consideration!

SHOREY'S

Ready to Wear Clothing

comes a necessity.
Who can afford to ignore his
rsonal appearance?
A large manufacturer who studies
e want of the people, and whose
siness depends upon supplying
ose wants, will give better results
an a tailor whose opportunities
e limited and trade local.
If your local dealer does not keep
re are others'—Write to a larger and
e.
s in the pocket of each garment.

other start. The major and a party
mine sailed from Seattle for Kotzebu
Sound last night on the schooner Lou
I. Kenney. Other passengers on th
schooner were the party of Laplande
employed by Uncle Sam to tend h
reindeer. They are bound to Unal
klik, which is to be the depot for th
reindeer.

News comes from San Diego that
corporation known as the California an
Oriental Company are about to place
line of steamers in operation on the Pa
cific running between San Diego an
Japanese ports. The steamers are to b
equal to the majority of those now run
ning on the Pacific. According to th
contract there will be at least one steam
er a month for the next three years.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dys
pepsia and other diseases due to impur
blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SAGASTA'S CABINET MAY FALL

Madrid, June 21.—There are rumor
current here to-day that the cortes may
suspend its sessions the coming week
when Senor Puigcerver, minister o
finance, will resign; in which event i
is thought the premier, Senor Sagasta
will be compelled to submit to the Queen
Regent a question of confidence in the
ministry.

"It is possible, therefore, that Senor
Sagasta will resign, in which case it is
said the National party, which is pledged
to a most energetic course, will succeed
his ministry.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED

If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy, we seldom fail to sel
the same person more, when it is again
needed. Indeed, it has become the family
medicine of this town, for coughs and
colds, and we recomend it because of its
established merits.—Jos. E. Harned, Pro
prietor Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland,
Md. Sold by Langley & Henderson
Bros., Victoria and Vancouver.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

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free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have
extensive experience in the intricate patent
laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model
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RION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal.

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

Late of Gallanolsland, British Columbia,
formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of
Huntingdon, England, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that the expi
ration of three months from the first pub
lication of this notice, I shall register the
title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St
Neots, in the county of Huntingdon, Eng
land, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and
Mary Ann King of the town and county o
Leicester, England, widow, the two sisters
of the said deceased, the sole co-heiresses
and next of kin of the said deceased unless
proof shall be furnished me that othe
persons are entitled to claim heirship to
the said deceased with the said Amelia
Franklin and Mary Ann King.
Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days afte
date I intend to apply to the Chief Com
missioner of Lands and Works for a spe
cial license to cut and carry away timbe
on the following described lands: Com
mencing at a post marked "Frank Hi
gins," northwest corner, situate on east
erly shore of Teslin Lake, one and a hal
miles north from mouth of Fifteen Mil
river, opposite Shell island in Teslin
Lake; thence running 40 chains in a
easterly direction; thence 160 chains in a
southerly direction; thence 40 chains i
a westerly direction; thence 160 chains i
a northerly direction, to point of com
mencement, containing in all 640 acres
more or less.
Dated 6th day of June, 1898.
FRANK HIGGINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days afte
date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chie
Commissioner of Lands and Works for
special license to cut and remove timbe
from off the following describe
tract of land, situate in Cassia
district: Commencing at a post a
the east end of the south shor
of the west arm of Lake Bennett
thence westerly along the shore of th
lake 100 chains; thence southerly 6
chains; thence easterly 100 chains; thence
northerly 96 chains, to place of beginning
and comprising about 1,000 acres.
JAMES HUME.
Bennett Lake, May 17th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days
after date the Omenica Consolidate
Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, wil
apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land
and Works for a special license to cu
and carry away timber from the followin
described land, situate in Omenica dis
trict, B. C.: Commencing at a post abou
three-quarters of a mile southeast from
Manson creek, and about two miles above
Black Jack Gulch; thence south magneti
cally 80 chains; thence east 80 chains
thence north 80 chains; thence west t
place of commencement; containing 64
acres. R. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary o
the Omenica Consolidated Hydraulic Min
ing Company, Limited.
Dated the 30th day of May, 1898.

$1.50 PER ANNUM $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 28 1898 NO. 34.

REAL FIGHTING NOW

The Army of Invasion Face to Face With the Spanish Troops.

In the Preliminary Set-to the Dons Are Defeated and Beat a Retreat.

New York, June 24.—The first official cablegram received by the Cuban Junta direct from their government since the outbreak of the war, was received here to-day by Senor T. Estrada Palma. It was as follows:

"Playa Del Este, June 23.—We are at Guantanamo. The position has been taken from the enemy at Playa Del Este. Two hundred Americans and 50 Cubans fought against 450 Spaniards. It was a complete rout. The enemies flight was shameful. We captured 18 prisoners, one officer. Sixty of the enemy are dead and 16 wounded. Two officers were killed. On our part we had two killed and three wounded. We captured 38 Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges.

To-day the forces of Gen. Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Puerto Batiquiri, province of Santiago de Cuba, with the aid of American vessels. The Spaniards set fire to the town, retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops have disembarked at Batiquiri, General Garcia is on board the cruiser New York. (Signed) COL. LABORDE."

The Landing at Batiquiri.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, off Batiquiri, June 23.—(via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24, by way of the Halifax direct cable)—Before sunset last night over 4,000 men went ashore. General Kent, with seven transports, will remain to the westward of Santiago as a feint, until the remainder of the troops here are landed. Gen. Garcia arrived at camp before dark and 1,500 of his Cubans are expected to effect a junction with Gen. Shafter's men to-day. As soon as the various commands were landed yesterday they were pushed out in the direction of Santiago.

General Bates' men, who were in reserve, and Gen. Lawton's rough riders dismounted and with the fragments of several regiments bivouacked at Batiquiri last night. The landing proceeded until dawn. The men slept on the bare ground, some under tent flies and others in the open air. They awoke much refreshed and in good spirits. The only disagreeable feature was the mosquitos and the land insects. All the men are anxious to get at the foe, and regiments are to be pushed on to support Lawton's riders as fast as they land. The aggressive attitude of the army in landing is exceedingly gratifying.

Cuban Village Shelled.

Playa de Este, Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday afternoon, June 23.—Yesterday the fleet in front of El Morro opened out, steaming along between Santiago and Baiquiri to prevent reinforcements coming by railroad to the latter point, and shelling every village on the coast. The Bancroft and Wilmington discovered regiments of Spanish soldiers marching down the railroad, and their shells sent them scampering up the hill like jack rabbits. The warships, before landing, shelled the town and surrounding hills for half an hour. What remained of the smouldering village was wrecked, the crash of the guns rending the rock and reverberating among the hills. Great smoke banks drifted in shore, completely veiling the ridges for miles. The steam launches with one pound Colt guns in the bows and the Tecumseh and Suwanee covered the landing inside the pier. The firing was re-opened after the Associated Press boat Dauntless left.

The Texas Struck by a Shell.

New York, June 24.—A dispatch to the World, dated off Santiago de Cuba, June 22, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23, says:

One man was killed to-day and eight wounded aboard the Texas. The battleship at the time of the landing of the troops, went to Matamoras to make a feint attack upon the fortifications there in connection with the land force of Cubans under Gen. Rabi. The Texas silenced the Socapa battery. Just as the action ended a shell entered the battleship with the result given above.

The Spaniards in Retreat.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, off Juragua, province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday night, June 23 (via Port Antonio, Friday, June 24).—The advance of the American army has reached the edge of the tableland in which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro Castle, as the crow flies, the main body of the troops united, and the Spaniards are in full retreat to Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decisive engagement is not expected for several days.

General Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajaybo, four miles west of Datiquiri, resumed the march at daylight. Before noon a brigade consisting of the 22nd infantry, First infantry, Second Massachusetts volunteers, with companies of the Eighth cavalry, half of the Fourth cavalry and several companies of the 25th colored cavalry, occupied Jurga, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went.

Col. Wagner, with a small reconnoissance party of about 40 men, will be used against the flank of the retreating Spanish column, 200 strong, at Formoseas.

A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards as Col. Wagner fell back. Before General Lawton could bring up the 22nd the Spaniards had decamped westward.

Juragua was abandoned by General Linares and 1,200 Spanish troops with such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotives and railroad and rolling stock. General Linares retreated to Savilla, six miles west of Juragua by road and nine miles from Santiago.

A detachment of 170 Cubans under Col. Aguirs collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and seven wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. One Spaniard was macheted.

General Chafee with the Ninth infantry, the remainder of the 8th and 4th, 9th, 12th and 17th infantry, reached Juragua at dark. General Bates with a reserve of the 20th infantry and Col. Wood's rough riders, dismounted and with a dynamite gun hurried forward from Datiquirl at 3 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

When couriers brought the news that Juragua had been captured, the troop ships, which have not disembarked their troops, steamed to Juragua with a view to landing there, but a heavy sea breaking on the beach made it impossible to get the boats through the surf.

In Communication With Sampson.

Washington, June 24.—Admiral Sampson is now in constant and immediate cable communication with the navy department. Six despatches were received in rapid succession through the early hours this morning, the last one regarding the situation up to 12 o'clock last night. They showed that only half an hour elapsed between filing a message by the admiral and the receipt of it in Washington. So the authorities here now are assured of being only half an hour behind the actual developments at the scene of action.

The early message bearing on the general situation was the one in which Admiral Sampson said that under a flag of truce he learned that Hobson and his men were well and had been removed from Morro Castle to the city of Santiago, four miles distant.

The Spanish Cadiz Squadron.

Washington, June 24.—The state department has just received advices confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron in the Mediterranean is moving westward. The dispatch came from the agent of the department at Algiers, as follows:

Captain Moon of the English steamer Hampton, informs me that he passed on the 22nd, at 3 p.m., off Pampelleria, a Spanish squadron bound east. There were fifteen ships, including a transport laden with troops and three torpedo boats.

Hobson All Right.

Washington, June 24.—The state department has just received the following cablegram:

"Playa Del Este, June 24.—From a flag of truce I learned to-day that Lieut. Hobson and companions are all well. They are confined in the city of Santiago, four miles from Morro Sampson."

Dewey and the Rebels.

Berlin, June 24.—The relations between the Americans and rebels at Manila are strained, says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung. It is said the Americans express regret that the Washington government armed the rebels contrary to Admiral Dewey's advices.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HOBSON.

Secretary Long Writes a Personal Letter to the Hero.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary Long has sent to Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, in care of the commander-in-chief of the North American squadron, an inspiring letter, commending him for the extraordinary heroism he displayed in sinking the collier Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The letter was written shortly after the secretary had recommended to the president that Mr. Hobson be advanced 10 numbers in his corps, but the recommendation was not carried out for the reason that Representative Pearson, the uncle of the young hero, requested that action be delayed until Mr. Hobson could be communicated with.

A bill is now pending in congress for the transfer of Mr. Hobson to the line, with the rank of lieutenant commander. The secretary's letter to Mr. Hobson is dated June 20, and begins:

"Sir—The department has been waiting for your exchange before addressing a letter of recommendation to you in reference to your success in gallantly sinking the United States ship Merrimac in the narrow entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba in the early morning of June 3, 1898; but as the exchange hoped for has been delayed the department will not wait for that action to take place."

Secretary Long then quotes Rear Admiral Sampson's letter describing and praising Mr. Hobson's achievement and continuing:

"It was exceedingly gratifying to the department to receive from the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron such a letter calling special attention to your extraordinary heroism on the occasion referred to. Readiness for emergency, fertility of resource and such extraordinary heroism as you displayed in taking the Merrimac into the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, under the most galling fire from the shore batteries of the enemy, at the risk of almost certain death to yourself and your brave associates in this duty, are qualifications most enviable for any naval officer to possess, your action even calling from the Spanish admiral an expression highly commendable of your brave act.

"The department takes this occasion to most heartily congratulate you upon your most distinguished conduct, and avails itself of the opportunity to inform you that it has taken steps to give you some professional reward, as recommended by the commander-in-chief, which the department hopes will be gratifying to you, and at the same time assures you that your gallant act not only reflects additional lustre upon the traditional glories of the navy, but that you are held in grateful remembrance by your fellow countrymen and appreciated by the whole civilized world."

This letter was personally signed by Secretary Long. It will be held by Admiral Sampson until an opportunity is found to convey it to the young officer, now a prisoner in Santiago de Cuba.

VANCOUVER EXPLAINS.

Denies That Smallpox is Prevalent in That City.

Vancouver, June 25.— The report that smallpox is prevalent here is false. There are only three cases in the city, and they are convalescent. All are isolated. Please contradict these malicious rumors.

We refer the public to Dr. Duncan, provincial health secretary, as to the health of our city up to the present date. (Signed) James G. Garden, mayor; W. J. McGuigan, M.D., chairman of the board of health; J. M. McLean, M.D., medical health officer; Robt. Morrison, health inspector.

GERMANY KEEPS OUT.

Washington, June 24.—The only important development in to-day's cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of German's attitude regarding the Philippines.

The secretary of state has received positive assurances that Germany has no intention, present of prospective, of intervening in any way with the plans of the United States in regard to the Philippines.

The situation of the forces at Baiquiri was discussed at some length.

It is thought the fall of Santiago is only a question of a short time.

No apprehension is felt regarding the movements of the Cadiz fleet.

It has been decided that the remainder of General Duffield's brigade, numbering 1,200 men, will leave Camp Alger this evening for Newport News, where they will be placed on the cruiser Harvard.

Information from Juragua, Cuba, to-day, states that the insurgents expect the Spaniards will make their first stand at Savilla.

Lawton's men are badly fagged by forced marches and the intense heat.

Strong outposts, numbering 4,000, are to be transported from Acceerros to Baiquiri to-morrow to join the 1,200 insurgents under Castillo and co-operate with the Americans.

CUTTING REMARKS.

Spanish Chamber of Deputies Excited—The Sitting Suspended.

Madrid, June 24.—The debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday on the Philippine question was marked by great disorder.

Robledo, the conservative leader, attacked General Polavieja, the former minister of war, for treating with Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and was interrupted with shouts of "That is untrue."

Scenes of the greatest confusion followed and the sitting was suspended.

When business was resumed Robledo continued his remarks. He asked if the government desired peace or war.

If peace, he added, Spain had better negotiate directly with the United States, as the powers would demand a broker's commission in case they intervened.

In the course of his speech Robledo censuring the minister of marine and Admiral Cervera, accusing the minister with granting unpatriotic interviews.

Captain Annon defended the navy.

The minister concluded his speech with the announcement that Admiral Camara was on his way to the Philippines to defend the Spanish flag.

MILES GOING TO THE FRONT.

Will Personally Conduct the Campaign at Santiago.

Washington, June 24.—General Miles will personally conduct the campaign against Santiago and Porto Rico.

Reports were current at the war department again to-day that he would leave the city within the next two days. It was asserted also that he had asked to go into the actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops.

This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that General Miles would take command of the Porto Rico expedition.

When General Miles's attention was drawn to the several contradictory reports he good naturedly declined to discuss them. He considered it inadvisable to give any intimation as to when or where he would go.

His long conference with Secretary Alger yesterday lent some color to the report that the general's future arrangements were under consideration. During the conference with Secretary Alger General Miles said the American troops in Cuba would push forward aggressively, driving the Spanish and forcing them to fight.

There was not a suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or General Miles, as to what the outcome would be. They had made their plans well, and they were confident that General Shafter and his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

A BIG LANDSLIDE.

Loughboro Inlet the Scene—Narrow Escape From Death.

Vancouver, June 25.—(Special)—A special dispatch from Loughboro Inlet says: Up the river about forty miles east of Roy post office there occurred the greatest land and timber slide that has happened in the memory of the white men in the locality or the oldest siwash. From one that visited the scene of the slide the following was gleaned:

"I saw by the timber that came down that it came from an altitude. The slide is about one mile or more in length by half a mile in width. The flats all along the river are full of drift timber. The slide took place about 11 o'clock on Friday night, and the first of the jam reached D. Gray's house on Saturday night, after Mr. and Mrs. Gray had retired to bed. They were awakened by the loud crashing of timber, roaring water and wind and heavy rain falling, which latter continued for two days. On jumping out of bed they heard a rush of water against the back of the house, and in a minutes time it was rushing all through the house, and was more like liquid mud than water. It was rising every minute. Every few minutes the house would shake all over so they stopped, knowing the danger in which they stood of being swept away. As the house was built on the bank of a river the only thing which saved the house and their lives was the fact that a few large Douglas fir stumps were still standing that the timber jammed against and so turned past the house. The house bears many marks of damage. There were two miles of a solid jam of logs at Loughboro Inlet. The slide took place near the famous Dorothy Morton properties on the west side of the range."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Cabinet Finishing Up Business—Ministers Leaving Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 25.—The cabinet is finishing up its business to-day and the ministers will then go for their holidays. Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves to-night for Arthabaskaville, Sir Louis Davies for Prince Edward Island and Hon. Mr. Fielding on Monday for Halifax.

Premier Warburton, of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed judge of the county court.

The Alaska & Northwestern Railway Company is applying for a charter to build a railway from Lynn canal to Fort Selkirk.

A HOT ENGAGEMENT

The Americans Had 10 Killed and 40 Wounded in the First Fight in Cuba.

Alarming Situation in Madrid—A Popular Uprising is Feared.

Washington, June 25.—A dispatch from General Shafter concerning the engagement between the Spaniards and American forces reached the war department at noon to-day. It is as follows:

"Playa Del Este, June 24.—Further news from Gen. Wheeler places his loss at ten killed, forty wounded. Capt. Capron, of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, was killed. The wounded are Major Brodie, Capt. McGintlock and Lieut. Thomas, of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Capt. Knox, Lieut. Bryan, of the First U. S. Cavalry. Capt. Knox was seriously wounded. Capt. Wainwright, reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong entrenched position on the hill. The firing lasted an hour and the enemy was driven from the position, which was occupied by our troops. The enemy retired towards Santiago de Cuba.

Blanco's Version.

Madrid, June 25.—(8 a.m.)—An official report from Capt.-General Blanco, on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba says: Three hundred Americans attacked the Spanish near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans then attacked General Rubon's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes. American warships have bombarded Casilda.

Excitement at Madrid.

New York, June 25.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: Senor Castelar, the great republican statesman, says that a "chapter of surprises and decisive events in Spain" will open with the close of the cortes and the fall of Santiago and Manila. The news from Santiago, especially the distressful telegram from Admiral Cervera reporting the situation as critical, has caused consternation. The queen burst into tears when the minister of marine and war informed her to-day of the condition of affairs there. It was the day of all others when she wanted respite from state cares in order to attend her son's first communion and confirmation. She bore up bravely during the state ceremonies, however, though she was pale and very fatigue and anxiety.

The leading generals consider the outlook here very grave. They have offered to protect the cabinet and diplomatic corps. The government is extremely nervous. It could not close the cortes until Friday afternoon, and feared that embarrassing debates, coupled with calamitous news from Santiago, might incite the popular disturbances in Madrid and Barcelona. The military precautions against uprisings have been noticeably increased.

The premier has been in a hurry for the adjournment of the cortes in order that he may be master of the situation, with the army at his command. As supplementary to martial law a royal decree is to be issued next Sunday suspending constitutional guarantees. There is great alarm in financial quarters. Stocks of all kinds are tumbling and the premium on gold has gone to 95.

Madrid presents a scene of extraordinary excitement. Special editions of the newspapers are bought eagerly and read and commented upon in the streets.

Naval authorities still have a lingering hope that Admiral Cervera may dash out at midnight with the four armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, at a sacrifice of some of the vessels, in order to save the rest of his fleet from inevitable destruction.

General Linares, in command of the land forces at Santiago, cables General Correa, the war minister, that he will do the best he can, but frankly says he lacks flour, meat and wine, though he has enough other food supplies to enable him to hold out many weeks.

THE LAST TO GET AWAY.

An American Tells of Recent Happenings in Havana.

New York, June 24.—The last American to leave Havana was Arthur Parkinson, a sailor, who managed to get away as late as June 7, and who has arrived in New York.

Parkinson was boatswain on the Cuban mail steamer Concha, which lay in the harbor of Havana on March 31. A fight broke out among the crew, and when it was over, one of them, a Swede, lay on the deck with a bad ear wound.

Everybody said Parkinson did it. The Havana police heard of the affair and Parkinson was arrested and locked up.

"I was put in an old military prison in solitary confinement for two days and finally taken before a marine judge. He took down the evidence in the case and sent me back, with instructions that I should be fed on something besides bread and water, and that I should not be confined alone.

"My ship had sailed. I was thrown into a dirty hole with a crowd of Cubans and Spaniards. I was still there when the war broke out. I had written many letters to the American consul, but never received any answer. Finally I got out late in May, through the efforts of the British consul.

"They are a cheerful lot in Havana. The people are buoyed up by false reports of victory. During my time out of prison several of the American ships of the blockade line were reported destroyed, particularly the battleship Indiana, which was blown to pieces by the guns of Morro Castle.

"I was there the day the newspapers got out extras about the sinking of the Merrimac. They called it a grand Spanish victory, and spoke of the men captured as only a few survivors.

"The British consul finally got me aboard the British man-of-war Talbot, which carried me to Kingston, Jamaica.

"I came to New York from Jamaica on the German steamer Holstein."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

MINING AT ALBERNI.

Rich Discovery of Native Copper—Activity in the Camp.

George Brown, the pioneer mining man of Alberni, is spending a few days at the New England, and brings very encouraging news from the mines in that district. A few days before he left a very rich strike was made on one of the claims there, and the B. C. Gold Trust, of Vancouver, have also opened up a promising ledge. Mr Brown is interested in the Stella group, which is assaying $4 and $5 in copper with a a small percentage of gold and silver. The Spokane company whose claims Manager Hays is opening up has made a rather surprising discovery in their development work. Ore has been uncovered carrying a large percentage of native copper, in some instances as large as a plate. This character of ore has never before been encountered in the camp. In the vicinity of Sproat lake some specimens of float galena have been found which has caused vigorous prospecting for the parent ledge. On the Golden Eagle property Manager Foy has a force of about a dozen men employed. The season promises to be one of exceptional activity in Alberni.

BRITISH CONSUL LEAVES.

Washington, June 24.—The British consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American subjects in Havana as were necessarily left to his care, is to quit Havana for home leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate, along with the care of American interests.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

No Truth in the Story That Sir Henri Joly Has Resigned.

Ottawa, June 24.—There is no truth in the story that Sir Henri Joly has resigned.

The sub-committee of the cabinet had a meeting last night to consider the application which the Bell Telephone Co. made some time ago to increase its rates. Messrs. Fisher, Fielding and Paterson and Sir Louis Davies were present. No definite action was taken, and it is likely the matter will be laid over for some time longer.

OOM PAUL ILL.

London, June 24.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail says that President Paul Kruger, of the South African Republic, has had a relapse and that friends have been forbidden to visit him.

NOT UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Sailing of the Third Philippine Expedition Delayed.

San Francisco, June 24.—According to the latest advices obtainable, the next expedition to the Philippines will sail not earlier than Monday or Tuesday next, and General Merritt will follow a day or two later on the Newport. The entire battalion of the Third artillery, now at the Presidio, will go with this squadron of transports.

The offer of the naval reserves to man the tug purchased by the government has not arrived.

The cruiser Philadelphia is still short of men, but efforts are being made to complete her complement, so she may sail for Manila.

For the purpose of exercising the 300 horses which have been taken to the Philippines, it is proposed to construct a long treadmill on the ship to which they may be assigned.

In order to appointing seventy corporals and three sergeants has been issued by Colonel Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa. Frank Martin, of Company F, who has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Lincoln, has left for Mobile to report to his new commanding officer.

Colonel C. McReeve, of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, has been presented with a handsome sword by the officers of his regiment.

TO PREVENT SALE OF LE ROI.

Spokane, June 24.—United States Senator Turner has begun suit in the superior court against the trustees of the Le Roi Mining Company to prevent them from disposing of the Le Roi mine and the stock which he owns in the famous property without his consent. About a month ago the trustees entered into a contract to sell the mine to the British-American Corporation for $3,000,000, half a million of which was paid over to the trustees at the time the contract was signed. Senator Turner alleges that the trustees and the British-American Corporation entered into a conspiracy to sell the mine at a price far below its value. A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Prather, returnable June 30.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Terrific Storm Sweeps Over Tampa—One Killed; Fourteen Injured.

New York, June 25.—A special from Tampa, Fla., to the World says:

A big streak of lightning, which accompanied the terrific storm last night, killed one man and injured 14 others in the camp of the Second New York regiment of volunteers, which was recruited from Troy, Albany, Schenectady and Syracuse.

The storm which brought death and injury to the men in a second swept over the Florida coast with an intensity that characterizes tropical storms.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 25.—A wind storm struck this city last night, blowing down the main tent of Sells-Forepaugh circus while the performance progressed. The collapse of the canvas caused a panic, in which about 40 people were injured. One of them, Adolph Halversen, died soon after.

THE JANE GRAY.

Reported That She Has Drifted Ashore Above Kyuquot.

According to news brought by the steamer Willapa, the wrecked schooner Jane Gray did not sink, as was reported by the survivors. A report had reached Clayoquot when the Willapa left that port for Victoria that the lost schooner, which was wrecked on May 23rd 90 miles northwest of Flattery, while on a voyage from Seattle to Kotzebue Sound—34 of her passengers being lost in the disaster—had drifted ashore several miles west of Kyuquot. The report was given to Storekeeper Jacobsen at Clayoquot by Indians from up the coast, and he told the news to Captain Foote. The Kyuquot Indians hurried to the wreck and began to loot the cargo that remained aboard. It was not stated whether any bodies were found aboard the schooner. The steamer Quadra will, it is thought, go up to the scene of the wreck.

A RUSSIAN SENSATION.

Two Notables Charged With Attempting to Poison the Czar.

London, June 25.—A special dispatch received from Vienna this afternoon says it is reported that the Count and Countess Zunaoff, said respectively to be chamberlain to the Czar and lady in waiting to the Czarina, have been arrested and charged with attempting to poison their majesties.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Speech by the Duke of Devonshire Before the British Empire League.

The annual general meeting of the British Empire League was held last week at the Guildhall, says the Canadian Gazette. There was a large audience. The Duke of Devonshire, the president of the league, occupied the chair, and among those present were Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Brassey, Lord Rothschild, Lord Kelvin, the Earl of Crewe, Sir Robert Herbert, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., the governor of the Bank of England (Mr. H. C. Smith), Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir Richard Temple, Sir Frederick Young, Sir Arthur Hayter, Sir E. Carbutt. The secretary (Mr. C. Freeman Murray) read letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the meeting from the Lord Mayor, who was to have presided, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and others.

The Duke of Devonshire, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said:

"The main object of this league is to maintain, to secure, and, if possible, strengthen the unity of the British empire—(cheers)—that is to say, the bonds which connect the United Kingdom, the colonies and its dependencies. One of the objects of this league was to advocate political and constitutional changes, the effect of which would have been to impose certain new duties and obligations upon our colonies towards the mother country, and in return to confer upon them some greater powers than they now possess of guiding and directly the policy of the empire as a whole. Such changes, if they come, must be formulated and propounded by responsible statesmen, either here or in the colonies—more likely they may proceed from the colonies even than from here. We hold that, short of any such constitutional changes as those to which I have referred, much may even now be done to bring about a nearer approach to practical, if not theoretical, imperial unity, with no constitutional or political change at all. The most prominent of all the subsidiary objects of the league is the advocacy of periodical conferences between colonial and imperial statesmen, such as those which took place in the jubilee year of 1887, again at Ottawa, in Canada, in 1894, and, most important of all, that which took place last year, on the occasion of the celebration of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign. Important as were the deliberations which took place in Downing street between imperial and colonial statesmen, scarcely less important were the visits which were paid by them to the great provincial centres of our country. During these visits our distinguished colonial visitors were brought in contact with the leaders of industry and commerce in all our chief centres. Everything they saw, everything they heard, and everything they said on those occasions must have tended to strengthen their sympathies with the cause of imperial unity, and to suggest to them the practical application of the principle of imperial unity, in organizing those provincial visits, and also by giving such assistance as was possible in bringing our colonial visitors into communication with representative men of all classes in the metropolis, we claim that the British Empire League was able to render essential assistance last year."

Referring to the question of colonial trade and commercial treaties, so far as they affected that trade, the Duke of Devonshire said:

"Immediately upon his return to Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after the conference last year, proposed to the Dominion parliament that it should give assent to a measure giving preferential treatment of English commerce in that colony. (Cheers.) The exact facts about the new Canadian tariff are that from August 1st of this year the preferential treatment of 25 per cent will be expressly confined to the United Kingdom, India, New South Wales and the West Indies, the three first because they admit Canadian produce free, and the West Indies from a wish to help an important section of the empire in its present economical difficulties. (Cheers.) All foreign countries, with the remaining colonies and dependencies of the empire, will be on the same footing in the Canadian market. With regard to the treatment of the West Indies by Canada, I will call your attention to a passage in the report, the adoption of which I am moving. 'The preference about to be given by Canada to the distressed West Indies, which do not strictly come within the terms of the preferential tariff, whilst the duties upon sugars of foreign production are to be increased, is a remarkable extension of the principle being made, as the finance minister declared, as a recognition of imperial responsibilities, and not in exchange for any certain equivalent.' (Cheers.) This action on the part of the Canadian government was immediately responded to by the home government, who denounced the commercial treaties with Belgium and with Germany, the provisions of which prevented, as they stood, the intentions of the Dominion parliament from being carried out. Those treaties are, I believe, in process of negotiation for renewal on terms that will enable the patriotic intentions of the Dominion of Canada towards this country and towards our colonies to be carried out in their entirety. There is every probability of the example of Canada being followed by other of our colonies."

On the subject of imperial defence the Duke of Devonshire said:

"Not long ago some observations were made by the chancellor of the exchequer upon the failure of Canada to make any contribution towards the maintenance of the imperial navy. Those remarks have, I am glad to say, called forth some protest from Canada. I am not in a position to tell you what the Dominion government propose to do in the matter; but I can tell you what a section, at all events, of the Canadian people are prepared to do. Not very long ago the council received a deputation from the Canadian branch of the British Empire League, in consequence of which the following resolution was passed by the council:

"'That the council of the British Empire League desires to commend to the earnest consideration of Her Majesty's government the proposal brought before this council by the deputation of the British Empire League in Canada, on July 12th last, that colonial seamen should be enrolled in the royal naval reserve.

"'In their report the council say: 'Action has since been taken to give effect to this resolution, which was communicated by the league to the colonial office, and, through the high commissioner for Canada and the agents-general, to the self-governing colonies, whose governments have already for the most part promptly and fully responded to the request that they should furnish particulars of their seafaring population which might be available for the formation of local branches of the royal naval reserve. (Cheers.) The resolution has been communicated by us to the colonial office, and through the colonial office will be communicated to the admiralty; and I am informed that it is now under the consideration of the colonial defence committee."