the post were killed, and three taken prisoner.

A commercial treaty between Spain and the Argentine Republic, just concluded, provides that for a period of two years Spain will not raise the duty on meat from the Argentine Republic and the latter will lower the duties on Spanish wines. Mexican soldiers have killed the desperate bandit Luna and his wife forty miles from the City of Mexico.

The first-class British gunboat Bramble, in consequence of the disturbed conditions prevailing in certain portions of Morocco, has been ordered to Tangier as a safeguard to English interests.

From Thursday to Saturday there were 237 new cases of cholera, and 123 deaths from the disease in Australia. At Bukovina 38 new cases and 21 deaths were reported in the same time. The Berlin cholera commission has decided that it is necessary to take additional precautionary measures along the Russian frontier to prevent the entry of persons from the cholera stricken districts of Russia. It is reported from Soutari, Turkey, that a number of persons have a disease which is suspected to be cholera. There have been twenty-one deaths from cholera at Marseilles, France, since August 4.

Advices from Hayti to the 7th say that President Hippolyte is seriously ill, and that there is much anxiety in consequence. A correspondent at Guayaguay, Ecuador, says that Minister Ponce has resigned, and has been appointed envoy to Peru in order to settle the boundary question. CAGUAS, a town of 2,000 people, twelve miles from Nioce, France, was threatened with destruction by fire Monday, but aid arriving from Nioce halted the damage done and no lives were lost.

Another heavy engagement has taken place near Trujillo between the Peruvian government troops and Gen. Sembrano's rebels. There were heavy losses on both sides before the guerrillas withdrew from the field.

It is reported that Pioria will openly join Solares against the Peruvian government. Friends of Pioria say he is now in the hands of the Peruvian government. He is receiving daily accounts of advances while desertions from Coarces' army occur daily. Fire broke out in the coal warehouse on the water front of Fiume, Austria, on August 13, and has not yet been extinguished, although tons of water are thrown on the burning mass hourly. There is no possibility of saving the goods in the great structure. The atmosphere is thick with smoke, which is almost unbearable, and all those who can afford the expense are leaving the town. The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman, to the Prince of Isenburg-Birstein, the eldest son of Prince Charles of Isenburg-Birstein and the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria, and a cousin to the Emperor of Austria. Miss Pullman's father only consented to his daughter's engagement to the Prince on condition that the children should possess full rights of succession to the title, dignities and hereditary privileges of the house of Isenburg-Birstein. According to the Austrian law, however, the magnates of the house of Isenburg-Birstein must first, by formal document, recognize the equality of the descendants. If Miss Pullman could obtain the title of princess from some foreign court this difficulty would be overcome.

My feet were so badly swollen that I could not wear my shoes. I got Yellow Oil, and to my astonishment it gave me instant relief. Two bottles completely cured me. Mrs. W. G. McKay, Zurich, Ont.

BOTH BELLICOSE.

China and Japan Will Fight to the End—Confident of Victory.

Sickness Among the Troops—Strict Press Supervision—Japanese Returning to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The steamship China arrived on Saturday from Adelaide, bringing Yokohama advices two days later than the Empress of Japan. War having been formally declared, the Chinese minister and consuls were preparing, when the China sailed, to leave Japan. The flag on the Chinese consulate at Yokohama had been hauled down and the archives conveyed to the U. S. consulate general. It was also reported that all Japanese officials were hurriedly leaving China.

The Japanese nation appeared to be affected with a mania for war, and the constitutional reform party (opposition) is out with a manifesto declaring it to be the duty of the Japanese army to force its way into China, to dislodge the forces of the emperor, and to display the glory of the Japanese empire. Notwithstanding the Japanese government's facilities for getting information the public is kept in ignorance of the state of affairs in Korea. When the Kaiser's will was definitely known in Yokohama, there had been a naval engagement during which the transport Kow Shing had been sunk, the government having been unable to longer suppress the facts, but that was all that was known. There were even rumors that a portion of the Japanese fleet was blockaded by the Chinese and that the Japanese had lost one or two vessels. There were also rumors that the Japanese had been victorious in a land engagement, but no particulars could be had. The following account of the battle at Sanghwan is published in Japan papers:

"Our army was drawn up in battle array at Ohn-lu-won, while the Chinese troops were posted at Sanghwan and Phyeung-thaik. Now, between the two armies lay a reach of rice swamp through which flows a small river. Our troops fought hard with this river between themselves and the enemy, but it being very difficult to cross this stream under fire, a party was dispatched by way of Chik Han to make a flank attack on the Chinese. The Chinese were not prepared for this move, and they were easily put to flight." The number of Chinese engaged in this fight is stated to have been 2,800.

Referring to Japan's formidable preparations for war, the Japan Mail says: "Nothing is more remarkable than the quiet, business-like manner in which everything has been arranged by the Japanese. The mobilization of 160,000 men has proceeded as regularly and efficiently as a long established railway service. Not one instance is recorded of men of the reserves failing to report themselves. They have been drafted off as though the work were a little every day task. Moreover, the troops all ready in the penitents have been working steadily and industriously, so that the little kingdom is already furnished with a very complete service of telegraph. The last post was put on the last wire stretched on the evening of August 15th."

"Now that fighting has commenced we may expect that events will move rapidly. There has been belief in Korea that the European powers would never allow the situation to reach a belittling stage, and in confidence of this belief Chinese have been working hard to reach a very large scale. But Japan cannot possibly consent to any settlement that leaves China a laughing stock. The heart of this country is in the struggle, its honor is thoroughly involved. Every effort should be made to crush or destroy the Chinese navy. The command of the sea would mean for Japan liberty to carry out without molestation her scheme of reform in Korea. It is necessary for her to strike a heavy blow at the heart of China. Her programme, we think, should be to secure herself in Korea, leaving to the Chinese the task of driving her out. Such a task is wholly beyond their strength."

The Japan Gazette says: "The whole of the Japanese fleet is being mobilized. High and low officers, privates, soldiers and merchants, have but one desire: the probable consequences are utterly ignored; no thought of probable reverses, of bloody repulses upon Japan's coast, of financial and domestic disaster, has been allowed. In Japan's immense superiority they repose in the utmost confidence. Nor is the temper of the Chinese, so far as it can be gathered from Shanghai papers just received, one whit less bellicose. It is more dangerous because they admit that first Japan may be victorious, but of the ultimate result they have no doubt. Japan with its slender resources of men and money, they aver, can be no match in the long run for China's millions. The magnitude of the preparations might well make Japan pause if she had not already proceeded too far to extricate herself without loss of prestige. But this is impossible and the two nations now stand committed to war."

The China Gazette learns that 20,000 troops are being called out for each province. It is also rumored that Japanese cruisers are preparing for an attack upon Uliver Island so as to command the Yangtze and to prevent the coming of 500,000 troops from China. The Tien Chin correspondent of the China Gazette says: "We hear from Korea on good authority that a great deal of sickness prevails among the Chinese troops, and that they are hanging themselves by dozens in despair of their surroundings. The Japanese also are in a pretty bad plight, great numbers of them having died, and illness is still rife in their camp. But the death rate is very much higher among the Chinese."

The minister of state for home and foreign affairs dispatched telegrams on the 25th ultimo to the local governments to cause them to assure Chinese living in their respective jurisdictions that even in case of war they would not be molested, and that they would receive the attention of the Japanese government. The Chinese government will take similar steps for the safety of Japanese subjects resident in China.

The Official Gazette contains an imperial ordinance requiring inspection by the authorities of all matters connected with the diplomatic affairs or military subjects which is intended to be inserted in newspapers, magazines, or other publications. Another imperial ordinance is to the effect that all Japanese subjects, with the exception of civil and military officers and persons commissioned by the government, are prohibited from proceeding to Korea without the government's permission.

Various rumors are in circulation about the divorced Korean Queen. It is said that she is now under the protection of the British Consul General, while another story says that she is hiding herself somewhere in the vicinity of Nam San. The Hochi Sim-

THE PEERS VETO.

Excited Discussion in the House of Commons—Significant Statements by Irish Members.

Justin McCarthy Charges the Government with Lack of Earnestness Regarding Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cobden said that before the close of the session the government would announce its intention in regard to the veto power of the House of Lords.

Sir William Harcourt said the gravity of the question would prevent an answer at the present time.

Thomas Sexton suggested that a measure be inserted in the next Queen's speech which would prevent the House of Lords from making the House of Commons impotent in regard to Ireland.

The Irish Nationalists lost their patience and showed plainly that they were disgusted at the failure of all Irish legislation. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, had proposed the postponement of making the report of the committee on the veto for the Lords' officials.

Thomas Sexton (anti-Parnellite, for North Kerry) protested heatedly amidst the cheers of the nationalists and radicals.

The house then went into committee on ways and means.

Mr. Sexton moved to rise and report progress.

Sir William Harcourt replied: "I hope such a method of hindering the government business will not be persisted in."

Mr. Sexton exulted exclaiming that he and his colleagues had had their patience so strained by repeated delays that they would not endure much more. While parliament temporized or declined to act, the suffering of Ireland increased. The government had agreed with the Tories in the present case to postpone certain orders. He would not be a party to the agreement. He would press his motion.

On division the motion was defeated by a vote of 54 to 310.

James Henry Dalzell (liberal for Kirkcaldy) moved that the chamber vacate the chair.

Sir William Harcourt again protested against such tactics.

Mr. Sexton repeated his accusation that the government was making common cause with the Tories in certain matters. The object of the postponement proposed by Sir William, he said, was to give the Tories an opportunity to drum the party support for the lords vote. (Nationalist and radical cheers.)

FRUIT FOR ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 21.—The second train load of California fruits shipped from Sacramento direct for London by way of the American steamship line, arrived in this city early this morning and by 3:30 had been stored away in the refrigerator compartment of the steamship Berlin which sails to-morrow.

The train which, like its predecessors, was run on a schedule time the entire distance from Sacramento, consisted of ten cars loaded, but as the steamship had room for only eight the remaining two cars would be sold by public auction. The fruit consisted of Bartlett pears, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, etc., the pears predominating in quantity. It was received in excellent condition.

HOP HARVEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The American consul at Hamburg, Germany, reports to the State department that the hop harvest, which is but a few weeks off, will equal the yield of the most favorable year in the past, and in consequence American hop growers have been extensively used in Germany during the last year, owing to the small yield, will find few if any buyers in the German market. Reports come from England of a similar season, and it is thought likely that Europe will raise more hops this year than will be required for home consumption.

SPAIN AND THE U. S.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—El Nacional in an article on the United States tariff declares that the moment the provisions of the bill which handicaps sugar 40 per cent is put in force, Senator Becerra, minister of the Colonies, intends to ask the government to denounce the existing treaty between Spain and the United States in regard to Cuba. The paper adds: "This is the only way to have of matters on a fair footing with the United States, which country is monopolizing Cuban trade to the disadvantage of the colony."

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—There was a very fashionable wedding this afternoon at the old St. John's cathedral, the contracting parties being Stanley Adams, son of Capt. Adams of the Hudson Bay Co. and Miss Kennedy, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Kennedy. They left for Toronto on their wedding trip.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 20.—The tug Maggie is ashore at Martin's Head. Three brothers named Money and an unknown man were drowned.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—British warships Tartar, Partridge, Magdalen, Tormentor and Canada arrived here yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—The greater part of this village was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Pierreville mill stable. Thirty odd dwellings were destroyed, causing a total loss of about \$35,000.

YACHTING, Aug. 21.—Edward Walsh and a mate named Phillips, both fishermen of Yagtown, were drowned near here last evening through the capsizing of their smack.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Ex-Premier Marquer was reported yesterday to have taken a change for the worse. He passed a good night last night, however, as is much better to-day.

HALIFAX, Aug. 21.—St. John, Nfld., advices received here to-day state that James Greenan, George Furl and Timothy Hanlon, fishermen, have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat, and also that three young children, the sons of one of the fishermen, were drowned near here last evening through the capsizing of their smack.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—A protest has been entered against the return of Beatty, Conservative, as member of the Legislature for Parry Sound.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—Watson W. Copp, son of the wholesale stationery and publishing house of Copp, Clark & Co., is dead, aged 68.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Aug. 21.—Mr. Watson, a member of the Legislature, has been arrested, but not disqualified. Sir William Whiteway, member for Trinity, has taken the position of Inspector of Customs under the Government, and has announced his intention of abandoning politics.

Dyspepsia causes Dismissal, Headache, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Souring of Food, Fatigue of the Heart, Distress after Eating. Burdock Blood Purifier is guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia if faithfully used according to directions.