

SHERMAN'S RUDENESS.

Made the Text of Uncomplimentary Comment as to United States Diplomacy.

British Government Overlook the Breach of Etiquette and Quietly Continue Negotiations.

LONDON, July 15.—The evening newspapers gnash their teeth over the sharp reply of Secretary Sherman to Lord Salisbury in the seal controversy. Many journals issue sensational placards bearing such lines as "Twisting the Lion's Tail Again," and "America Shrieks at England." Most papers deal with the situation editorially.

The St. James' Gazette says: "The publication is a further demonstration of certain transatlantic methods of diplomacy which may one day involve consequences more serious than the fallaciousness of a dispatch couched in terms of studied discourtesy and menace towards this country is a small matter. We are used to that. The real gist of the situation is the fact that the United States considers that kind of language safe. But it is not safe, and we may some day find we cannot rely on them, and then might arise a situation of the gravest peril. There are great nations involved in the present dispute. It affects Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to tell Lord Salisbury of the deplorable effect produced on public opinion in Canada by what everyone in America believes to be our recent surrender to the United States."

The Globe in a slashing article headed "Yankee Insolence," says: "Memories of Cleveland are revived by the extraordinary and insulting dispatch which Mr. Sherman permitted to find its way into the papers. Waiving the merits of the question, which fortunately is one for naturalists, the astonishing tone of Mr. Sherman is a defiance not only to the usages of diplomacy, but the maxims of ordinary civility. Englishmen will be glad to see that Lord Salisbury has, so far as the patrons of the seal fisheries are concerned, treated the message as though it had never been sent. If he went a step further and directed Sir Julian Pauncefote to intimate to Mr. McKinley that Her Majesty's government declines to receive a dispatch couched in such language, and could only reply to the next by handing Col. Hay his passports, his action would be endorsed by the complete approval of the nation."

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial on the Behring Sea correspondence, says: "Our experience of the curiously mannered of American diplomacy renders it unnecessary to regard Secretary Sherman's explosion seriously. It would be unwise to embitter the negotiations by answering Secretary Sherman according to his indiscretion."

While among the general public here the tone of Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay, regarding the Behring sea seal regulations is greatly resented, the correspondent of the Associated Press is in a position to say that whatever criticism the government has made on the phraseology of the communication, the letter has not in any way affected unfavorably the negotiations which Colonel Hay has been conducting. A conference is to be held in Washington during the autumn, at which the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan will be present. Since the presentation of Secretary Sherman's note to Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Hay has had repeated conferences with His Excellency, and it has been of a most friendly character. It may also be taken for granted that Canada does not oppose the decision, Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, said: "We regard the latest proposal of the United States as entirely reasonable. There is the friendliest feeling in regard to the negotiations between the two governments, and in view of this the two people should not be resentful."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Sherman's tone is not what it might be, but the nastiest feature of the affair is the publication of the dispatch at all. The Westminster Gazette refers to Mr. Sherman's 'somewhat ugly dispatch' and says: 'Seals like silver, not into American politics. It is an ugly symptom that seals should be used to provide the new government with a means for a demonstration against England. The McKinley government will inevitably disapprove, and the seal goes in the matter of silver and thinks it necessary to clear itself of pro-British suspicions by striking a too heroic attitude in the matter of seals.'

MORE OF THE LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the letter of remonstrance from Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay, for presentation to the British government with respect to the sealing controversy, there are several interesting passages in addition to those already published. Secretary Sherman, after quoting a well-known statistician, showing the decrease in the catch, says: "Lord Salisbury attributes this large falling off in Behring Sea to the stormy weather prevailing, but does not cite his authority. I am not aware of any reports to that effect." Capt. Cooper who commanded the American fishing fleet in Behring Sea in 1895, says: "The weather in the Behring Sea was not materially different the last two years."

The point when sealing ceases to be profitable seems to have been reached during the last year. Lord Salisbury informs us that the result has brought many owners of sealing vessels to the verge of bankruptcy. It thus appears that the condition of things predicted by the government of the United States has already come to pass, the commercial extinction of the seal.

Here follows a long and exhaustive review written by the Secretary showing the efforts made by Secretaries Gresham and Olney to reach a settlement of the dispute. Continuing, Secretary Sherman says:

"The manner in which the British government has discharged its police

duties under the award is in marked contrast with its appeal for a strict observance of the five-year period of regulations. An equal obligation rests upon each government to patrol the waters embraced in the award."

The Secretary of State here quotes figures to sustain his contention, and then says:

"As it is shown that practically no patrol service has been rendered in Behring sea by the British cruisers during the previous year, the inference would seem to be that Her Majesty's government understood that the American cruisers only were to perform the patrol duty, and the British cruisers to talk over the validity of seizure of British vessels. The detailed indorsement of the regulations has further developed on the part of the British government a strange misconception of the true intent of the Paris arbitrators."

In this connection, Secretary Sherman blames the authorities for giving notice that their government would not renew the agreement as to the sealing of America. In conclusion the Secretary says: "The President therefore entertains the hope that even at this late day the British government may yet yield to his continued desire so often expressed, for a conference of the interested powers; and in delivering to Lord Salisbury this copy of this instruction, you will state that the President will hail with satisfaction any indication on the part of Her Majesty's government of a disposition to agree upon such a conference."

AGAINST CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, July 13.—The parliamentary South African commission which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid has agreed upon a report. This report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subduing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal. A heavy responsibility remains with Rhodes, despite the fact that at the moment Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal without Rhodes' direct sanction. The gravity of Rhodes' transaction is weightily expressed by the committee's report, which, in referring to Rhodes, uses the following language:

"He is a man who is profoundly imbued with the Imperial and Colonial governments; that the proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity, that he utilized his position and the great interests he controlled to assist and support the revolution and deceived the High Commissioner, as well as concealed his views from the members of the colonial ministry and the Chartered Company."

The committee is of the opinion that of the Chartered Company directors who were examined only Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire were cognizant of the plans of Rhodes and as Beit was entrusted with the money to promote the revolutionary movement, he must share the full responsibility for the consequences.

The members of the committee, in conclusion, unite to condemn the raid, but at the same time they express the opinion that nothing will be gained by proceeding with the proposed extension of inquiry into the activities of the Chartered Company. They declare Lord Rosemeade and Mr. Chamberlain and the under secretaries of the colonial office to be completely ignorant of the fact that there is no evidence that any of them was in any sense cognizant of the plans for the raid; but that the prominent Sir Graham Bower, Imperial secretary of the high commissioner, guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in that he failed to decline to receive the money from Rhodes, and in communications wholly incompatible with the duty he owed the commissioner.

A voluminous minority report will be presented by Mr. Labouchere.

CANADIAN CLUB DINNER.

LONDON, July 14.—A dinner was given by the Canadian Club this evening, at which Sir Robert Gillespie presided. There were present Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, Sir Louis Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Sir John De Villiers, President of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Arthur James Fremantle, and 100 others. Addresses were made by Sir Robert Gillespie, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and several others. In the course of his remarks Sir Louis Davies declared that the Canadian people do not desire any relaxation of the sealing regulations adopted at Paris.

At the conclusion of the dinner a presentation was made to Mr. Gillespie, formerly secretary of the club, who in returning thanks said he would devote the money to the presentation of a challenge cup to the Dominion Rifle Association, to be competed for at the annual meetings in Canada.

RICH SPANIARDS SUSPECTED.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The special correspondent of the Sun cables as follows from Havana: "At the moment I send this dispatch Havana is in the greatest state of excitement that has existed here since the war began. Eighty rich Spanish merchants and bankers were arrested here to-day, accused of selling merchandise and medicines to Cuban patriots. Those under arrest include prominent members of the union constitutional party, and men who hold important official positions."

THE TRANSVAAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question on the subject, Mr. A. J. Balfour, government leader, said he did not think any useful public purpose would be served by a general debate of the report of the South African parliamentary commission. This statement was received with derisive cheers by the Radicals and the Irish members.

Dominion Alliance.

TORONTO, July 14.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance to-day the officers elected included A. Morrison, M.P., and J. Kennedy, M.P.P., as vice-presidents for British Columbia.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Winnipeg Crew Made a Good Race Though They Did Not Win at Henley.

Washington State Championship to Be Decided Next Week With Victor Well Represented.

SEATTLE, July 15.—The open tournament of the Seattle Tennis Club will commence next Wednesday and continue during the remainder of the week. It is, in reality, the only big tournament that will be held in Seattle this season, and will bring together all the crack players of Washington and British Columbia. In one respect it is much more than an "open tournament," because it will carry with it the title to the state championship.

The seventh annual contest for the championship in singles of the Pacific Northwest will take place at Tacoma August 11 under the aegis of the Tacoma Tennis Club and with the sanction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Up to this year the open tournament has been held at the Olympic Club, formerly Olympic Club, while fully equal to the big Tacoma tournament in point of play, has never had a place in the "fixtured" list published by Wright & Ditson in their official guide. This year the guide announces officially that the Seattle tournament carries with it the state championship.

Last year D. Foulkes, the champion of British Columbia, won the singles at the open tournament in this city, defeating George A. Hurd after a brilliant struggle. Foulkes was thought to be a trifle stronger player than Hurd, but when the Pacific Northwest championship was ended the British Columbia club was compelled to call off his cap to Mr. Hurd of Seattle. People who saw the match for the big championship have said that it was as brilliant an exhibition as was ever played in this part of the country. After that Foulkes went East, and to the surprise of the talent gathered at Niagara, won the international handicap, which he shared with the Imperial and Colonial governments; that the proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity, that he utilized his position and the great interests he controlled to assist and support the revolution and deceived the High Commissioner, as well as concealed his views from the members of the colonial ministry and the Chartered Company."

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THE HENLEY REGATTA.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 15.—The second day of the regatta was favored with beautiful weather. A light wind was blowing up the river. The attendance was blowing up the river. The attendance was blowing up the river.

Grand Challenge Cup—The fourth heat was won by the University Boat Club, Triton. Leader won easily, after a procession, by one and three-quarter lengths. The fifth heat, while disappointing to their Canadian friends, was not entirely unlooked for. The Winnipeg crew were extremely unfortunate in the matter of their boat. General regret is expressed that they are not better equipped in this regard.

Visitors' Challenge Cup—The first trial heat was won by Trinity College, Oxford, who beat New College, Oxford. The second heat was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, who beat the London Rowing Club.

THE WINNIEPPEG CREW AT HENLEY.

HENLEY ON THAMES, July 15.—In their race for the Stewards Cup, against New College, Oxford, the Winnipeg crew were eighth of a length ahead at the end of Temple Island, rowing 40 strokes to the minute as against 39 for New College. They then drew out and got a lead of a length. The half-mile stake was reached

in 3 minutes and 34 seconds. When beyond Fawley Court boat house, New College, in a few powerful strokes, drove their boat even with the Winnipeg crew. At the three-quarters stake, which was reached in 11 minutes and 12 seconds, the Winnipeg crew were half a length behind, and from there, although they spurred bravely and decreased the lead of New College by three or four feet, they never could catch the Oxonians, who finished winning by a length in the record time of 7 minutes and 35 seconds. The steering of the Winnipeg crew was decidedly better than yesterday's, and they were less exhausted at their finish.

At the finish the Winnipeg crew proposed three cheers for New College, the men in the New College boat heartily responding, and the cheer was caught up on the shore, after which the Winnipeg crew were loudly cheered in return. The captain of the Winnipeg crew said to the correspondent of the Associated Press immediately after the race: "It was the best race we ever rowed, and as it is our first experience on the river, we were very anxious to succeed with having rowed equal to the old record. The only trouble was that our rivals rowed four seconds better than the record. We were our best at the finish, but could not negotiate it. We were pretty well pumped out in our boat, but we stayed the course."

The Winnipeg crew, who were greeted on every side in the most cordial fashion, all the English crews going to their quarters, complimenting them upon their plucky behavior, and praising them for the sportsmanlike way in which they accepted defeat. The Winnipeg crew are enthusiastic over the treatment they are receiving, and are confident that they are much of it. They will sail for home on August 8.

Mr. Murphy, the trainer, said: "I would like to have seen them win, but last year I saw them in the worst of defeat. The boat was not altogether satisfactory. I hope we may see Henley again."

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

Dr. McDowell, in the fifth trial heat for the Diamond Sculls, defeated T. J. Hogan, of the New Ross Boat Club, winning as he liked in 9 minutes and 3 seconds. Hogan got away first and soon led by half a length. McDowell was after him full speed and soon collared him, and when he reached open water began to pass him. Then to everybody's astonishment Hogan showed signs of being winded, and losing his head collided with almost everything in sight, being thrice mixed up with piles. McDowell slowed him down, and he was almost even at the finish. The time was as follows: Quarter mile, 1 minute 45 seconds; half, 3 minutes 3 seconds; three-quarters, 5 minutes 15 seconds; six trial heat was won by H. T. Black, staff of the Everet Rowing Club, who beat A. F. G. Everett, of the London Rowing Club.

The seventh trial heat was won by E. H. Ten Eyck of the Wachusett Boat Club, Mass., who beat J. J. Blisse, of the Delphic Rowing Club, ending in 10 minutes and 15 seconds. The eighth trial heat was won by B. H. Howell, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who beat C. McHenry, of the Thames Rowing Club. Howell, a young American studying at Cambridge, defeated McHenry with the greatest ease. Time 8 minutes and 55 seconds.

GOLF

WIN THE ADMIRAL'S PRIZES.

At the United Service Golf Club's links at Monmouth, Portmores, a brilliant and fashionable throng witnessed the conclusion of the play for the prizes offered by Admiral Palliser, for the members of the United Service and Victoria golf clubs. The contests extended over two full days and were productive of several decided victories.

The gentlemen's event, Lieut.-Col. Peters proved victorious with a score of 83, receiving a handicap of 12 and honors fell to Dr. Bell, R.N., who was but one stroke behind the victor.

Among the ladies, Miss Gracie Peters enjoyed the winner's distinction, she receiving a handicap of 12, and completing the nine-hole course in 61, taking the prize with a score of 40. The best play of the day among the ladies was that of Mrs. Langley (scrub), whose score was 58.

On the conclusion of the events Mrs. Palliser presented the prizes, and a pleasant hour was spent by the assembled guests of the club at tea served in the club house.

ABBREVIATION WINS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—Prospects for the settlement of the miners' strike are brighter to-day than at any time since the struggle began, and both sides are almost ready to count on the resumption of work in the near future. The cheering announcement was made last night that W. F. Dearmont, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas & Coal Company, whose 1,200 men have been constantly at work and without whose assistance the success of the movement has been jeopardized, has agreed to join with the other operators in the plan for the settlement of the strike on a true uniformity basis. This result has been brought about through the efforts of members of the joint arbitration committee, who have been working assiduously to this end since the meeting with President Dearmont yesterday.

Traffic to Kootenay.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until December 31 the long and short haul clause of the interstate act as far as business to the Kootenay district is concerned, so as to enable all railroads to compete with the Canadian Pacific.

GREAT MASSES OF GOLD.

All Reports Agree That the Klondyke Deposits are the Richest in the World.

Nanaimo Man Amongst Those Who Made Fortunes in One Season.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Associated Press has received a letter from H. A. Stanley, president of the Binghamton, N.Y., Evening Herald Company, telling of the wonderful gold discoveries of Alaska. Mr. Stanley wrote from St. Michael's, where he stopped on his way to the Yukon mining region. Writing under date of June 30, he says: "The steamer Excelsior, of San Francisco, was the first vessel to push her way through the ice to the island. The Portland from Seattle arrived four hours later. From these vessels we learned for the first time of McKinley's election, the result of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and other news of the fall and winter. The ice went out of the Yukon about June 15, and the river steamer P. B. Wear, which wintered at Dawson's, 225 miles up, reached St. Michael's June 27. The Wear brought authentic news of some wonderful gold strikes and brought also some 45 miners, every man bringing in from \$5,000 to \$100,000 of dust, an aggregate of more than \$1,000,000."

"The steamer Alice arrived at St. Michael's on June 26, bringing twenty-five miners and half a million in gold dust, and much on its own account. "The richest gold strike the world has ever known was made in the Klondyke region last August and September, but the news did not get even to Circle City until December 15, when there was a great stampede over the 300 miles intervening between there and the new fields. "On August 12 George Cromack made the first great strike on Bonanza creek, and on August 19 seven claims were filed in that region. Word was brought to Forty-Mile and Circle City, but the news was looked upon as a grubstake rumor. On December 15 authentic news was carried to Circle City by J. M. Wilson, of the Alaska Commercial Company, and Thomas O'Brien, a trader. They carried not only news, but prospects, and the greatest stampede ever known in this part of the world commenced. "Of all the 200 claims staked out on Bonanza creek, not one has proved a bank. Equally rich finds were made on the 6th to the 10th, on Dominion creek. Not less than 300 claims have been staked out on Indian creek, and the surface indications are that they are as rich as any of the others. The largest nugget yet found was worth \$257. The next in size was one found by J. Clements, worth \$291. The last four pans Clements took out were worth \$2,000, and one went \$775. Bigger pockets have been struck in other regions, but no where on earth so rich a general find has been made as in this section.

"In all about seventy-five lucky miners have reached St. Michaels. Some brought but a portion of their clean-up, preferring to rest the balance in mines they know to be rich. Among the most lucky are: "J. J. Clements, of Los Angeles, who has cleaned up about \$125,000. He brought out \$60,000 and invested the rest. "Prof. T. S. Lippy, of Seattle, brought out \$65,000, and cleaned up \$150,000. He and claims his mine is worth \$500,000 more. "William Stanley, of Seattle, cleaned up \$112,000; Clarence Berry, \$110,000; Henry Anderson, \$83,000; Frank Keller, \$50,000; T. J. Kelly, \$38,000; William Slocum, of Nanaimo, \$35,000.

"There are some thirty more who will not talk, but stand guard over the treasure in their districts. There are at least thirty more men bringing from \$5,000 to \$30,000 in dust. One of the clean-up of last winter's work. It must all come out via St. Michael's, and the bulk of supplies must go in that way. The two great transportation companies pushing in supplies are the North American Trading & Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. Further particulars will follow in about forty days, on the arrival of the next steamer, as Mr. Stanley will remain in Alaska and gather all the information he can.

The following is an extract from a letter sent from the Klondyke region by a prominent and wealthy young business man of San Francisco to his brother in this city: "The excitement on the river is indescribable, and the output of the new Klondyke strikes is most beyond belief. Men who had nothing last fall are now worth a fortune. One man has worked forty square feet of his claim, and is going out with \$40,000 in dust. One quarter of claims are now selling at from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The estimate of the district given is thirteen miles, with an average value of \$200,000 to the claim, in which some are valued as high as \$1,000,000 each. At Dawson sacks of dust are thrown under the counters in the stores for safe keeping. Some of the stories are so fabulous that I am afraid to report them, for fear of being suspected of the lie. "Labor \$1 a day and board, with 100 days' work guaranteed, so you can imagine how difficult it is to hold employees. "If reports are true, it is the biggest placer discovery made in the world, for though other diggings have been found quite as rich in spots, no such extent of discovery has been known which was so promptly and so high right through."

VALISE FULL OF GOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Thomas S. Lippy, who up to a year ago was secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Seattle, brought back \$65,000 in gold dust on the Excelsior, which arrived from Alaska last night. He had most of his pile in a large grip sack, and it was about all he could carry down the plank. Mr. Lippy was accompanied by his wife, who went with him to Forty-Mile. When seen at the Palace hotel, Mr. Lippy said: "The Klondyke is rich, wonderfully so, I might say. It would be impos-

ble for me to even calculate its richness. I am loath, however, to talk of all this wealth, for the reason that it might induce people who are not fitted financially or otherwise to go to that district. It is not by any means an easy undertaking. It is filled with difficulties and trials, such as one can hardly dream of, but if a person is inclined to take the risk, I do not think he can lose by it. "The new mining camp was discovered in September last, and there are now about 3,000 people on the ground. The place is about forty miles from Forty-Mile camp, and has been called Dawson City. I was among the first to arrive, and to that fact I attribute in a measure the success I had. But I do not by any means say that there are not other claims just as good as mine, and still others which have not been located. "How much did I take out? Oh, that is something which I do not care to say. People have told all kinds of stories about my wealth, putting it from \$100,000 to \$300,000, but that is a mistake. I brought down with me, well, say, \$65,000, though as I have not had the duty course, we ought to be satisfied as to that."

LIKE THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., July 14.—The two large reservoirs in the Fishkill mountains, which supplied water to the towns of Matwau and Fishkill, burst their walls at 2 o'clock this morning, and the water that was released swept through the Dutchess valley, causing ruin and death. Five bodies have been recovered from the wreckage left in the wake of the flood and there are known to be two and probably three more lying somewhere beneath the debris. The dead are: Mrs. John Conroy, aged 46; Mrs. Mary Ferry, aged 38; a widow; William Ferry, aged 9; John S. Ruka, 28 years of age; and Philomena de Luka, 6 years old. The missing are: John Conroy, aged 2 years; Julia Conroy, aged 6, and an unknown Hungarian.

There were two reservoirs in the mountains, the lower one a mile distant from the other. The upper one gave way, letting a volume of water into the ravine. The Van Buren & Timonin brick yard, on the Hudson, just below Dutchess station, is a mile from the site of the lower reservoir. Without warning the flood reached it through a ravine and caused general havoc. Buildings were torn to pieces, and their occupants carried away in the raging flood.

Most of the ruins have been searched, and it is possible that some bodies have been swept into the river. The water still runs through the yard, which is covered to a depth of several feet with debris. Three buildings in which the laborers had quarters were totally wrecked. In the ravine there are great rocks, some of them weighing five to ten tons each, which were rolled down the mountains by the current.

About 1,000 yards above Murphy's boarding house, directly in the centre of the ravine, was a small settlement of Arabs, thirty or forty in number, occupying half a dozen huts. There is not a vestige of the settlement left, but so far as known no Arabs lost their lives. The wave was about fifteen feet high. This is shown by traces along its passage. When it reached a point about 700 feet above the buildings it spread out until it was 200 feet wide and ten feet deep, moving with great force. It tore out by the roots trees that were one to two feet in diameter.

John Conroy, who lost his wife and two children, states that they were not in the building when the flood came.

ALASKA AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The steamer Excelsior arrived from St. Michaels to-day. It was the vessel's first trip to the Arctic for the Alaska Commercial Company, and she came back crowded with passengers and loaded with gold dust from the diggings of the Yukon.

When she left Alaska the steamer Portland was in the harbor, and she was preparing to sail for San Francisco, via Seattle, on the fourth day after the Excelsior steamed away on her voyage. The Portland had then arranged to bring with her forty miners and a great quantity of gold.

The whaler Nevark had been reported at St. Michaels as having been at Dutch Harbor with a catch of four whales, and she put ashore 8,000 pounds of bone to be shipped to this port.

The revenue cutter Bear sailed on July 1 from St. Michaels for Port Clarence. From that place she was to go to the reindeer station, on the coast of Siberia, to purchase reindeer to be transported across the straits and added to the herd on the Alaskan side.

VIOLET LOVED KINDNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Because she was tired of life and hated poverty, Violet Foster Clowes, a girl of 22 years, drowned herself near the Cliff house this morning. Before she jumped into the ocean she wrote a message in the sand: "Violet loves kindness, but she does not always get it in this country."

Miss Clowes was a girl of good English family, an orphan, with a brother and sister in Philadelphia. She came to California some four years ago, when she was 18 years of age. She had no friends and received kindness at many hands. One wealthy woman in particular and several dramatic students had befriended the girl. In spite of this she sometimes went hungry because she was too proud to tell her woes and unable to get work.

Last night she went to the beach near the Cliff house on the last car and wandered about the beach until almost daylight. The life-saving station had been warned of the girl's actions, and a man was detailed to watch and prevent any attempt at suicide. The man watched her for hours, but finally became cold and went to the station for an overcoat. When he returned the girl had disappeared. Her body was subsequently found near the end of the Olympic Salt Water Company's pier. She had removed some of her clothing, filled it with sand and made a bag which she put around her neck, thus keeping her head under water.

Nebraska Bank Failure.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Nebraska National Bank, of York, Nebraska.

SEE THAT THE

AC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

OF

Is ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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