that Will You Do?

our Life is Precious, Save It!

nine's Gelery Compound Can Restore You.

is Folly and Madness to Defer the Use of the Great Medicine.

am tired and weary of this continued of misery and suffering!" This is the rt wail of thousands of poor, nervous sleepless men and women crazed headache, rheumatism, neuralga, epsia and blood troubles. Such peoally are filled with groom and deadency, memory fails, and they are a found on the straight path that

s to the dark grave.

ave courage, suffering brother and er! Paine's Celery Compound has at thousands of cases in the past far desperate and terrible than yours. proved an agent of life to others, it will certainly do as much for you his your time of adversity and dishat will your decision be, sufferer?

ou allow the many symptoms of disand death to more fully develop, or you, by the aid of nature's medicing Celery Compound, strike just at the root of your trouble and be e sound, healthy and happy?

a ablest physicians admit that

e sound nearthy and nappy;
the ablest physicians admit that are select Compound is the only true re food and medicine that has ever a given to suffering humanity. It gthens and builds up the nerves, tis-and muscles, it purifies the life m, casts out disease of every form. fresh existence and a long and life. A trial of one bottle will con-you that Paine's Celery Compound: fe-saver and a disease banisher.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS. hard N. O'Brien, editor of Town s, of Montreal, has been arrested the property of the property o

ful matter lately.

provincial by election campaign in Ontario was opened by the Con-ives last evening, when Charles the unseated member, was re-

authorities of the Woodstock jail discovered that Middleton, the alrailway swindler and bigarrist, nning to escape, and frustrated an by removing him to another cell, eton's trial is fixed for to-day. ert Scott, a pioneer of Western Un-60 years ago, is dead, aged 90. e ore shipments from the Rossland for the week ending September 24 as follows: Le Roi, 2,277 tons; Engle, 1,233; Iron Mask, 66; total,

Winnipeg council have decided to a proposition to the waterworks olders in England, offe.ing £40,000

British steamer Grelands, Capt.

ard, from Harbor Grace for Mon-has arrived at St. John's, Nffd., her machinery disabled. Cairo cor esponden tof the Daily says: "Major Marchand had adlin conversation that the arrival neral Kitchener saved him from anon by the dervishes."
British barkentine Blanche Curptain Jones, from Plymouth has tuous voyage. For six hours thewas on her beam ends and those on i never expected to see land again.

ntire upper works are a complete British fleet has left Ta-Ku, proar, commanding the China stahas returned to Chefoo. that the designs of the Dowager ss have been entirely successful enty of the most prominent pro-Cooper, Maciarland and ent a telegram to Judge Frank H. in, of San Francisco, asking that nia protested cycling clubs as-

control of the petitioners' racing nents by extending the club's scope r Wilson, of Buffalo, their Eastern espatch to the London Times from says: "Su-Yung-Yi, the negotiathe Gerard convention of 1895, was subsequently dismissed at of Great Britain for breach of just been restored to memin the Tsung-li-yamen." Americans now hold four-fifths of skind of Porto Rico. The Spanish etiring upon San Juan from all di-

d the American troops are Some slight disturbances occurred at Barros and Fajardo, seriousness has been exagger The percentage of sick of General origade is 42, and there are list in the entire command 2,600 400 of whom are suffering

s. William Jennings Bryam has red a telegram at Lincoln, Neb., caller to the bedside of her husband, Bryan, who is sick in Washington. Sagasta declares that all cial difficulties of the Spanish gov-ent have been removed. The sum .000.000 francs has been forwarded aptain-General Blanco with a reto dishand the volunteers. It is tood that the government provide unemployed Spaniards in with free passage home.

ETHODIST MISSION BOARD. of Appropriations for Work at Home and Abroad.

onto, Sept. 27.—The Methodist on board sat until late last night dering the following distribution: pan, \$20,763.16; West China, \$9,-

ian work-Toronto conference, \$2, Hamilton conference, \$2,270; Lon-conference, \$4,020; Bay of Quin Manitoba and Northwest Terri-Manitoba and conference, \$15.250; British Colconference, \$2,076. British Columnia, French, \$6,252; miscellaneous, domestic missions, \$85,534; to

reign and domestic mission. UEENSLAND'S PREMIER DEAD.

bane, Queensland, Sept. 28. - Hou. Joseph Byrnes, premier of Queensis dead. He was born here fr. 1830. as formerly attorney general

-general of Qucensland:

DENMARK MOURNING

Queen Louise Passes Peacefully Away Surrounded by Members of the Royal Family.

For Many Years She Exercised Great Influence on the Politics of Europe.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29.-The Queen of enmark died at 5.30 o'clock this The end was peaceful. At bedside were the King of Den-Dowager Empress of Russia, King and Queen of Greece, Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and all the other members of the Royal Family. Queen Louise of Denmark was born

Seut. 7, 1817. She was a daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm, of Hesse-Cassel; was married May 26, 1842, to Christian fourth son of the late Duke Wilof Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Clucksburg. Christian was apointed in succession of the crown of Denmark by treaty in London, May 8, Denmark by the Danish law of succession he succeeded to the throne as Christian IX. on the death of King Frederick VII. on November 17, 1863. For the last thirty years of her life le Queen exercised such influence on politics of Europe that she was etimes called the "mother-in-law of continent." Another title which

continent." sometimes given her was the matchmaker. children of King Christian and Louise are Prince Frederick, pparent, born June 3, 1843, who married Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl VI. of Sweden and Norway, Princess Alexandria, born December 1, 1844, who married March 10, 1863, Prince of Wales; Prince Wilhelm, born omber 24, 1843, elected King of enes, under the title of George by the Greek national assembly in and who married Olga Constan-Grand Duchess of Russia, in Princess Marie Dagmar, (Ems Maria Forovna), born November 1845, married November 9, 1866, Alexander III. late Emperor of Rusto Alexander III. late Emperor of Hassia; Princess Thyra, born September 23, 1853, married December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar, born October 27, 1858, who married in 1885 Princess Marie D'Orleans, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Chern.

ldest daughter of the Duc de Char-London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Gopenhagen gives the following description of the death of the Queen of Denmark: The kings of Denmark and Greece and Princess of Wales alternately during many hours held the hand of the dying queen, who for a few moothed the dying queen and ments recovered conscionsness, but could not speak. Her husband wept, and the icians requested him to retire to but he replied: "I will stay, at east while the queen is conscious."

Everywhere the flags are at halfnast. The queen did not die of any point illness, but of increasing decrepi-

A PECULIAR PLIGHT. N.W.T. Without Either a Lieut-Gov-ernor or an Administrator.

Regina, N.W.T., Sept. 29.—The secreexisting law an administrator cannot act when there is not a lieutenant governor. Neither the Northwest Territory nor the British North American act provides for such an emergency as the death of a leutenant-governor. It will be remembered that Mr. Mackintosh, though living itish Columbia, was induced to re-lieutenant-governor in order that ludge Richardson could act as admin-

The Territories therefore are now out either a lieutenant-governor or an administrator, and all communications are taken charge of unopened by the ter-ritorial secretary, Minister Ross, Of erse the legislature cannot be dissolvl nor, consequently, the elections take ace until a new lieutenant-governor is ppointed. It is believed, however, that avoid such inconveniences and the eadlock that must result from delay, he appointment will be made with all possible dispatch.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

French Newspapers Comment on the Difficulties They Must Face.

norning, after which, accompanied S. Ambassador General Herace Porter, they drove to the foreign office, where the American commissioners met and breakfasted with the Spanish commissioners. French newspapers continue to coment upon the difficulties which the two commissions will have to face by reason of their divergent instructions, beyond which they cannot go.

VAN HORNE'S INSPECTION.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., starts out to-morrow morning on his annual tour of of the line from Montrea the Pacific coast. As is customary.
William will take a party of ends with him. The personnel the party will be Prof. Peterson, principal of McGill university. R. B. Angus and E. B. Osler, directors of the railway, and W. W. Ogilvie, the milwill start out over the short line to Ottawa by a special train and continue the trip by daylight, visiting the Crow's Nest route.

HAMILTON'S PLAN. A Scheme to Get Good Government for the

City. Hamilton, Sept. 29.-At the next meeting form a civic cabinet and be paid salareach man to be placed at the head of department. Salaried aldermen would rerecommendations to the council ing of seven. Seven men are to be elected from the city as a whole without reference to ward limitations, just the same as the mayor is elected.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Rate cutting by roads running between Buffalo and New ork is to be stopped at once and the old rates restored.

Brownville, Pa., Sept. 29.—The verdict endered on the Umpire mine disaster of vine which seemed to exactly fit my case ptember 23, was: "Had the proper oftinger that was known to exist fulfilled certainly has not an equal."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & heir duty the accident would not have

A COSTLY WAR FOR SPAIN. The Money Loss Alone was Eight Hundred Million Dellars.

New York, Sept. 28.—A assetch from Madrid says:
The figures published by an agency which gives the expense of the war as 2,000,000,000 pesetas, is short of the exact figure by nearly 2,000,000,000. (A peseta is worth about 20 cents.)
Before the beginning of the war with the United States the disbursements had been 200,000,000.

Port Pice Rica device the war cost 10 in the control of the war with the United States the disbursements had been 200,000,000. Madrid says:

Porto Rico, during the war, cost 10, 000,000, while in Cuba money was absorbed in such a prodigal manner that, to use the words of Senor Romero Giron expressed a few days ago, "the island of Cuba has been been controlled in the cuba war." Cuba has been an immense abyss in which a number of m'H one have vanished in a manner which will astonish the

tax-payers as it did me." The case of the Spaniards in Cuba and Porto Rico seeking repatriation free of cost has been reconside ed and they will be given a free passage, arrangements having been made with the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company to convey them at the same price as the soldiers.

Negotiations for repatriation continue

to form a weighty problem for the gov-ernment. To-day the case appears thus, that with the hospitals available, including numerous offers of private hospitals there are at the disposal of the government 10,000 beds. From Cuba and Porto Rico 22,000 sick are announced, and these will arrive here during the next 20 days. That is but one problem

MORE GUESSWORK

A Correspondent's Prediction of the Resuit of the Quebec Conference.

Quebec, Sept. 27 .- No joint session of the conference commission was held vesterday, but the suo-committees were

very busy.

It now seems to be the general belief that a treaty embodying a general adjustment of all questions will be made and the treaty will be such as to meet the approval of both the United States and the British Government.

In the matter of the fur seals of Behring sea, it is probable that the American government will purchase the ships and equipment of the Canadian scalets, on condition that all Canadian rights to the seal fisheries in Behring sea be surren-

Few, if any, changes will be made in the laws governing the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In the in-land fisheries it is likely that both gov-ernments will agree to adopt uniform laws for the better protection of the fish.

The question of the delimitation and tablishment of the Alaskan-Canadian undary will probably be left to an out-

Little, if any, changes will be made in the present bonding privileges. Both countries seem to be satisfied with the laws as they are. But the Canadian rail. ways must be required to operate under limitations similar to those of the United

The question of the mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other has not been fully settled, but it concerns the gold fields of Alaska and will no doubt be settled, satisfactorily, to both govern-

ments.
The great question of commercial reciprocity seems to have forced itself before the committee, and, according to
the best information obtainable, is in a
fair way of adjustment. The United
States lumber industry will no doubt secure practically what it had demanded
of the joint high commission.

CUBANS RECEIVING FOOD, More Will be Sent From the United States as it is Needed.

Washington, Sept. 27.-When asked what action would be taken by this gov-ernment upon the appeal sent out for food by General Gomez, Acting Secre-tary Meiklejohn said that the landing of stores of the Comal was a reply to

that appeal. It is expected that the Comal will beat Matanzas and this cargo will be followed by others as the necessity develops. No food will be distributed to men under arms, so that the force under Gomez must disband before receiving

This government was at first firm in its refusal to allow food to be distribut ed to the Cubans otherwise than under the direction of American officers, as provided for by the act of congress; but General Wade would have in reality full direction of the distribution. There is no information yet as to the probable

In expression of this somewhat anomalous solution of the question, it is said there would be an American officer. on this commission. It was said that the agreement now is that it shall be Paris, Sept. 29.—The United States peace commissioners had another session military commission.

TAKING A RELIGIOUS TURN. The Jesuits and Pope Fighting in France's Turmoil.

Paris, Sept. 28.-The letter of the minister of justice to the magistrates throughout France about attacks on the army is a warning of the coming strugg e between the Jesuits, who rule the army, and the ultra montaines and the radi cals, who wish to reap political power General Zurlinden left the cabinet be cause he represented the Jesuits, and especially the Alsatian party. Indeed, it is noticeable how many names in the Dreyfus case are Alsatian and almost German.

If the Jesuits win the day and Drey fus is not released, it is quite on the cards that General Zurlinden will turn out another Boulanger and France will have a military dictatorship.

The pope is aiding the Jesuits in their old historic struggle for temporal power.

CABLE NEWS. limes from Pekin says an imperial edict

reform will be discussed. It is pro-sed to get legislation to reduce the num-gravation of the emperor's illness or for the people are being prepared for an ager of aldermen from 21 to 7; these seven his death, which now would not affect the situation, the succession being already provided for.

SMILELESS WOMEN.

Nervousness, Indigestion and General Debility Have Driven Away the Sunshine, but South American Nervine Brings Back the Heart Gladness

Mrs. D. A. Gray, of Waterford, says: For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and general debility, and many times was unable to attend to my household duties. I was treated by nearly all the doctors in the town and got no permanent relief. I read of a cure by South American Ner-I procured one bottle and got great relief ials whose duty it was to remove the and six bottles cured me absolutely. It

TO REDUCE ROYALTY BULYEA'S CHARGES.

"Yes, I have read his deliverance care

west Territories act regarding the sale of

liquor, be gave Captain Constantine, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. McGregor and myself

to understand that he had met Major Walsh at Bennett, and that his course

McGregor became members of the license commission established by Mr.

Bulyea and we all prepared to do our utmost to help him on what he had un-

dertaken. We were very much surpris d later to hear from Major Walsh that he

come to Dawson to enforce the

was approved of by the major. On assurance Capt. Constantine and

west Territories act.

McGuire adjoirred the injunction application from time to time. Mag strate Starnes adjourned the liquor prosecutions for precisely the same reason.

"As soon as the text of the new Yukon act had arrived, all pending cases were proceeded with. The injunction application was dismissed on technical grounds,

decision has been rendered confirming, the jurisdiction of the Northwest Terri-tories and Mr. Bulyea, it must have been since Judge McGuire and heft Dowson.

The bermit on which the infunction case was based was refused by Major Walsh because it had not been approved of by the department of the interior to his knowledge, and he had no other course

pursue under the circumstances. If

"Nothing more than this, that I have een interviewed fully in the Western

papers on these questions, and these in-terviews have been reproduced in your

telegraphic columns. My position in these interviews is fully and clearly

THOS. F. BAYARD DEAD.

Passes Away at Bedham, Mass., After a Lingering Illness.

Bedham, Mass., Sept. 28.—Hon. Thos. Bayard died at 4:30 this afternoon.

(Thos. Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828, and

was a younger son. He studed law and was admitted to the bar in 1857. When

the war of the rebellion began, Mr. Bayard was pursuing his profession. With the first autterings of war, the people of Wilmington set about establishing self-protection. A militia company was of company and Thomas F.

cipal speakers. He denounced the war,

been quoted in late years as an argument

against his availablity as a presidentia.

his native state kept growing rapidly, and in 1868 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate,

and was subsequently twice re-elected.

As soon as the result of the national election of 1884 was positively known.

Mr. Bayard was the first Democratic

statesman invited to confer with Presi-dent-elect Cleveland, and it was gener-

which he finally accepted the state port

folio. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, Mr. Bayard returned to

private life and to his legal profession

James, and served during Mr. Cleve

HEART SIGNALS

in many cases have been proclaimed by

in the convention on the notion to in-

eminent physicians as beyond hope.

land's second term.

for the Heart.

Meanwhile Mr. Bayard's popularity in

lishing self-protection. A militia co pany was organized, and Thomas

stated.'

candidate.

Likely That Major Walsh Will Recommend a Reduction to About Five Per Cent.

Wm. Kinsford, Canadian Historian Dead-Little Interest Taken in the Plebiscite.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—(Special)—Major Walsh s here and will present his report to-day to the government. It is said that he will commend a reduction of the royalty robably to five per cent.

Wm. Kingsford, Canadian historian, died o-day at his residence on Chapel street. He is 76 years of age. He wrote a history of Canada from the earliest times down to the union of 1841.

No interest was taken in the plebiscite ote, many refusing to take any part. The will of Gustavus Wickstad, formerly aw clerk in the house of commons, was probated to-day. He leaves \$121,153. A few hundred dollars is given to charitable nstitutions.

Hon, Mr. Sifton has gone to Quebec. Hon. Mr. Tarte will go to Peterboro to-night to open the fair to-morrow. He will be banquetted by the people of Richelieu and Sorel about October 20.

The minister of marine has appointed Robert Lindsay, of Gaspe Basin, a commissioner to enquire into possible cause of the depletion of the Canadan lob-

Judge McGuire, Attorney Wade and Inspector Constantine are here to meet Mr. Sifton and discuss the situation in the Yukon.

Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, of Chi cago, who is attending the convention of the American Public Health Association, is urging the authorities to permit the erect on of a monument at Quebec to General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 175 while leading an Americia army of in vasion. The doctor is his grand nephew. The proposal is meeting with a rath a lukewarm reception.

Hon. David Mills represented the cab-inet at the funeral of Governor Cameron n Goderich to-day. Geo. Mann, an employee of the aterworks, has skipped out, \$500 short in his accounts. A couple of weeks ago he admitted a shortage of \$90, claiming

a mistake in handling the cash, and of fered to make good the amount. HOLDS ALL THE NILE.

General Kitchener Plants the British Flag at Fashoda.

Sept. 25. - General Kitchener. ommanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the sobat river. The troops had no fighting xcept with a dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured. London, Sept. 26.-The Daily Telegraph's

Cairo correspondent, telegraphing to day Monday), says: General Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Marchand that he had express injunctions that the territory was British, and that the French mus retire, and offered them passage to Calro. Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire unless ordered to do so by his goverament. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand

Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims and the rest would be settled by diplomatory between their respective governments.

General Kitchener sent a long official "Have you anything to say as to the despatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign and left as garrison the Eleventh and Thirteenth danese battalions and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag. colonel Jackson commands the garrison. London, Sept. 26.-The Cairo correspond

ent of the Times says: It is certain that there are no Abyssin ian troops on the upper Nile,

Suakim, Sept. 25.-The only organized emnant of the khalifa's army was defeated and its last stronghold, Gedarif, captured on September 22, after a three hours' hard fight, when an Egyptian force. umbering 1,300, under command of Colonel-Parsons, routed 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were killed, Three Egyptian officers were wounded and 37 Egyptian soldiers killed and 59 wounded.

This final victory of Kitchener's leaves um the controlling power of the region that comprises the basins of the Niger, Lake Tchad and the branch of the Nile that is called Bahr-el-Ghazal. It is a that is called Bahr-ef-Ghazal. It is a Bayard was elected its first licutement hard matter to draw a border line in this In June, 1861, the famous peace meet rough country to show just where his ing of citizens was held in Dover, and sphere of influence will begin and end, but Lieutenant Bayard was one of the princovers an area of 950,000 square miles, with a population of over 10,000,000. Bgypt and his remarks on that occasion have controlled it once, but the Mahdi's revolt took it from them. Since then the region has been a constant source of anxlety to Egypt and England. The khalifa took posession of the territory that the British bandoned after the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's forces and the killing of General Gordon, and it looked as though the kha-

lifa would be able to keep it. General Kitchener undertook at the beginning of 1896 to suppress the troubleome dervish leader. With 15,000 men and four gunboats Kitchener took possession ally understood that he was the first of of the finest part of the Soudan, and in fered a place in the new cabinet, in 1897 pushed further southward. Since then he has gone forward continually, with Om-durman as the objective point. The force he had with him, and with which he captured Omdurman, consisted of one British London, Sept. 29. - A dispatch to the and one Egyptian infantry division, one regiment of British and 10 squadrons of has been issued expressing regret at the Egyptian cavalry, one field and one howit-emperor's increasing ill health, and commanding the governors of all the provinces four field batteries, camel corps and half of the finance committee a plan of munici- to send the best physicians to Pekin. Thus a dozen gunboats. There were 12,000 Egyptians and 7,500 British.

UNDER THE LIBERALS, TOO.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.-The customs returns for August show a continued expansion in Canada's trade with the outside world. The aggregate trade for the month was heart weakness, and are the danger siggreater by over three million dollars than it was during August of 1897, and the Cure for the Heart is saving lives which it was during August of 1897, and the revenue increased by \$340,000. The imports increased by \$2,500,000 and the exports by about half a million. The following are the figures for August, 1898, as compared with August, 1897:

Imp'ts dutiable goods \$ 7,210,457 \$ 5,889,761 Free goods 5,357,715 \$ 4,610,307 Coin and bullion . . . 7,528,497 1,045,158 Duty collected... 2,047,265 1,703,514 508,328 sert in the platform a specific endorsement of the Chicago platorm of 1896.
The motion was defeated by a decisive Exports Canadian... \$12,961,136 \$12,508,328 Coin and bullion.... 167,430

Total \$14,267,113 \$13,768,824

FIRST OF THE FLEET F. C. Wade Replies to the N.W. Whis-

Mr. F. C. Wade, crown prosecutor in the Yukon district, to a Grove reporter spoke in some detail with reference to the friction which occurred at Dawson between the Yukon staff and Mr. Bulyea, and concerning which reference has been made in the Northwest Territories The abbie M. Deern , Trives From Behring Sea With 378 Skins.

Catches and Very Rough Weather Reported From the Northern Waters.

"Yes I have sould be a large of the was fully, and I understand that Major Walsh has replied to it through your telegraphic columns. When Mr. Bulyea The sealing schooner Abbie M. Deering, Ellechael White, master, drifted in from the Straits to-day at noon and dropped anchor in James Bay. She is the first of the Behring sea fleet to arrive, though doubtless several more will follow in a few hours, as the Favorite with two others, the names of which Capt. White could not remember, came out with him, and must now be in the proximity of Vic-toria. The Abbie M. Deering had only a light catch, the 378 skins representing the results of the season's work. In all his experience in northern waters, the skipper never had so much difficulty in securing the coveted quarry of the sealing fleet, for search as he would he was unable to fall upon any good schools. He reports a similar experience on the part of the other sealing captains. He was had notified Mr. Bulyea at Bennett that he would oppose his jurisdiction, Captain ne would oppose his jurisdiction, Captain Constantine and Mr. McGregor thereupon resigned from the board and George Gouin, of Calgary, became a member of it. On arriving in Dawson Major Walsh notified the hotel keepers that he did not recogize Mr. Bulyea's jurisdiction and that they need not pay licenses to him, but at the same time required them to close their saloons on Sundays. This naturally caused constants not aware of the Otto's seizure until reaching here. The Abie Deering, Favorite, and the two other schooners mentioned, were caught in the tremendous blow in which the Amphion was so serions in which the Amphion was so seriously knocked about. They had been lying in a dead calm for several days previously, but about the 19th, the wind suddenly sprung up, shifted to several points of the compass, and finally settled down to a terrific gale from the northeast. The gale commenced in the many Sundays. This naturally caused confusion and dissatisfaction, the hotel keepers feeling that they had a serious grievance against Mr. Bulyea. Mr. down to a terrific gale from the north-east. The gale commenced in the morn-ing, and Capt. White decided to scud, which course he followed until darkness began to settle down and further running before the wind was attended by too much danger. He had sighted the other schooners the day before the blow, but the violence of the storm and the prob-Bulyea proposed contesting the Dominion jurisdiction and spoke of making an application to the courts. Major Walsh would not recognize him in any way. He could have brought the question to an issue at any time by laying an infor-mation against anyone selling liquor con-trary to the provisions of the Northwest ability that they were all carried far out Territories act, but delayed doing so till of their course accounts for his not sighting them since. All the scaling vessels have started for home. On the way in to Behring sea Capt. White passed a bark which had been driven on the rocks beyond Unimak Pass. He stood in to the wreck, the crew being huddled on one of the rocks, but on account of the gale which was blowing was unable to take them off. He put into Akalan to send word to Unniaska to send a vessel to their relief, but in the meantime one of the English cutters rescued the party. The vessel, the name of which he could not recall, will be totally lost. of their course accounts for his not sightvery late in the summer. Two or three cases were then commenced before Ma-gistrate Starnes, but before they could he disposed of word came that the new Yukon Territory bill was before parlir-ment, and it was absolutely nuknown ment, and if was absolutely nuknown whether its passage had had or would have the effect of repealing the North-"In the meantime an injunction had been asked for to restrain Major Walsh from seizing liquor imported under permits signed by the acting administrator at Regina. Because of the uncertainty as to the law in force, Hon. Mr. Justice

TO HONOR GORDON

Nothing could better show forth the genius of the English people with respect to its policy and action in foreign lands than the latest news from the Soudan, taken in connection with that of a few tion was dismissed on technical grounds, without deciding any question of jurisdiction. In the liquor prosecution, although finding the defendants guilty and requiring them to pay a nominal fine. Magistrate Statnes distinctly announced on giving his decisions that the cases decided nothing whatever as to the effectiveness of a permit from Regina or anywhere else. He also, I believe, stated this Th writing in his note book. If any decision has been rendered confirming days previously. Then the tale was of slaughter and conquest-s'aughter of the enemy in fair fight and conquest of a country devastated by a hideous tyranny, it is true, but slaughtered and conquest, nevertheless. We were bidden to watch

Today we see the Englishman in another light. The same Englishman in another light, The same Englishman, the scent of blood still in his nostrils; but scent of blood still in his nostrils; but what a change in the point of view. The fight over, he cooky sits down on the field of battle, and discusses a plan for founding a college for the benefit of the conducred country. The change is so starting, it would be grotesque—were it not so splendid.

Gordon was a soldier, and his death has been avenged by soldiers in soldier fashion. But Gordon also was an interest level of his fellow ment and always.

ense lover of his fellow men, and always had more at heart the welfare of a people than their conquest, even when the conquest was righteous and necessary. What more suitable compliment to the work of revenging his death could be decharges which have been made against vised than the founding of an institu-tion which (though primarily a monument to his heroic life and death) would prove a boon to the conquered country, and do more towards its civilization than

any other one's factor?
This is the scheme which has been the scheme which has been been the scheme of Khartoum. Let devised in the camp at Khartoum. Let here be founded, in honor of the betrayed hero, a college of reclinical school in Khartoum for educating the sons of the sheikhs. Under English masters, a large proportion at least and at first would have to be Europeans—these local leaders of Soudanese life would receive instruction in the practical elements of civilization, which would fit them better for the discharge of their responsibilities; and the fertile stream of knowledge would filter through the lower strata, and promote general prosperity. The experience of educationalists in Egypt proper shows no wisdom of beginning elucation, among these primitive peoples, at the up-per end. Experience in Egypt also shows the blessings which flow from education of the natives shows, moreover, what a necessary accompaniment it is of the other healing works of good government which we are introducing. We trust then, that the scheme will fructify. Whether it does so depends on the generosity of the the British public. At the least £50,000 is needed, though more could well be spent. And it will

more could well be spent. And it will have to come from the pockets of Englishmen; it will be many a year before the unfortunate Soudan can yield any revenue for the purpose. But fifty or a hundred thousand pounds is little enough sacrifice when distributed in calls on the pockets of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who revere the memory of Gordon and at this year moment are thinkdon, and at this very moment are thinking proudly of the work done by their countrymen in Khartoum, Surely the money will be forthcoming for avenging Gordons death, as be would wish it avenged.—London Daily Mail. A CHEEKY INTERLOPER.

Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservative party, has said that the Quebec conference offers a grand opportunity for the settlement of questions in dispute between Canada and the United States, and for placing the relations of the two coun-In March, 1893, Mr. Bayard was appointed ambassador to the court of St. tween Canada and the United States, and for placing the relations of the two countries upon a permanently satisfactory basis. From this we may infer that there would have been a Quebec conference, or some meeting of like character, if the elections had gone differently in June. 1896, and if Sir Charles were now premier of Canada, instead of leader of the Opposition. Now suppose that Sir Charles Tun. Quick as a Flash They Appear, but Just as Quickly Will They Vanish Under the Healing Spell of Dr. Agnew's Cure Now suppose that Sir Charles Tun-Hon. George Foster, Sir Mackenzie ell, Hon. Clarke Wallace and other tion. Now suppose that Sir Charles Tunper, Hon. George Foster, Sir Mackenzie
Bowell, Hon. Clarke Wallace and other
members of the Conservative government,
duly appointed, were now in Quebec, negotiating with the duly appointed representatives of the United States, and that Mr.
William Paterson, Mr. John Charlton, Mr.
William Gibson or some other Liberal memher of parliament should pack his grip and
start for Quebec to lobby among the members of the conference, just as Clarke Wallace is doing at th's moment, what a howl
the Tory press would set up. They would When the breath is short-when you tire easily—when there is palpitation—when there is smothering sensation—and dropsical tendency—all these indicate will relieve most acute cases in thirty lace is doing at this moment, what a how the Tory press would set up. They would tell the self-appointed Grit that he had no standing before the conference, and that the interests of Canada were perfectly safe in the hands of the properly accredited representatives of the party responsible for the good government of the country. It amy advice or information was routhed from a political opponent, he would be sent for. Of course, there is no law to prevent Clarke Wallace or any other Tory, registering at a Quebec hotel, and talking light protection to anybody who will consent to listen to him. But he might as well be at home, saving his breath to cool his porridge.—Hamilton Times.

Historic Fort Douglas, a relic of the early sixties, has gone up in smoke. The fire was caused by putting on too big a fire, which heated the chimney pipe and set fire to the light wood in the loft. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire swrend and all but two buildings were completely destroyed. Much valuable property, and relies of early days, were burned. The place now presents a saft and desolate appearance. Nothing remains to mark where the old fort and ridge.—Hamilton Times. minutes, and patience and the remedy will cure any case of heart trouble in Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Alvin W. Crene, of Newurk, has been nominated forll governor by the Demo-crats of New Jersey. There was a fight

A CANADIAN WILD CAT.

For the third time within a short periol, an attempt is being made to foist

ted to went think in the w

on the in the public an issue of bonds by the Adamse and Lake Superior Railway Company. As on former occasions, a draft prospectus is in circulation with the object of securing underwriting prior to a general appeal to the public. Wg doubt whether the effort will be more successful than before; for underwriters are usually shy of enterprises which have be-come flyblown and have frequently gone the rounds without result. In any case. would be underwriters may be assured that there is not the remotest probability that a public issue of Atlantic and Lake Superior bonds fl could be made with success. To the mind of the man in the street the name of the company may suggest no sinister memories, and may, indeed, sound rather impressive, if not al-luring. But those who may have any re-collection of the fate of certain Montree! and Sorel railway bonds which were placed in London in 1883, will fight shy of the Atlantic and Lake Superior, which is under the auspices of the same individual —Mr. C. N. Armstrong—who introduced the Montreal and Sorel bonds in this market. The scrip was placed at 31, the interest fell in default within a year, and ultimately the holders were glad to hand their bonds over to a Canadian syndicate at 30 per cent, of their face value, the loss of capital and interest being thus too considerable to make Mr. C. N. Armstrong's enterprises popular among Eng-

lish investors.

When Mr. Armstrong was tenting for support early in 1895, all he wanted was £500,000, with half of which, it was surmised, he intended to buy from the Canadian government a terminable annuity sufficient to meet the interest on the whole sum for twenty years. Now he seeks £900,000; but there is this time no parade of a Dominion government under-taking to meet the interest for twenty years. In place of this we have an agreement of May, 1897, whereby the govern-ment of the province of Quebec promises to pay the interest on the bonds direct to the bondholders up to 1915. This arrangement is not of the nature of a guar-antee, and probably simply covers an-other annuity transaction, which would not come into operation until the promo-ters obtained from the public, or by loan on the security of underwriting con-uncts, sufficient to buy an annuity of £36,000 up to 1915. With the remainder of the produce of the bond issue-assuming the improbable event of its being successfully made—the promoters would construct the missing links in a patchconstruct the missing links in a patch-work railway from the Atlantic to Lake Superior. In the 1895 prospectus the length of line required to connect Mon-treal with the inhospitable shores of the Bay of Chalcurs was 542 miles; now, "about 625 miles" is mentioned as the distance. Of this length of line 330 miles would be one to the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, and 295 miles to the Intercelonded railway forming part of Intercoconiet railway forming part of the Canadian government system.

The Atlantic "port" of this jumble of lines, partly built, partly building, and partly non-existent, would be Paspebiac, a spot of such importance that it does not appear in many excellent maps of

not appear in many excellent maps of Canada. It lies within the estimacy of the St. Lawrence, and is therefore subject to all the disabilities which attach to St. Lawrence ports during winter. We are assured on competent authority that from \$2.500,000 to \$3,000,000 would be required to equip the "port" with wharves and other facilities essential for the berthing and unloading of steamers. No such expenditure is hinted at in the prospectus; vet "agreements have been enrectus; yet "agreements have been en-tered into between the company and the Canadian Steamship Company. Limited, organized for that purpose, for the es-tablishment of it weekly line of fast passenger and cargo steamers between Paspebiac and Milford docks, and for a fortnightly line of passenger and cargo steamers between Paspebiac and Liver-pool." We know that the Milford dock people would enter into any agreement people would enter into any agreement which promised to bring transatlantic trade to the port; but we have grave doubts whether the owners of that steam-ships would commit themselves to run weekly to a roadstead in the St. Law nce estuary it they had a But supplied taken at their word. But supplied to being taken at their word. posing this unknown port were found practicable, what likelihood is there that shippers would forsake established routes to take the risks attendant on winter navigation in the St. Lawrence, especially as they know nothing of the capabilties of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Company to conduct efficiently the land Company to conduct efficiently the portion of the transit? At present miles are said to be ready, of which 143 miles are in operation, 125 miles more are to be finished this year, and 35 miles, making the compaction with making the connection with Paspebiac, making the connection with Paspebiac are under contract to be completed in 1899. The prospectus says nothing of the earnings of the lipes in operational As in the 1895 prospectus. laid on the fact that we cumulative sinks

ing fund of 4 per cent, per annum with be set, uside for the pedemotion of the bonds at maturity. The sinking fund is to be "a first charge on the net enriches." of the company;" but unfortunately. investing public is too familiar with third-rate Canadian railways which have no net earnings. This pretentious system would run for miles through districts which could never yield traffic, and so would depend on such through business as it might divert from the two great Canadian lines which possess vast. gathering ground for traffic. These two companies are quite adequate for the needs of Canada, and there is no opening for an interloping line of the nature of the Atlantic and Lake Superior. It is simply a wild cat, and it shows some of the feline characteristics by turning up at intervals after it was supposed to have been effectually killed. If Mr. Armstrong and his friends like to persevere with such preposterous schemes, and if the Quebec government cares to give them a quasi-official ap-pearance, it is no affair of ours; but we shall continue to do all in our power toprevent the bonds of the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway from being planted here, to the ultimate discomfiture of unwary investors. Good enterprises in Canada have suffered from the discredit and distrust engendered by the flotation of badly secured bond issues in London. The temerity of the promoters of the At-lantic and Lake Superior railway in persisting at intervals in the attempt to place their bonds here after the character of the enterprise has been thoroughly exposed is surprising; but we may assure them that they will not succeed in inducing the public to overlook in 1898 the shortcomings which were fatal to the former efforts to place these bonds. Finencial News, London, August 24th,

OLD FORT DOUGLAS.

Relie of Early Days Wiped Out by a Fierce Confingration.

houses stood.-Fort Steele Prospector.