

News Of Stampede

Wild Excitement Over Coarse Gold Found on the Big Salmon.

Sixteen Big Nuggets Set the White Horse Prospectors on Fire.

Steamer Danube Brings Latest Word of Rush for the New District.

Steamer Danube arrived from Skagway last night. She did not call at Vancouver, having brought no passengers. News was brought by the Danube of a rich strike in Big Salmon district. A special to the Skagway Alaskan from White Horse on July 10 says: Great excitement prevails here over a new strike in the Big Salmon river district. The new Eldorado is situated on Lake Creek, twenty miles from Hootalinqua. The owners of the first rich strike in the new district are C. C. Runner and Mr. Rosenberg, of Skagway. They display sixteen large nuggets taken from their claim. Bedrock was struck at six feet and it is very rich in coarse gold. The discoverer is Jim Salee, better known as "Sour Dough Jim." The steamer Baile leaves tomorrow morning with the first load of stampede for the new district. The fare for the round trip is \$40. George Miller, who tore down the Canadian flag from the customs house at Skagway was brought back from Porterville on a warrant issued by J. E. O. Hawkins of the White Pass & Yukon railway, but when the case came to trial, Miller was dismissed at the request of the prosecution.

The steamer Dawson arrived at White Horse on July 10 from Dawson, with twelve passengers and one consignment of \$500,000 in dust for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Among the twelve passengers are some who will greatly augment the Dawson's treasure. The same day the steamer Yukoner tied up to the dock at White Horse. She had no passengers, as she left but a few hours after the Dawson, but had another consignment of \$500,000 for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Last season the Canadian Bank of Commerce made all its shipments in \$750,000 lots, but this year the chest is being sent out in half million dollar consignments.

A despatch from Dawson to the Skagway News dated July 10, says: The police raided the O'Brien club yesterday and confiscated the gambling apparatus and \$800 in cash. Capt. Scarth and Sergeant Berts, with five policemen forced an entrance. This is the first police raid in Dawson, and has occasioned much talk.

Jack Marchbank, the proprietor, and J. C. Douglas, C. C. Ingram and John Anderson, gamblers, were arrested. The proprietor was fined \$100 and costs and the gamblers each \$25 and costs.

Lawyer McKay, who appeared for the defendants, strongly protested, but without avail, against the confiscation of the money.

A new placer strike has been made on the east side of Lynn canal, a short distance below Haines. Four groups of claims, each containing 160 acres, were staked on the Kehlana river, which enters the canal near Haines. Nothing but prospects have so far been found.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

Electricity to Be Used for Some of the Turret Mechanism.

London, July 15.—Speaking today in the House of Commons, H. O. Arnold Forster, financial secretary to the admiralty, said that electricity had not yet been applied to the turret mechanism of British battleships, and that the government was still satisfied with the power given by hydraulic power in this connection. Mr. Arnold Forster further said that electric gun mechanism would be incorporated in some of the warships now in course of construction.

UNHAPPY CHINA.

Hundreds of Lives Lost in Flood—To Destroy Forts.

Shanghai, July 15.—There have been disastrous floods in the Yangtze river near Hankow, in which hundreds of lives were lost.

Tien Tsin, July 15.—The military commanders have been ordered to provision the destruction of the Taku forts and the government has promised to attempt on receipt of a military guard to protect the workmen engaged in the task.

MANITOBA TORNADO.

Sunday Blow Injures Crops and Scatters Lumber Piles.

Winnipeg, Man., July 15.—(Special).—Damage to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars has been done to crops and the fair building on Carberry Plains near Pleasant Point district. Lumber mills at Rat Portage and Norman also suffered by a tornado on Sunday; the lumber being scattered in all directions.

CONNOR'S FAILURE.

Montreal Harbor Board Declares His Big Deposit Forfeited.

Montreal, July 15.—The harbor board this morning instructed the city attorney to take steps to secure the forfeiture of \$50,000 deposit made by W. J. Connor, of Buffalo, as security for carrying out a grain elevator contract, which Connor failed to do. A big lawsuit will probably result.

END OF STRIKE.

Two Thousand Machinists in Cincinnati Return to Work.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15.—The two thousand machinists who have been on strike here since May 20 returned to work today. This practically ends the strikes.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

French Count and Woman Wanted in France for Large Amount.

Montreal, July 15.—Louis Gagnier alias Count Raymond de Gallardie and a woman named Rene Vallot are under arrest here charged with forgery. The amount is \$20,000 francs. The forgery was committed at Nantes, France.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

No Progress Being Made in the Settlement.

London, July 15.—It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the Newfoundland question. The negotiations have not been broken off, but they have progressed so little that Downing Street is inclined to regard them as almost hopeless.

COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Troops Turn on the Government and Desert to Mountains.

Kingston, J.A., July 15.—A letter received here from a prominent merchant in Cachaquia, Colombia, reports a serious outbreak among the Colombian troops in the outskirts of that city last week. The soldiers were dissatisfied and threatened to desert. Monday they attempted to break from their barracks and attacked the guard. A bitter fight followed in which seven of the guards were killed and several wounded on each side. This letter further says a large number of mutineers have escaped and it is expected they will join the rebels, and that the indications are the revolution will continue longer, and with renewed energy on the part of the rebels. Another letter received by Clarence, the refugee chief of the Mosquito Indians, reports a collision a fortnight ago between Nicaraguan and Colombian Mosquito Indians at a place called Haul-over.

ACCIDENTS.

Three Children Struck by Railway Trains—New Brunswick Drowning.

Napawee, Ont., July 15.—(Special).—Fletcher Hamilton, a Colchester mill boy, and George Kilgus, a girl of 11, attempted to cross the track with the mail wagon in front of a train going west. The train crashed into them, the girl was fatally injured, dying within an hour; the boy may recover.

Oshawa, Ont., July 15.—(Special).—Wildfire, the two-year-old son of a family from Oshawa, was struck by a train on Saturday and injured so badly that he died an hour later.

Moncton, N. B., July 15.—(Special).—John Taylor, age 15, was drowned while bathing in Robinson's creek.

Progress of Pacific Cable

Official Statement in Imperial House As to What is Being Done.

No Doubt of Ability of Contractors to Complete Line Next Year.

London, July 15.—In the House of Commons today, J. Austen Chamberlain, financial secretary to the treasury, detailing the progress of the Pacific cable, said that several sectional cable houses had already been constructed and sent out and were being erected at the various landing places. The survey had been satisfactorily completed over 1,500 miles of the proposed route, and the manufacture of cable would begin this week.

Mr. Chamberlain said landing sites had been selected on Queensland, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, between New Zealand and New Guinea, and at Vancouver Island, and that the cable board was satisfied as to the ability of the contractors to complete the work by the end of 1902.

HAVE GONE TO THEIR LIMIT

Manager McNicoll Says C. P. R. Will Make No More Concessions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, July 15.—Manager McNicoll of the C. P. R. expects to leave tomorrow for the West. This morning he was waited on by a deputation of men who, it is understood, represent the engineers. What was the result of the conference is not known.

"I have not made any arrangements," said Mr. McNicoll, with reference to meeting the strikers, nor have they asked to see me. To me," continued Mr. McNicoll, speaking with some heat, "it seems a strange thing that a whole body of men can be kept from their work and where-withal to buy their daily bread by a parcel of men forming a committee, after receiving practically nothing for their services. We have offered to make them very liberal concessions amounting to \$100,000 yearly over what we are paying them now. The committee have admitted that the C. P. R. trackmen are getting better pay than on any other road. There were some rules that they objected to and we adjusted them, and now we have gone just exactly as far as we intended. We have made all the concessions we can afford to."

The manager said two Imperial Limited trains will run each way next year. Rathwell, Man., July 15.—The local committee of striking trackmen on the southwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway are getting very restless at the large number of trains that are returning and being replaced on the different divisions in Southern Manitoba.

At a meeting here today at which about twenty of these were present, the committee solved that a pressing request be sent to Montreal instructing the committee there that it is necessary that the strike be ended in ten days or two. The feeling here now is that the company's advance should be accepted so as to save the older employees their places.

RIOTS IN GALICIA.

People Throw Up Baricades and Many Are Wounded in the Fight.

London, July 15.—More than one hundred persons, including troops and police, were wounded today (Monday) in an encounter at Lemberg, says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Press, growing out of an attempt by the police to stop street parades held in a demonstration on behalf of the unemployed. The mob threw up baricades and defied the police. The troops were called out and charged again and again, using rifles and bullets. Ultimately the demonstrators were dispersed. Lemberg is strongly guarded by troops, but it is reported that the mob is preparing for another fight during the night.

SIR CHARLES DILKE

Thinks Both Parties to Blame for Not Reorganizing Army.

London, July 15.—Sir Charles Dilke, advanced member of parliament, speaking at the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, this evening, said: "My Chamberlain must indeed be an optimist. Having entered parliament as an advanced Radical 25 years ago, he has been advancing ever since. It is a difficult task for a patriot to be an optimist at present, when the failure of the government to finish the war is so disastrous to the interest of the country. I have never recognized party obligations in considering the interests of the army, and it will be necessary to conquer both parties in solving the reorganization of the military system. I am convinced that this will come, or later be done."

The Needs Of Britain's Navy

Ships Deficient in Many Things Necessary For Efficient Fighting.

Letter From Chairman of Navy League Executive on the Situation.

The following letter has been received by the Colonist for publication:

The Navy League, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W., June 26, 1901.

Sir: On October 20, 1900, the Navy League issued a statement of facts showing that Great Britain, after holding the command of the sea unchallenged for the better part of a century, had lost it because:

First, our recent naval programme for men, ships and material had been insufficient.

Secondly, the programme proposed by the responsible minister and sanctioned by parliament, has not been carried out.

Thirdly, the ships that were included in our naval estimates have been laid down, had been delayed on the stocks, or were under equipment, until some of them would be half obsolete before they were completed.

Fourthly, other nations have outstripped us in the construction of their naval programmes of naval construction, thus still further diminishing our relative strength.

Fifthly, a new and resolute claimant for sea power has arisen.

When the new board of admiralty succeeded to office, after the general election of 1900, the executive committee of the navy league considered that it was fair to the Emperor of Germany, and his colleagues to refrain from hampering them by representations or criticism until they had time to master the situation. Since that time, however, the situation has changed. The present government was formed. The lords commissioners of the admiralty have had ample time to acquaint themselves with the facts. They have visited Malta, the navy estimates have been produced, and yet in spite of the crying needs of the navy, the ordinary army estimate exceeds the amount which it is proposed to spend upon the sister service.

While crediting the present board of admiralty with good intentions, we believe that the support of public opinion is necessary to enable any lords to hold their own on behalf of the navy, and that the time has now arrived to speak out. The House of Commons has sanctioned a plan to spend £2,000,000 upon the navy, which cannot leave England unless the navy is supreme. And the navy is supreme no longer.

No more dramatic contrast exists than that between the present condition of the main fighting fleets of Britain and the belief held by the public at large as to their sufficiency and efficiency. With the army looking up to the admiralty as a model for its return upon the supremacy of the navy, it is disquieting to know that in the Mediterranean, where the battle for empire is being fought, the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, is unprovided with many of the first essentials of efficient fighting. When the lords of the admiralty visited Malta, they found:

1. A breakwater at Malta, although within 210 miles of a foreign torpedo station.

2. Egypt undefended.

3. A deficiency in all classes of vessels from battleships to destroyers.

4. Complete absence of fleet auxiliaries of all kinds. No provision for the repair of ships, no provision for the repair of engines, no provision for the repair of masts, no provision for the repair of rigging, no provision for the repair of sails, no provision for the repair of stores, no provision for the repair of victualling, no provision for the repair of medical services, no provision for the repair of engineering services, no provision for the repair of other services.

5. Owing to lack of revision, no adequate provision has been made for the first essential of a fleet, namely, the maintenance of the fleet in a state of readiness for service. The fleet is now in a state of readiness for service, but it is not in a state of readiness for service, and it is not in a state of readiness for service.

Black powder and blunt-nosed shells are still in use on several battleships, thus enabling the commanders of foreign battleships provided with smokeless powder and armor-piercing shells to destroy them at their leisure. The lessons of the Boer war appear to be still neglected, owing to the fact that there is no thinking of the need of a fleet of modern battleships, and the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, is unprovided with many of the first essentials of efficient fighting. When the lords of the admiralty visited Malta, they found:

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Up-to-Date Styles

—AT—

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchases.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA B. C.

national existence, for England's future, held ready for the great day of Muscovite triumph; while the jeweled and costly ceremonial maintained in the church were provided by the liberal and constant contributions of the Russian Royal Family.

The pilgrims who come from all parts of the Russian empire, are encouraged to make the journey by every sort of inducement. Thus in the country-side near Moscow, imitations of the holy places have been devised to stir up the enthusiasm of the people; while liberal contributions from the Russian government and from the Orthodox society of Palestine enable the pilgrimage to be made at only a trifling personal expense.

We shall make a dire mistake if we seek at what looks to be an element of romance in Russian policy here. To him it all has a very real meaning, and is being assisted by measures of an extremely practical and useful description. The big Russian monastery at Jerusalem placed so as to command the whole city, is nothing else than a huge fortress in disguise, well known to be stored with arms and ammunition, brought thither at different times in small quantities and under various convenient disguises.

Again there is the church with the lofty tower on Mount Olivet, which one of the Grand Dukes came down to congregate with much pomp and ceremony some years back. The elevation of this church has always seemed an enigma. But men say that from the topmost platform it is the most splendid view of the city of Jerusalem that can be seen.

We should notice too that Russia has been constantly buying up land in Palestine, and it is somewhat strange what a preference she has always exhibited for those spots whose strategical value the military instincts of former ages has emphasized by the erection of castle and fortress.

The secret but determined policy of Russia in the Levant supplies us with a ready clue to that gigantic and mysterious piece of hypocrisy, the Czar's proclamation of the increase of her armaments, the most aggressive and militant power in the world did not blush to subvert its ends.

The appearance of Germany in Syria and Palestine, however, is a sufficient blow to Russia by itself, but when it leaked out that the versatile Kaiser had conceived the brilliant idea of addressing the nations of the world from the City of the Prince of Peace at a general disarmament and the inauguration of an era of universal peace on earth, the statesmen of Russia at once took alarm.

It is the interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Easter Day of the year 1894. From wall to wall it is packed with a mass of deeply-stirred and semi-frenzied devotees belonging to the rival Greek and Latin churches, who, after many weary miles of travel by land and sea, have gathered to the holy shrine, the long-imagined goal of their pilgrimage.

Within that motley cosmopolitan assembly with its countless eyes strained eagerly upon the altar, a sufficient blow to Russia by itself, but when it leaked out that the versatile Kaiser had conceived the brilliant idea of addressing the nations of the world from the City of the Prince of Peace at a general disarmament and the inauguration of an era of universal peace on earth, the statesmen of Russia at once took alarm.

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